DUE DATE

MYSORE STATE GAZETTEER

BELLARY DISTRICT

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PREFACE

The previous Bellary District Gazetteer had been published in 1904 in the series of the Madras District Gazetteers, and 26 years later, *i.e.*, in 1930, a booklet of Statistical Appendix for the district as a supplement to the Gazetteer was also brought out. The circumstances and scope, approach and outlook of those old Gazetteers were different ; none-the-less, one cannot but be impressed by the remarkable studies they presented.

The stupendous and significant changes and developments that have taken place and are taking place in the various spheres in India since the dawn of Independence, called for production of re-oriented Gazetteers with a novel pattern to meet the new national requirements. A reappraisal of several of the other previous features, in the light of the fresh data, also became imperative. Because of the special position of the district as a unit of administrative organisation and in social and economic life of the people, a comprehensive and self-contained volume entirely devoted to each one of the districts became highly desirable.

The Central Government, accordingly, sponsored a scheme for publication of new Gazetteers for all the districts in India, which number about 345, and asked the Governments of all the States and Union Territories to undertake the execution of this task of national importance and offered a grant-in-aid. In order to have a broad and basic uniformity in the pattern of the new Gazetteers, so that one can lay one's fingers readily on the matters required and know the trends of developments, the Central Unit, in consultation with the State Units, devised also a common plan of contents so as to enable a wide coverage of various aspects which would not be otherwise feasible in volumes devoted to the State or the country as a whole. Since the days when a Gazetteer meant only a geographical index, the concept has vastly widened and the Gazetteers of the present age have to cover large dimensions and have to give, in a new perspective, an integrated and objective picture, without losing sight of the greatly changed social values ; they unfold the panorama of the many aspects of the variegated life of the people and of the area they inhabit,

Laborious and time-consuming processes are involved in their production. The present District Gazetteers are the most comprehensive single source of knowledge about the districts. They can serve also as integrated sample surveys of districts of moving and developing India. For the country as a whole and for the States, reference works on various subjects are available both for the specialist and general readers; but scarcely are there any reference works focussing on individual districts. The District Gazetteers fulfil this great need by delineating an all-round picture of individual districts. It is relatively more difficult to obtain required source-materials and isolate matters for a district than for a State as a whole. Particulars and data, if incomplete or inconsistent, do not lend themselves for cogent treatment and persistent efforts are called for. A grave deficiency of many publications is that there is a yawning gap between the latest years of their facts and figures and the year of their actual production; this would be sharply felt all the more now when progressively more rapid and tremendous developments and changes are taking place in the many fields. Every possible effort has been made to avoid that lacuna here.

By mirroring the past and present achievements and contributions, joys and woes and by indicating the potentialities of development in the future, of the various parts of the country, these unique series serve also as a harmonising factor and help to dispel prejudices and parochial tendencies and to promote understanding of one another and national and emotional integration of the people.

This is the eleventh District Gazetteer for this State. The chapters in the volume, being correlated, complement one another; for instance, the chapter on history gets supplemented elsewhere when the relevant background of various aspects in traced, and particulars pertaining to places of interest can be found in chapters other than the 19th also. No pains have been spared to keep abreast of developments in the many spheres and to gather and make use of the latest possible data from the diverse and scattered sources and to make the publication as accurate and self-contained as possible. Useful appendices, a comprehensive alphabetical index,

a considerable number of illustrations, an *addenda* and an exhaustive *corrigenda*, a detailed table of contents, a select bibliography and two maps of the district have been provided.

The previous State Advisory Board for Gazetteers, consisting of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore (Shri R. J. Rebello, I.A.S.) as the Chairman and Shri D. C. Pavate, Prof. V. L. D'Souza, Shri P. H. Krishna Rao, Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri and Prof. Dr. S. C. Nandimath, as Members, and the present State Advisory Committee for Gazetteers, comprising the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore (Shri R. J. Rebello, I.A.S.) as the Chairman and the Commissioner of Education and Secretary to Government Education and Youth Services Department (Shri Samuel Appaji, I.A.S.), Shri N. Lakshminarayan Rao, Retired Epigraphist for India, Prof. S. S. Malwad, Shri K. R. Marudeva Gowda, I.A.S. (Retd.), Prof. K. S. Haridasa Bhat and Shri Annadanayya Puranik, as Members, made many valuable suggestions in order to enhance the usefulness of the work. To all of them, hearty gratitude is due.

The General Administration and the Education Secretariats, a number of officers, at various levels, of the different Departments of the State Government and of the Union Ministries working in the State, as also many knowledgeable individuals and non-official institutions have been of help in a variety of ways and the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications, Shri B. P. Mallaraj Urs, and his staff in charge of this work extended close co-operation in meeting the several requirements of printing of this voluminous work of an extra-ordinary character and warm thanks are due to all of them.

Further, I would be failing in my duty if I do not express grateful thanks to Dr. P. N. Chopra, Editor, District Gazetteers, and the staff of the Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, New Delhi, for their effective role in planning and co-ordinating the work of preparation of the District Gazetteers. The Unit scrutinised the draft of this volume with great care and made a number of helpful suggestions with a view to improving the standard and quality of the publication. It may also be mentioned

here that a part of the expenditure incurred on the preparation and printing of the District Gazetteers is being met by the Government of India.

The preliminary draft of this Gazetteer had been compiled some years back during the tenure of office of the former Chief Editor, Shri B. N. Sri Sathyan, and it has been revised as also brought up-to-date, on the lines of the previous volumes of the series. I take this opportunity of expressing very cordial thanks to him. Shriyuths: A. Ramakrishnan, Administrative Officer, P. B. Srinivasan, K. Puttaswamaiah, J. N. Kamalapur, J. G. Alavandar Naidu, M. A. Narasimha Iyengar, K. C. Bheemaiah, N. Venkataswamy, N. V. Ranganatha Rao and D. N. Nagabhushana Rao, Editors, the first six of whom have since left this office, K. S. Narayanaswamy, Office Superintendent, G. V. Subba Ramu, Stenographer, who has since been transferred, K. R. Sathyabodhachar and H. A. Krishnappa, Assistants, V. K. Narayanaswamy and H. L. Anantha, Typists, and S. Ramachandrappa, Junior Assistant, who rendered concerted and useful assistance, are sincerely thanked. Shri B. S. Satyanarayana, who joined as an Editor recently, helped in the work of seeing the volume through the press.

Quality and thoroughness are of the highest value in an enduring work of this nature. A complex work of this magnitude, which is of abiding interest and importance to the society, cannot be hustled through. (It is noteworthy that Documentation Centres abroad are preparing and issuing microfiche editions of old and new Indian Gazetteers, since these works constitute an incomparable basic research literature). Within, however, several limitations, every strenuous endeavour has been made to atttain the best possible quality and thoroughness, comprehensiveness and virtual up-to-dateness by bestowing constant and meticulous attention.

K. ABHISHANKAR,
Chief Editor,
MYSORE GAZETTEER.

BANGALORE-20,
9th November 1972.

CONTENTS

BELLARY DISTRICT

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Origin of name

BELLARY district takes its name from its headquarters town which is the seat of the district administration. Several theories have been current in respect of the origin of the name of Bellary which is of considerable antiquity that can be traced back to the twelfth century at least. It is rather difficult to say which of them is correct. In one of the lithic inscriptions dating back to 1131 A.D. found at Byloor, the name 'Ballare' is found. In the several later inscriptions also, found at Sindigeri, Kolur, Kurugodu, etc., the word 'Ballare' has been used. In three Hoysala inscriptions of the years 1161 A.D. (Belur-193), 1178 A.D. (Nagamangala-70) and 1183 A.D. (Belur-137), 'Ballare' is mentioned as one of the places captured by the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana. From the context of enumeration of places in these records, it is clear that the place referred to therein as Ballare is Bellary of the present days.

There is a legendary theory derived from one of the stories in *Basava Purana*. It says that at Kolur, which is in the proximity of the district headquarters, there was a Shiva *Bhakta* (devotee) by name 'Ballesha Mallayya', who would have his food only after worshipping the *linga*. His great desire was to see the vision of Mallesha (Shiva). To fulfil the desire of his devotee, Lord Shiva, it is said, revealed himself in a 'Balla', a grain measure, in use in and around Bellary. The place where Mallesha manifested himself in the 'Balla' was called Ballary. There is an old Shiva temple of Malleshwara in the fort. The same story has later found expression in the songs of Sarpabhushana Shivayogi, a great mystic poet of Karnataka.

Another theory connects the name of Bellary with goddess Durgamma, whose temple is in Gandhinagar, Bellary. In poet Janna's *Yashodhara Charite*, the word Balari (ಬಳರಿ) is used to

mean a goddess and the town is said to have derived its name from this word, because Durgamma had manifested herself in this town. The old District Gazetteer of Bellary (published in 1904) refers to a traditional account according to which, the origin of the name is connected with the defeat and death, at the hands of Indra, of Bala, a demon king, who was harassing the *devakanyas*. The place where he was slain came to be known as 'Bala-hari' meaning "the defeat of Bala". It could be also Bala+Ari (enemy of Bala). It may be noted also that 'Bhalari' (ಭಳಾರಿ) which is derived from Sanskrit Bhatari (Bhata+Ari=enemy of demon), occurs in inscriptions, *e.g.*, No. 74 of 981 A.D., S.I.I. Vol. IX, pt. I. Even today, the name is written and pronounced in Kannada as 'Ballari'. Its anglicised form is 'Bellary'.

Location

Bellary district is elongated from south-west to north-east and is situated on the eastern side, almost in the centre (north to south) of Mysore State. Its greatest length as the crow flies from Harivi in Harapanahalli taluk in the south-west to Tsallakudluru in Siruguppa taluk in the north-east is about 186.7 kilometres or 116 miles, but from Hirebannamatti in Hadagalli taluk in the west to Karekallu-Virapuram in Bellary taluk in the east, it is only about 161 kilometres or 100 miles. The greatest distance from the Tungabhadra near Hampi in Hospet taluk in the north to Aluru in Kudligi taluk in the south is about 83.7 kilometres or 52 miles. The district is situated between 14° 30′ and 15° 50′ north latitude and 75° 40′ and 77° 11′ east longitude.

General boundaries

The district is bounded on the north by the Raichur district, on the west by the Dharwar district, on the south by the Chitradurga district (all these being parts of the Mysore State) and on the east by the Anantapur and Kurnool districts of Andhra Pradesh. When the district formed part of the composite Madras State, it was the western-most district of that State and was roughly triangular in shape. The three taluks of Adoni, Alur and Rayadurga were separated from the district and attached to Andhra State, when it was formed in October 1953. The new district of Bellary (*i.e.*, without those three taluks), which was joined to the old Mysore State, roughly resembles the lower half of a vine leaf cut into two along its central vein and is irregular in shape.

Area and population

The geographical area of the district, as computed by the Surveyor-General of India and cleared by the Central Statistical Organisation of the Government of India, is 9,897.50 square kilometres (or 3,821.46 square miles). But the reporting area of the district for land utilisation purposes, as worked out by the Commissioner for Survey, Settlement and Land Records in Mysore, is 9,895.9 square kilometres or 3,820.8 square miles. This slight difference is due to the different methods employed by them in

measuring the area. The population of the district, according to the 1961 census, was 9,15,261. But according to the final population figures of the 1971 Census, published by the Director of Census Operations, Mysore, in June 1972, the population of the district had gone up to 11,22,686, registering a decennial growth of 22.64 per cent. In terms of area, it has the eleventh place among the districts of the State, while in respect of population, it occupied the thirteenth place in 1971. It accounts for 5.15 per cent of the total area, while it had 3.84 per cent of the total population of the State in 1971, the density of population at the time being 113 per square kilometre, and this was far below the State average of 153 per square kilometre.

History of district as an administrative unit

The area, which forms the present Bellary district, is associated with certain events mentioned in the great epic *Ramayana*. Kishkindha, where Rama, in the course of his search for Seeta, met and befriended Sugreeva and Hanuman, is believed to have existed very close to Hampi, which place in the fourteenth century became the capital of the celebrated Vijayanagara kingdom.

During historical times, this district formed part of the territories of several well-known dynasties such as the Satavahanas, Kadambas, Chalukyas of Badami, Rashtrakutas, Gangas, Chalukyas of Kalyana, Kalachuryas, Sevunas and Hoysalas whereafter it came under the sway of the Vijayanagara rulers. Vijayanagara, the 'City of Victory', was built on the bank of the Tungabhadra river at Hampi in Hospet taluk. Having had a golden period of prosperity, the area again fell into political confusion after the fall of Vijayanagara in 1565 and was successively in the hands of Muslim rulers of the Deccan and the Marathas.

The Muslim kings of the Deccan, who had combined against Vijayanagara, fell out among themselves because of mutual jealousies and did not follow up their victory to conquer the south, with the result that a number of small chiefs in the tract called Palayagars assumed almost independent power in the patches of country round about them, though the area was under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan of Bijapur. In 1678, Bellary passed into the hands of Shivaji, who had annexed some of the possessions held by the Sultan of Bijapur. Later, one of his generals subdued the several Palayagars in the neighbourhood. Finally the tract was ceded to Shivaji by the Sultan of Bijapur and all the Palayagars paid him the *chauth* (tribute). The area was added to the Mughal Subah of Bijapur after it was seized from the Marathas by the forces of Emperor Aurangazeb in 1687; but the Palayagars continued in a semi-independent position. About the year 1713, Siddoji, Ghorpade, a Maratha general, conquered the valley of Sandur from the Palayagar of Jaramali.

1*

Annexation by Haidar Ali

In 1768, Haidar Ali defeated Basalat Jung, who had encroached upon Bellary, and annexed it to Mysore while, in 1786, Tipu Sultan attacked Adoni and captured it. An inscription of Haidar Ali dated in the year 1780 A.D. was found in Bellary (No. 706, S.I.I. Vol. IX, pt. III). In 1790, Lord Cornwallis, the then Governor-General of India, entered into an alliance with the Marathas and the Nizam against Tipu on the understanding that whatever territory was acquired should be divided amongst them. After the defeat of Tipu Sultan in 1792 at the hands of the allies, the Maratha chief of Sandur and the Palayagars of Rayadurga and Harapanahalli were left to continue in their possessions and a part of the Bellary district was allotted to the Nizam. War was again declared against Mysore by the allies. After the fall of Srirangapatna and the death of Tipu in 1799, the Marathas were allotted Harapanahalli and certain portions attached to it, while the rest of the district went to the Nizam. As, however, the Peshwa refused to accept the share given to him, the territory was divided between the Nizam and the British, and the Nizam received Harapanahalli.

After the fall of Srirangapatna, General Harris of the East India Company marched northwards to reduce that part of the territory which had not yet acknowledged the supremacy of the British. Somashekhara, Palayagar of Harapanahalli, who had again captured the place, surrendered it on the advice of his Dewan to the British in exchange for a Jahgir yielding Rs. 60,000. Thus, Sandur alone of the present Bellary district continued to retain its position as a separate entity under the descendants of Siddoji Ghorpade except for two short intervals in 1775-76 when it was annexed by Haidar Ali and in 1817 when it was incorporated in the British territory after it was surrendered by Shivarao. The next year, Shivarao was reinstated.

In 1800, the Nizam agreed to cede to the British all the territories acquired by him under the two treaties of 1792 and 1799 in return for a subsidiary force to be stationed in his dominions and thus the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and part of Kurnool which, for this reason, were known as the ceded districts, passed into the hands of the British.

Bellary Collectorate

Major Munro (afterwards Sir Thomas Munro), who later became the Governor of Madras, was appointed the Principal Collector of the ceded districts with his headquarters at Anantapur. Munro divided the region (ceded districts) into four sub-collectorates. He himself held charge of the area comprising the present Anantapur district and also Rayadurga. William Thackeray, Sub-Collector of Adoni, managed Alur and Adoni taluks and that part of the adjoining area which now forms part of Kurnool district. James Cochrane, Sub-Collector of Harapanahalli, was in charge of Bellary and the western taluks. Two

other Sub-Collectors were in charge of the remainder of the ceded districts. In 1808, the ceded districts were split into the two Collectorates of Bellary and Cuddapah. The Bellary Collectorate consisted of 15 taluks, viz., (1) Dharmavaram, (2) Penukonda, (3) Hindupur, (4) Madakashira, (5) Gooty, (6) Tadpatri, (7) Anantapur, (8) Bellary, (9) Hospet, (10) Kudligi, (11) Hadagalli, (12) Harapanahalli, (13) Rayadurga, (14) Alur and (15) Adoni. The Bellary Collectorate was further divided in 1882 into the districts of Anantapur and Bellary, the former comprising the first seven taluks and the latter comprising the remaining eight taluks. Since then several changes have taken place from time to time in the composition and jurisdiction of the divisions and taluks of the Bellary district.

At the beginning of the present century, Bellary district consisted of three divisions which had, in all, eight taluks. Adoni and Alur taluks formed the Adoni division. Bellary and Rayadurga taluks formed the Bellary division while the taluks of Hadagalli, Harapanahalli, Hospet and Kudligi formed the Hospet division. The Hospet division, on account of its importance and size, was usually administered by an officer of the Indian Civil Service, while the Adoni and Bellary divisions were usually headed by Deputy Collectors.

With effect from 1st October 1910, a new taluk called the Siruguppa taluk was formed by transferring to it 46 villages from the Bellary taluk, 29 from the Adoni taluk and 23 from the Alur taluk. At the same time, a new division, the Rayadurga division, consisting of the Rayadurga and Kudligi taluks, was created and there were thus four divisions which had, in all, nine taluks as follows as on 1st October 1910 :—

Division	*Taluk*
1. Rayadurga ..	(1) Rayadurga (2) Kudligi
2. Hospet ..	(1) Hadagalli (2) Harapanahalli (3) Hospet
3. Adoni ..	(1) Adoni (2) Alur
4. Bellary ..	(1) Bellary (2) Siruguppa

The Siruguppa taluk was, however, abolished on 1st April 1923 and its 46 villages were added to Bellary taluk, 42 to Adoni taluk and 6 to Alur taluk. With effect from the same date, eleven villages of Adoni taluk were transferred to Alur taluk and ten

villages of Bellary taluk to Rayadurga taluk. The latter was reduced from the position of a division to a taluk. But again, with effect from 15th April 1929, 33 villages in the north-western portion of the Adoni taluk, seven villages in the north of Alur taluk near the Hagari river, along with the villages included in the Siruguppa Deputy Tahsildar's division of Bellary taluk, were constituted into a new taluk with Siruguppa as its headquarters and thus once again Siruguppa attained the position of a taluk. The new taluk, the reduced Bellary taluk and the Rayadurga taluk from that date formed the Bellary division with its headquarters at Bellary. In the year 1931, the taluk of Hadagalli was converted into a sub-taluk under an independent Deputy Tahsildar as a consequence of which 24 villages of that taluk were transferred to Harapanahalli taluk. But these villages were re-transferred to Hadagalli taluk when the taluk was restored in 1941.

Merger of Sandur

After the attainment of Independence in 1947, the Government of India took up the task of integrating the numerous big and small princely States existing at that time. It was clear from the beginning that Sandur, which had an area of only about 158 square miles and a population of 15,814 and was surrounded on all sides by the taluks of Bellary district of the erstwhile Madras State, had no future except merger. The ruler signed the Merger Agreement on 1st April 1949 transferring the administration of the State to the Government of India. The Sandur area was constituted into a separate taluk of Bellary district in 1950 by adding two more hoblies, viz., Choranur hobli (revenue circle or firka as it is called in Bellary district) from Kudligi taluk and Toranagal hobli from Hospet taluk. Sandur thus became the tenth taluk of the former Bellary district.

As a result of the separation of the judiciary from the executive from 1st January 1950, the Adoni division was abolished and Siruguppa was added to the jurisdiction of the Sub-Collector of the Hospet division. But as desired in representations made by the public of the Siruguppa taluk, the latter was again added to the Bellary division later. About the same time, the villages of Jodikasinayakanahalli, Gouripura, Jodibommayanahalli, Bommagatta, Sirivaram, Obalapura and Devarabudenahalli of the former Mysore State were absorbed in the Bellary district under the Absorption of Enclaves Order, 1950.

A new sub-taluk of Mallapuram was formed as a temporary measure with effect from 1st July 1951 consisting of forty villages (14 from Hospet taluk and 26 from Hadagalli taluk) bordering on the Tungabhadra river for dealing expeditiously with the problems of the people of the villages coming under submersion under the Tungabhadra project and allied subjects. At the same

time, twelve villages of Harapanahalli taluk were transferred to the reduced Hadagalli taluk in return for four villages from that taluk. The Bellary district then consisted of the two divisions of Bellary and Hospet and ten taluks of (1) Bellary, (2) Siruguppa, (3) Sandur, (4) Hospet, (5) Harapanahalli, (6) Hadagalli, (7) Kudligi, (8) Adoni, (9) Alur and (10) Rayadurga and one sub-taluk of Mallapuram.

Demand for Andhra State

Even before the dawn of Independence and in the days of the British regime, the Andhras were demanding that a separate Andhra State comprising all the Telugu-speaking areas should be carved out of the composite Madras State. This demand became more persistent after India attained Independence and the Government of India finally decided to form an Andhra State. In pursuance of this decision, the Government appointed in December 1952 Shri K. N. Wanchoo, the then Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court, to consider and report on the financial and other implications of the decision and the questions to be considered in implementing it. In the report presented by him on the 7th February 1953, Mr. Justice Wanchoo found it difficult to make a definite recommendation in respect of the area constituting the district of Bellary, because of conflicting demands about its merger. Mr. Justice Wanchoo obviously could not consider fully the conflicting claims for coming to a conclusion about the future of the district in view of the fact that his enquiry was concerned only with the formation of Andhra State out of the then existing State of Madras and not with allocations of its other linguistic areas to the neighbouring States.

He, therefore, proceeded to consider merely the questions whether or not the district should be left intact and whether it should be included in the projected State or left with the residuary State of Madras. He, however, recommended that the district should be included in Andhra territory till such time as a Karnataka State consisting of the Kannada-speaking areas was formed. In doing so, he recognised that his recommendation was likely to be strongly opposed by the Kannadigas and he, therefore, thought that an assurance should be given to them that the arrangement was merely temporary, that their rights would be safeguarded by the Andhra State both as regards their language and their interests in the Tungabhadra Project, and that when a Karnataka State was formed, the Kannada-speaking areas would be integrated with it. Alternatively, he suggested that the three taluks, namely, Adoni, Alur and Rayadurga might be allotted to the new State and the remaining seven taluks might be formed into a new Bellary district and included in it temporarily, subject to necessary safeguards for preservation of the Kannada language and culture.

Merger of Bellary with Mysore

On the 25th March 1953 the Government of India announced that the Andhra State would be constituted, comprising eleven districts of the then Madras State and a part of Bellary district. With regard to Bellary district, the decision was:

(*a*) that the district of Bellary would not be treated as a single unit for the purpose of attachment to any of the two States;

(*b*) that three of its ten taluks, namely, Adoni, Alur and Rayadurga should form part of Andhra State; and

(*c*) that the other taluks, with the exception of the taluk of Bellary, that is to say, Harapanahalli, Hadagalli, Hospet, (including Mallapuram sub-taluk), Kudligi, Sandur and Siruguppa, which had a very large Kannada-speaking population, should form part of the State of Mysore.

The decision of the Government was deferred in respect of Bellary taluk, because it was felt that not only its linguistic composition, but certain other matters would also need examination before a final decision was reached. On 23rd April 1953, the Government of India appointed the Chief Justice of the Hyderabad High Court, Mr. Justice L. S. Misra, to enquire into the various factors of the question regarding the future of Bellary taluk and to report thereon. On 28th April 1953, a Memorandum issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (No. 110-53 PSS), specified the following terms of reference for purposes of this enquiry:—

"Government are of the opinion that it will be desirable that before such final decision about Bellary taluk is taken, there shall be a fuller investigation by a person of high judicial status, into all such relevant factors as would facilitate or enable such a decision. Amongst such factors are linguistic composition and cultural affinity, administrative convenience and economic well-being. For the purpose of this investigation, Government have appointed Shri Justice Lakshmi Shankar Misra, Chief Justice of Hyderabad, who will be requested to carry out this investigation as rapidly as possible on the broad facts and report to Government. Any minor re-alignment considered necessary may be recommended. Generally speaking, however, minor divisions or rectifications will be considered by the Boundary Commission to be appointed after the formation of the Andhra State. Government would like this enquiry by Shri Justice Misra to be concluded by the 15th May 1953."

Mr. Justice Lakshmi Shankar Misra visited Bellary and received a large number of representations and conducted a full enquiry and examined the question in all its aspects, linguistic composition, administrative convenience, financial implications, economic well-being, cultural affinity and historical background.

He submitted his report to the Government of India on May 19, 1953. The Government of India accepted the recommendation contained in his report that the Bellary taluk should go as a whole to the State of Mysore (Para 35 of his report), subject to transitional arrangements.

The Andhra State came into being on 1st October 1953 and on the same date, the seven taluks of Bellary, Siruguppa, Sandur, Hospet, Harapanahalli, Hadagalli and Kudligi and the sub-taluk of Mallapuram were transferred to the erstwhile Mysore State. Thus Bellary became the tenth district of former Mysore State and this might very well be said to be the fore-runner of the unification of the Kannada-speaking areas under one State which came about three years later on 1st November 1956. The Mallapuram sub-taluk was upgraded into a taluk with effect from 1st April 1960 without any change in its territorial jurisdiction.

With the enactment of the States' Reorganisation Act, 1956, and the formation of the new Mysore State by the integration of the Kannada-speaking areas from the adjoining States, the number of districts in the State rose from ten to nineteen. For purposes of administrative convenience, the State was divided into four divisions, each under a Divisional Commissioner. Bellary district, along with the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitradurga, formed the Bangalore Division until 31st January 1966. Later it was detached from the Bangalore Division and included in the Gulbarga Division with effect from 1st February 1966. **Present position**

At present, Bellary district consists of two revenue subdivisions, namely, Bellary Sub-division and Hospet Sub-division, which have in all eight taluks. The Bellary Sub-division has three taluks, while there are five taluks in the Hospet Subdivision. The number and names of hoblies (revenue circles or firkas) and the number of villages in each taluk are as follows :—

Revenue Sub-Division No.	Revenue Sub-Division Name	Taluks	Firkas (Hoblies) Name	Firkas (Hoblies) No.	Villages No.	Villages Total
1	Bellary ..	1. Bellary ..	Bellary	5	17	104
			Rupanagudi		24	
			Moka		23	
			Kolur		19	
			Kurugodu		21	
		2. Siruguppa ..	Siruguppa	4	21	86
			Hatcholli		25	
			Tekkalakota		21	
			Karur		19	
		3. Sandur ..	Sandur	3	23	85
			Choranur		27	
			Toranagal		35	
	Total ..	3		12		275
2	Hospet ..	1. Hospet .	Hospet	4	16	78
			Mariammanahalli		15	
			Kamalapura		23	
			Kampli		24	
		2. Mallapuram .	Mallapuram	2	10	31
			Hampasagara		21	
		3. Kudligi ..	Kudligi	4	21	98
			Kottur		26	
			Hosahalli		27	
			Gudekota		24	
		4. Hadagalli	Hirehadagalli	4	18	70
			Hadagalli		18	
			Ittigi		18	
			Hagaribommanahalli		16	
		5. Harapanahalli	Chigateri	4	20	76
			Arasikere		18	
			Harapanahalli		19	
			Teligi		19	
	Total ..	5		18		353
Grand Total ..		8		30		628

The area (as computed by the Survey of India and cleared by the Central Statistical Organisation) and population of each taluk is as follows :-

Name of taluk	*Area in*		*Population as per 1971 Census*
	Sqare miles	*Sqare kilometres*	
Bellary	651.56	1,687.53	2,65,294
Harapanahalli ..	572.54	1,482.87	1,45,714
Hadagalli	468.26	1,212.78	1,27,452
Hospet	344.81	893.05	1,87,830
Kudligi	704.72	1,825.21	1,57,456
Mallapuram	195.42	506.13	35,933
Sandur	482.20	1,248.89	92,904
Siruguppa	401.95	1,041.04	1,10,103
Total ..	3,821.46	9,897.50	11,22,686

The Tungabhadra river forms the natural boundary dividing the district on the west from the Dharwar district and on the north from the Raichur district. The Bellary district consists of two widely differing natural divisions, an eastern and a western, separated by the Sandur hills which run right across the district from north-west to south-east. The eastern division, which is smaller in size, is made up of the taluks of Siruguppa and Bellary and is a flat, almost treeless, expanse covered mainly with black cotton soil, diversified here and there by the rocky hills which rise out of it "like islands out of the sea", a characteristic feature of the Deccan. The western division, though containing scattered patches of black-cotton soil is, for the most part, covered with mixed and red ferruginous soils; it is broken up (except in Hadagalli taluk) by a constant succession of wild and rugged hills and lies at a greater elevation than the eastern part. It has also a slightly larger rainfall. Both the divisions slope gradually northwards towards the Tungabhadra. **Natural Divisions**

The Sandur hills are, after the Tungabhadra, the most noticeable physical feature of the district. They begin at Mallapuram on the bank of the Tungabhadra and run south-east for over 30 miles or 48 kms. with only one break, the two beautiful gorges of the Narihalla. Their highest point is the hill above the famous Kumaraswami temple near their southern boundary which is 3,400 feet above the sea-level. The Ramanmalai in the centre, overlooking the little hill-station of Ramandurga, is 3,256 feet and the bold peak of Jambunatha on the extreme northern limit is 2,980 feet in elevation. **Hills : Sandur hills**

Copper Mountain range

About six miles east of the Sandur hills and aligned roughly parallel to them from north-west to south-east is the Copper Mountain range. This mountain range is also called the Suggamadevi-betta by the local people. It runs from the Daroji tank south-east for 26 miles to within about four miles west of the Hagari river. The highest point in the ridge is 3,285 feet above the sea level.

Mallappanagudda range

About 30 miles south-west of the Sandur hills, in the Hadagalli and Harapanahalli taluks, rises the Mallappanagudda range. Its chief peak, the Mallappanabetta, is 3,177 feet high. Like the Sandur range, it starts close to the Tungabhadra (at the gorge at Honnur) and runs south-east. After about 25 miles, it is broken by the valley of the Chikka-Hagari, but it begins again about seven miles further on and extends into Chitradurga district.

Kallahalligudda range

South-west of Mallappanagudda range and about eight to ten miles from it, are the Kallahalligudda hills, the largest of which, the Kallahalli peak, is about 2,800 feet high. They are about nine miles long and though, as before, their general direction is from north-west to south-east, there is an off-shoot from them, which strikes nearly south-west. This is called the Teligi group of hills. Thereafter, though not without a break in their continuity, they run on to form the group of hills south of Harapanahalli town, the chief of which is the Narasimhadevaragudda, 2,544 feet high, and they end in the south of the taluk in Uchchangidurga (2,674 feet), the precipitous sides of which are crowned by the oldest *durga* (hill fortress) in the district.

Kudligi hills

In the adjoining Kudligi taluk, two lines of hills occur. They are the Kudligi and Gudekota hills. The Kudligi range begins three miles north of Anekallugudda (2,378 feet), passes to the north and east of Kudligi town and terminates some five miles south-east of Jaramalidurga (2,743 feet), its chief peak.

Gudekota hills

The second of these lines, *viz.*, the Gudekota range, begins at Choranur in Sandur taluk, continues to the south-east and passing to the north of the fort of Gudekota crosses the valley of the Chinna Hagari and the strip of Chitradurga district which is here wedged in between Kudligi taluk and Rayadurg (2,727 feet). The striking mass of Kailasa-konda, just south of this, is 3,011 feet high; in Kudligi taluk the line includes one hill of over 2,800 feet and another of over 2,600 feet, and this group contains perhaps the wildest and most rugged area in the district.

Alur hills

In the north of the district are two other lines of hills, which, though too detached to be called ranges, yet follow generally a direction, parallel to the ones referred to above. The first of

these begins with the Kenchanagudda on the bank of the Tungabhadra in the Siruguppa taluk and runs south-east forming successively the striking cluster of hills round Halekote and the Kanchagara-Belagallu ridge.

Detached groups and peaks

Besides all these ranges and lines of hills, the Bellary district contains also several isolated clsuters and eminences. The best known of these are the two rugged and picturesque groups lying north of the Sandur range and between it and the Tungabhadra. The first of them, the Daroji hills, are separated from the Sandur hills by the valley, along which the South-Central Railway runs from Bellary to Hospet, and extend from the Daroji tank nearer to Hospet. The second group, the Kampli hills, lies north again of these and is divided from them by the valley through which passes the road from Daroji to Hampi, the old capital of the Vijayanagara empire. The highest point in this latter group is the Timmapuram hill, which is 2,133 feet high. Another cluster worth a mention is the one at Kurugodu, 14 miles north-north-east of Bellary town (highest point 1,966 feet), and finally there is the Bellary rock itself, the top of which is 1,976 feet above the sea-level.

Scenery

The Sandur hills, the Copper Mountain range, the Mallappanagudda and the Kallahalligudda ranges are of Dharwar schists, while the rest of the hills and clusters are of older granitic formation. The difference in the outward appearance of the hills of these two classes is striking. Those belonging to the former have rounded outlines and summits, are cut into ravines, are covered with long grass and are often surrounded by slopes of detritus washed down from their sides. The granite hills, on the other hand, are composed of masses of bare rock; the only relief for the eye are the babul trees and the low thorny scrub which grow in their crevices. This rock has usually weathered and split boulders of enormous size which have either grouped themselves in lines and castellations, sometimes so regular as to have a most artificial appearance, or have remained poised on end as single tors, or crashed down the sides of the hills to form huge screes. The Sandur valley with its lush green forest growth, is really pleasing to the eye and enchanting. Almost all the western taluks have picturesque valleys and the tree-growth in them offers a refreshing contrast to the great dreary and sandless expanses of black-cotton soil in the Siruguppa and Bellary taluks. But it must be noted that even in these two taluks, it is only in places where there is no standing crop and the dull colour of the untilled soil is apparent, that the view is depressing. Hills are always in sight, and when the sun shines, they take on various hues, ranging from purple to delicate yellow. Mirages are a characteristic feature of this part of the region.

Rivers

The river system of Bellary is simple. The only important rivers in the district are the Tungabhadra and its tributaries, the Hagari and the Chikka-Hagari.

The Tungabhadra

After forming the boundary of Bellary along the whole of its western and northern sides, the Tungabhadra falls into the Krishna, a few miles below Kurnool town in Andhra Pradesh. The ancient and puranic name of the river was Pampa, by which it is mentioned in the Ramayana and the *puranas* and which still survives in the name of the village of Hampi, which was originally known as Pampateertha. The river gets its appellation as Tungabhadra from the fact that it is formed by the junction, in Shimoga district, of two rivers called respectively the Tunga and the Bhadra. Both of them rise on the same hill, Varaha Parvatha, high up in the Western Ghats in Chikmagalur district, and after running different courses, unite at the village of Kudali (confluence), eight miles from Shimoga town to form the Tungabhadra. The Mahabharata refers to the Tungavena along with the Jahnavi (the Ganga) and the Krishnaveni (the Krishna) as a sacred river.

Its mythological association

A puranic legend says that Hiranyaksha, son of Kashyapa Rishi by Diti Devi, seized the earth and bore it down to the lower world. As a result, Brahmanas had to discontinue their usual rites and sacrifices. The gods and goddesses complained to Vishnu, who, assuming the form of a *varaha* or boar, plunged into the ocean, entered the lower world, destroyed the demon and brought up the earth again. The perspiration arising from this exertion of the boar trickled down its tusks as it rested on the Varaha Parvatha and that from the long (*tunga*) left tusk, which he had used as his weapon, issued one stream and that from the firm and strong (*bhadra*) right tusk, with which he had borne up the earth, issued another.

Special features of the Tungabhadra

The river enters the district near Kadathi village in the Harapanahalli taluk and forms the western and northern boundary of the district for nearly 200 miles (320 kms.) covering the taluks of Harapanahalli, Hadagalli, Mallapuram, Hospet and Siruguppa At the place where it enters the district, it flows at a height of 1,710 feet above the sea-level. The fall in different sections of the river's course is much unequal. Upto the Vallabhapura anicut in the north of Hadagalli taluk, it drops scarcely, as little as two feet a mile, but between that point and Kampli it falls 381 feet, or nearly 14 feet a mile. Several rapids occur in this part of its course, the most notable being those at Mallapuram, close by the site of the Tungabhadra dam, where the river cuts through the northward extension of the Sandur hills. Another rapid occurs just above Kenchanagudda, in the Siruguppa taluk, where the river passes through the continuation of the Alur line of hills. The waters of the Tungabhadra are reputed to have a peculiar 'sweetness' or 'taste' which has given rise to the saying "Bathe in the Ganga but drink of the Tunga" ("Ganga snaana, Tunga paana").

Where the Tungabhadra enters the district, the river flows between high banks of red loam. Lower down, much of its bed is deep. This feature and the fact that the land usually falls sharply down to the river are two of the reasons why. though the flow of water in the river is perennial, it had been so little used in the past for irrigation. Its margins in many places, especially on the right bank and in the reachs above Mallapuram, are frequently covered with extensive deposits of shingle, which shows that its bed must have originally been much wider than it now is. Those at Makarabbi are several hundred acres in extent and some 100 feet above the present level of the stream. No navigation is possible along the river, as its bed is, for the most part, rocky, but in former times, much timber used to be floated down it from the Shimoga district, which was landed at the Vallabhapura anicut and from there taken to Bellary and elsewhere. Except during the rains, the river is usually fordable and, where it is not, the people cross it in circular boats. Apart from a road bridge near Siruguppa and a high-level causeway at Kampli, two more road bridges below the Tungabhadra dam have been constructed in recent years. Besides these, the dam itself serves as a bridge. The Tungabhadra is crossed by the South-Central Railway near Hospet.

Islands occur here and there in the bed of the Tungabhadra. There is one just below Anguru in the Hadagalli taluk, which gets submerged at high flood. It is partly cultivated. There is another island just above the Mallapuram rapid already mentioned ; a third lies in the middle of this rapid and runs down as far as the South-Central Railway bridge ; and there are three more at Kenchanagudda, namely, one above the rapids there, one in the middle of them and one just below them. This last, Desanuru island, is the largest of the series, being six miles long ; it contains the village of Desanuru and one or two hamlets. Much of this island has richly cultivated land. The Tungabhadra leaves the district and enters the Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh at Tsallakudlur village in Siruguppa taluk.

Tributaries of the Tungabhadra

The only two tributaries of the Tungabhadra within the Bellary district, which are worthy of the name as river, are the Hagari, which drains the eastern taluks of Bellary and Siruguppa, and the Chikka-Hagari, or 'Little Hagari', which lies sixty miles away on the other side of the Sandur hills and traverses the three western taluks of Harapanahalli, Hadagalli and Kudligi.

The Hagari

Like the Tungabhadra, the Hagari is also formed by the junction of two streams called the Veda and the Avati, which rise near Mullaiyanagiri in Chikmagalur district and unite at Thangali in the same district. The combined stream of Vedavati after flowing through the district of Chitradurga, enters the Bellary district. While in an inscription of 1190 A.D.

(No. 224, S.S.I., Vol. IX, pt. I), the river is called Hagare, in another inscription of 1169 A.D. (No. 269, S.I.I., Vol. IX, pt. I) it is termed Agha-hari, meaning 'destroyer of sins'. In Chitradurga district, it passes through a striking gorge known as the Marikanive, across which has been constructed an embankment to render its waters available for irrigation. It enters Bellary district a few miles above Rupanagudi in Bellary taluk and flows nearly due north in a wide shallow, sandy bed which is dry for a greater part of the year, but after heavy rains is filled with torrential floods which occasionally do much damage to the wet cultivation along its banks. In 1851, the waters rose and washed away a village on the right bank. The river is crossed by the South-Central Railway near Paramadevanahalli and at this point it flows at an elevation of about 1,330 feet above the sea-level. The length of the river within the district is 58 miles (92.8 kms). It empties itself into the Tungabhadra near Siddaragadde village in Siruguppa taluk. When the bed is dry, strong westerly winds carry much sand out of it and pile this up in dunes on the right bank.

The Chikka-Hagari

The Chikka-Hagari, also a tributary of the Tungabhadra, rises in Chitradurga district. It enters the district near Anjigeri village in the Harapanahalli taluk. Its course is nearly due north and after draining parts of Harapanahalli, Kudligi and Hadagalli taluks, it joins the backwaters of the Tungabhadra reservoir. Its length in the district is 40 miles (64 kms). A dam has been constructed across this river near Hagaribommanahalli for purposes of irrigation.

The Chinna-Hagari

The only noteworthy tributary of the Hagari is the Chinna-Hagari, known as Janagahalla in Chitradurga district, in which it rises. It enters the district near Kallahalli in the south of Kudligi taluk and forms the boundary between Chitradurga and Bellary districts for a few miles. It drains the eastern parts of Kudligi taluk and joins the Hagari to the north of Rayadurg taluk in Andhra Pradesh. Its length in the district is only five miles (8 kms). Pedda Vanka (big nala), a stream (one of several streams so named) which rises in the Copper Mountain range, is a major tributary of this river. It joins the Chinna-Hagari near Kumati village in the south-east of the Kudligi taluk.

Minor streams

The minor streams, which flow into the Tungabhadra, are no bigger than *nalas*. Going from the south to north, the chief of them are the Haggaranuru stream, rising near Harapanahalli and draining the region west of the Mallappanagudda hills; the Hampasagara stream which joins the Tungabhadra at the village of that name; the Hampapatna or Bellahunishi stream which drains the hilly region north of Kudligi; the Gauripura stream which runs along the western base of the Sandur hills; and the Nārihalla, which flows across Sanḍur taluk through the beautiful

Obalagandi and Bheemagandi gorges. It is called Narayani in an epigraph of 1541 A.D. It is dammed up to form the Daroji tank and thence flows northwards to the Tungabhadra. There is also the Harivanam stream or Karji Vanka which takes its birth near Naganathanahalli in the Alur taluk of Andhra Pradesh and enters Siruguppa taluk near Harivanam, also a village in Andhra Pradesh. It flows mostly through the villages of Hatcholli hobli and empties itself into the Tungabhadra near Tsallakudlur.

Besides these, there are some other streams like Madihalla, Teligihalla and Ittigihalla in Harapanahalli taluk and Urahalla, Tippapurahalla and Hirehalla in Hadagalli taluk which are made use of for irrigation purposes. Generally, the flow system of irrigation is prevalent and where this is not possible, lift irrigation is adopted by employing the *yatha*.

Channels

A number of channels were constructed by the Vijayanagara kings, mostly for drawing water from the Tungabhadra river, at various points and even today they are functioning and are feeding the old ayacut. The following are among the old anicuts and channels in the district :—

Sl. No.	*Anicut*	*Name of the Channel*
1.	Valapur	Basavana Channel
2.	Hosakote	Raya Channel
3.	do	Kalghatta Channel
4.	Hosur	Hulgi Channel
5.	Turta	Turta Channel
6.	Ramasagar	Ramasagar Channel
7.	Kampli	Kampli Channel and Belagondinahal Channel
8.	Siruguppa	Siruguppa Channel
9.	Desanur	Desanur Channel

Tanks

There are, in all, 170 minor and 22 major tanks in the district. Of the minor tanks, two are in Bellary taluk, one in Siruguppa taluk, 23 in Hospet taluk, 40 in Harapanahalli taluk, 16 in Hadagalli taluk, 73 in Kudligi taluk and 15 in Sandur taluk with a total ayacut of 10,013 acres. Of the major tanks, two are in Hospet taluk, six in Harapanahalli taluk, two in Hadagalli taluk, ten in Kudligi taluk and two in Sandur taluk, with a total ayacut of 8,600 acres. Of these, the Daroji tank in Sandur taluk is the biggest in the district with an atchkat of 1,790 acres and a capacity of 788.28 M.Cft.

Geology

The district consists mainly of Archaean complex composed of crystalline schists, epidiorites, granitic gneisses and later granites. Basic and acidic dykes are not uncommon. The crystalline schists and epidiorites of the Dharwar system are

reckoned as the oldest rocks which, due to lateral pressure, were crumpled into folds with a general north-west-south-east strike.

The main rock types occurring in the district are arranged in the following sequence :—

	Recent and sub-recent	*Recent and sub-recent soils and alluvium of Tungabhadra river*
ARCHAEANS	(i) Newer granites and associated basic dykes.	Pink granites and pegmatites (equivalent to closepet granite) and dolorite dykes.
	(ii) Peninsular gneisses	Biotite-granites and other foliated gneisses.
	(iii) Dharwars (Crystalline schists)	Epidiorites and epidiorite schists, banded ferruginous quartzite, phyllites enriched with iron and manganese ores and hornblende schists.

Dharwars

The Dharwar series of rocks occur in the form of four prominent bands, striking across the district in north-west to south-east direction. The following are the bands traced from west to east :—

(*a*) *Kunchur-Kallahalligudda range*.—This practically occupies the western-most part of the district.

(*b*) *Mallappanagudda-Jajikalgudda range*.—This is the extension of Dambal-Chikkanayakanahalli range and its continuation in Dharwar district is seen as Kapatgudda range of hills.

(*c*) *Sandur Synclines and the Copper Mountain range*.—This occupies the central portion of the district and starts from Mallapur on the north and continues southwards for a distance of 26 miles (41.8 kms.). This forms the home of economic minerals in the district.

(*d*) *Pennar-Hagari band*.—This runs from Nadivi (on the bank of the Tungabhadra) towards south-east upto the valley of Hagari river.

The rocks constituting these four bands are similar and exhibit the structure of synclines. The different rock types constituting the Dharwar system are hornblende schists, conglomerates, epidiorites and epidiorite schists, quartzites, phyllitic schists (giving rise to pockets of manganese ore) and banded ferruginous quartzites with frequent concentrations of haematitic iron ore at a number of places. These are generally associated with volcanic flows, sills and other minor intrusions.

Peninsular gneisses comprise the granitoids and foliated granitic gneisses of grey and light pink colours. They exhibit the same strike as the Dharwar bands and are exposed mostly in the eastern parts of the district.

Pink and porphyritic granite similar to Closepet granite occur to the north-east of Bellary town, while medium to coarse-grained, uniformly deep pink granites occur near Dommur and Sirigere in Siruguppa taluk. They consist of deep red feldspars with light blue quartz and a negligible proportion of biotite mica. These form attractive decorative building stones. They are found to take good polish and have attracted foreign market for decorative purposes.

Dolerite dykes

Fairly good number of basic dykes occur traversing the district and most of them follow the general strike of the Dharwar bands.

Soils

Reddish sandy loam, reddish brown and black cotton varieties of soils occur in the district. The black cotton soil occurs over wide stretches of land in Bellary and Hadagalli taluks. Reddish sandy loam is characteristic of the banks of the Tungabhadra and Hagari rivers. The reddish brown soils occur at the fringes of the hills due to the decomposition of the rocks.

Mineral resources

The Dharwar schists of the district form the home of economic minerals such as haematitic iron ore and red oxide of iron, manganese ore, white clay, soapstone, etc. The other mineral deposits which occur in the district are gold, copper ore, galena, gypsum, magnesite, calcite, quartz, corundum, garnets, ochres, kankar sand, plastic clays and decorative building stones.

Iron Ore

Numerous bands of banded haematitic iron ore of high grade occur cresting the synclinal folds of the Dharwar bands, specially the 'Sandur synclines'. These beds of haematitic ore contain very rich Fe. content and are considered among the world's richest iron ores. They occur extensively in several parallel and disconnected bands for a length of nearly 30 miles in north-west-south-east strike direction.

The following are some of the important localities where the haematitic iron ore occurs :—

(i) Half-a-mile south-west of Kummatharuvu village, forming the Kumaraswamy plateau in Sandur taluk ;

(ii) On the crest and eastern flanks of Devadarigudda, two miles south of Sandur town ;

(iii) The Donimalai range, about five miles south-east of Sandur town ;

(iv) The Ettinahatti-Ubbalagundi range, parallel to and east of Donimalai range;

(v) The Ramandurga range north-west of Sandur town;

(vi) Timmappanagudda-Karadikolla range, *i.e.*, north and north-eastern branches of Sandur synclines;

(vii) Halakundi-Belagal range, six miles west of Bellary town; and

(viii) Mallappanagudda-Jajikalgudda range east of Harapanahalli town.

The high grade haematitic ore reserves in the district are estimated at 1,000 to 1,250 million tonnes. The annual production of iron ore in the district has averaged three million tonnes and is mainly exported through the ports of Madras, Karwar and Marmagoa. The grade of the ore ranges from 65 to 68 per cent Fe.

Ancient iron smelting centres exist in several places, namely, near Kanivehalli, Kudligi, Kamalapura, Kallahalli and other places in the district; the softer iron ores quarried from the mines near Sri Kumaraswamy Temple near Deogiri on the Ramandurga plateau and near Jambunatha ridge were smelted by primitive processes to cater to the needs of the agriculturists.

Red Oxide of Iron

Closely associated with haematite beds, workable deposits of red oxide of iron occur in the following localities in the district:—

(i) About five miles north north-west of Ubbalagundi village in Sandur taluk;

(ii) In Karadikolla area, in the NEB range in Sandur taluk;

(iii) Ramandurga plateau on the north-western slopes in Sandur taluk;

(iv) On the northern slopes of the Janikunta ridge, one mile west of Janikunta village in Bellary taluk;

(v) In Kummatharuvu area in Sandur taluk;

(vi) On the northern flanks of $\angle$ 2957 in Belagal range near Sugalamma temple in Bellary taluk; and

(vii) Pale pink to deep red-coloured ochres on the Jajikalgudda range in Harapanahalli taluk.

Annually, red oxide is produced to the extent of about 04,000 tonnes in the district. There are three pulverising mills, two at Hospet and one at Bellary, which are continuously engaged in pulverising red oxide upto 300 mesh for supply to the paint industry in different parts of the country.

Extensive deposits of medium grade manganese ores occur as lenses or pockets in decomposed phyllitic schists underlying the ferruginous quartzites of the several synclinals. Manganese ore is being exploited on a large scale from the well-known Sandur mines since about five decades and most of the workings are confined to the escarpment side of the western-most limb of the Sandur synclinal. The manganese ore found in the district is an admixture of psilomelane, pyrolusite and wad. **Manganese**

The following are the localities in the district where workable deposits of manganese ores occur :—

(i) On the western fringes of the Ramgad plateau in Sandur taluk ;

(ii) On the western fringes of Sri Kumaraswami and Deogiri plateau south and south-west of Sandur town ;

(iii) On the western slopes of Devadarigudda south of Sandur town ;

(iv) Stray deposits of low-grade manganese ore on the western slopes of the Muraripur hills and Timmappanagudda hills in the NEB range in Sandur taluk ;

(v) On the eastern slopes of Kallahalli range in Hospet taluk ;

(vi) Low grade ore on the eastern flanks of Mallappanagudda, two miles north of Kanivehalli in Harapanahalli taluk ; and

(vii) East and north-east of Kadathi in Harapanahalli taluk.

The total production of manganese ore in the district averages to 2.5 lakh tonnes and the grade of ore ranges from 32 to 40 per cent manganese content.

Galena occurs in the following places in the district :— **Galena**

(i) One mile north of Metri village in Hospet taluk ; and

(ii) One mile south of Devalapura, also in Hospet taluk.

The galena occurrence in Devalapura area is found in felsite dyke which strikes east-west.

Gold from alluvial washing was in existence in the following localities :— **Gold**

(i) Near Chigateri and Konganahosur in Harapanahalli taluk, and

(ii) Near Kunchur in Kallahalli schist belt, also in Harapanahalli taluk.

Indications of ancient workings for gold are noticed near Konganahosur and Chigateri in Harapanahalli taluk and near Ettinahatti in Sandur taluk. Alluvium in the streams flowing from these areas are found to contain specks of gold.

Copper

Copper ore occurs in the following places in the district :—

(i) Along the brecciated quartzite near Harapanahalli town ; and

(ii) Near Sugalamma temple in the Copper Mountain range in Bellary taluk.

Magnesite

Thin veins of magnesite occur parallel to the schistose planes and along with joint planes in the schist rocks east of Toranagal village.

Calcite

Thin veins of calcite occur in weathered trap rocks near Chinnapura, about a mile west of Devalapura in Hospet taluk. Here the calcite crystals frequently indicate the presence of malachite (copper carbonate).

Gypsum

Gypsum occurs in black cotton soil associated with kankar for a stretch of 6 to 8 miles to the west of Hagari river. Talur in Siruguppa taluk is the centre of gypsum-bearing zone in the district. The percentage of gypsum in the soil varies from 3 to 8 per cent and is distributed in the form of nodules and flakes upto a depth of six feet.

Asbestos

Thin veins of brittle-fibre amphibole variety of asbestos is found in a patch of chlorite schist near Yerrabalu village in Harapanahalli taluk.

Garnet

Occurrences of garnet are noticed in the quartz veins in Kikalgudda, south of Nimbalapur in Kudligi taluk.

Corundum

Occurrence of corundum, dull red in colour, is noticed on the western slopes of Vittalapura hill range.

White Clay

Well-defined white clay bands occur on the synclinal limbs in the following localities :—

(i) One mile north north-east of Halavagal in Harapanahalli taluk ;

(ii) One mile west north-west of Konganahosur village in Harapanahalli taluk ;

(iii) On the eastern flanks of Mallappanagudda in Hadagalli taluk ;

(iv) One furlong to the east of Sri Kumaraswami temple in Sandur taluk ; and

(v) North of Thumbargudi railway siding.

The white clay found in these localities is mostly fine-grained and exhibits snow-white colour.

Soapstone

The following are the localities where soapstone occurs in the district :—

(i) A mile south of Narasimhadevara-betta and Arasapur in Harapanahalli taluk ;

(ii) Stray deposits in granitic gneisses near Uchchangidurga in Harapanahalli taluk ;

(iii) Nilgunda hill in Harapanahalli taluk ; and

(iv) Half-a-mile west of Harapanahalli town.

Vermiculite

A small patch of vermiculite occurs in gneisses near Aralahalli in Hadagalli taluk.

Quartz

Economically important deposits of quartz are found at Belagal in Bellary taluk, Lingadahalli in Sandur taluk, Haravanahalli in Hospet taluk, Harapanahalli, Uddugatti, Kanchikere and Chetnahalli in Harapanahalli taluk, Niddagarthalli in Kudligi taluk and near Hayarnur, Koilargatta, Chikkakolichi and Basavahalli in Hadagalli taluk.

Diamond

Old workings, said to be for diamond, exist three miles to the south of Hadagalli town in the conglomerates. These are very similar to Banganapally conglomerates.

Limestone

Small outcrops of high calcium limestone occur in the following places :—

(i) To the south of Birrabbi in Hadagalli taluk ;

(ii) Six miles south-west of Hadagalli town ;

(iii) Three miles east of Harapanahalli ; and

(iv) Three-and-a-half miles south-west of Toranagal railway station.

Building and decorative stones

Medium to coarse-grained, grey to pink varieties of granites and porphyrites occur extensively in the district. Some of them are of exquisite quality and are quite suited for being used as decorative stones.

The following are the important localities where these stones are found :—

(i) Fine to medium-grained grey granites near Hampi ;

(ii) Batholithic exposure of grey porphyry near Toranagal village ;

(iii) Coarse-grained pink porphyritic granites and medium-grained deep pink granites near Dammur and Sirigere respectively in Siruguppa taluk ;

(iv) Porphyritic granites at Kurikuppi ;

(v) Jaspery rocks in Sandur taluk ;

(vi) Trap-porphyry occurring extensively near Cholagarki in Bellary taluk ; and

(vii) Porphyritic dolerites occurring near Huralihal in Kudligi taluk.

Jasper rocks

Jaspery quartzites occurring on the northern portion of Donimalai ridge, and near Ramgolla in N.E.B. range exhibit bright scarlet-red to deep-red and purple-grey colours and they are recommended as a material for inlay work.

Hornblendic diorite

A long dyke of hornblendic diorite occurs in the district traversing in west north-west and east south-east direction from a point three miles east of Lingadahalli in Sandur taluk. This rock is hard, fine-grained and takes good polish and hence it could be utilised as a decorative stone.

Sand

Extensive spreads of sand, suitable for constructional purposes, occur in Chikka-Hagari river bed near Hagaribommanahalli, as also along the bed of Hagari river. In fact, the main source of sand for construction of buildings in Bellary town and for the broad-gauge railway line from Bellary to Guntakal is the Hagari river.

Tank clay

Puzzlonic clay, suitable for surki mortar, is found to occur in several tank-beds in the district. This clay is best suited for the manufacture of bricks.

Lime-Kankar

Wide spreads of nodular to concretionary lime-kankar occur in the plains (1) to the east of Rajapuram-Ettinahatti-Joga hill range in Sandur taluk, (2) in Devalapura, Metri and Chennapura in Hospet taluk, and (3) in the low-land adjoining, on the west, the Mallappanagudda range in Harapanahalli taluk. The lime-kankar occurs upto a depth of eight feet and mostly in the form of massive beds.

Rainfall plays an important part in the formation of various types of forests. Bellary district is in an arid zone with scanty rainfall, which is also not evenly distributed. As is to be expected in such a tract, the growth is nowhere luxuriant except in the hilly areas of Sandur taluk. Green vegetation as is seen in the *malnad* areas is unknown and there is no evergreen zone in the district. **Flora**

According to the Divisional Forest Officer, Bellary Division, the total area under forests in the district is 607.44 square miles or 1,517.19 square kilometres. This works out to about 6.5 per cent of the total area of the district. The types of forests in the district can be divided into two main divisions, dry deciduous forests and scrub forests. Only an area of about 150 square miles is under dry deciduous forests and the rest of the area under forests contain only scrubs. The deciduous forests are mostly situated in Sandur taluk and a smaller portion in Kudligi taluk. The vegetation in the dry deciduous type consists of *Hardwickia binata* (Kamara), *Albizzia, Anogeissus latifolia* (Dindiga or Dindala) associated with *Chloroxylon swietenia* (Huragalu) and other fuel species. *Santalum album* (Sandal) is mainly restricted to the Sandur range and some teak is also to be found in this area. In Kudligi taluk, date-palm is found in good numbers. On the eastern side of Bellary, only vast plains consisting of scrub jungles of *Prosophis juliflora* thorny shurbs are to be found in abundance, especially on either side of the Hagari river. In these drier eastern taluks are also found such drought-resisting plants as the *euphorbias, asclepaids* and *acacias*, the characteristic tree among these being the *Acacia arabica* (Babul). Among the minor forest produce, tamarind is the most important. The other minor forest products in the district are neem seeds, mango fruits, tupra (beedi) leaves, kakke (*Cassia fistula*) and tangadi (*Cassia auriculata*), honne (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), gum from dindiga, honey and seethaphal. What was once a vast expanse of wasteland is now being converted into regular forests by planting trees, and coppice shoots of fuel species in the district are fast coming up. It is expected that in the course of a few years, the policy of afforestation will yield beneficial results. **Forest flora**

In order to solve the problem of erosion, the Forest Department has taken up soil conservation measures and afforestation of large areas in Harapanahalli, Kudligi and Hospet ranges, including the newly formed Bellary range, by digging contour trenches of 12'×1½'×1½' and sowing timber species both inside and on the mounds during the early part of the rainy season. This has given good results and the barren areas are being covered up. **Soil erosion**

The larger kinds of game are scarce in the district. Formerly, tigers used to be occasionally found in the Sandur area and it is stated that in 1838, they even rendered the road from Hospet to Ramandurga dangerous to the solitary traveller. They probably **Fauna**

came from the adjoining district of Chitradurga, but they are not to be found anywhere in the district now. Spotted deers, sambhars, wild boars, cheetas and jackals are found in the *maidan* parts of the district and wild sheep in the Sandur forests. There are bears in the granite hills in Kudligi taluk, especially round about Jaramali and Gudekota and in the Kampli hills; but on account of the Boyas hunting them by turning them out of their caves with spears and torches and later shooting them, their number is considerably reduced now. Black bucks are found roaming in grass in the plantation areas. Hyaenas and wolves are also seen occasionally in some of the western taluks. There are also said to be leopards in the granite hills in Kudligi taluk. Crocodiles are found in the Tungabhadra river.

Birds and Reptiles

Among birds, peacock, wild pigeons, cranes and green parrots are found in large numbers in the district. Peafowl and the Indian bustard are common in the western taluks, especially along the banks of the Tungabhadra. Among reptiles, cobras, pythons and kraits are very common in the district.

There is no game sanctuary in the district. Since the fauna is fast disappearing, appeals are being made to the public through lectures and by holding meetings and distributing publicity material not to kill the game indiscriminately. The Mysore Forest Act and Rules are in force in the district.

Climate

The climate of this district is characterised by dryness in the major part of the year and a hot summer. The year may be divided into four seasons. The period from December to February is the dry, comparatively cool season. The summer season from March to May is followed by the south-west monsoon season from June to September. October and November form the retreating monsoon or post-monsoon season.

Rainfall

The district has a net-work of raingauge stations with records ranging from 42 to 91 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in tables 1 and 2, while the talukwise actual annual rainfall from 1951 to 1970 is given in table 3. The average annual rainfall in the district is 574.9 mm. (22.63"). The rainfall is mostly confined to the period from May to November. Sixty per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the period from June to September and about 24 per cent during October and November. September is the month with the highest rainfall.

The variation in the annual rainfall in the district from year to year is large. At individual stations, the range of variation is much higher than for the district as a whole. In the fifty-year period from 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 159 per cent of the normal was received in 1933, while the

very next year was one with the lowest rainfall, which was only 58 per cent of the normal. Rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurred in 12 years in this fifty-year period, two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurring twice during this period. At some stations, two or even three consecutive years of such low rainfall have occurred on even four or five occasions. From table 2, it will be seen that the rainfall was between 400 and 700 mm (15.75" and 27.56") in 37 years out of fifty. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 196.1 mm (7.72") at Siruguppa on August 17, 1905.

On an average, the district has 39 rainy days (*i.e.*, days with rainfall of 2.5 mm—10 cents—or more) in a year. This number varies from 27 at Kottur to 49 at Harapanahalli.

Temperature

The district has a meteorological observatory at Bellary. The records of temperature and other meteorological conditions of this station may be taken to represent the climatic conditions over the district except in the region of the Sandur hills and the hilly region in the western parts of the district, where the temperature is generally lower by a few degrees than that at Bellary. The period from about the later half of November to the end of February is the coolest part of the year. In December, when the mean temperature is the lowest, the mean daily maximum tmperature is 29.7°C (85.5°F) and the mean daily minimum is 16.7°C (62.1°F). By about the end of February, temperature begins to raise rapidly and by April, which is the hottest month, the mean daily maximum temperature is 39.2°C (102.6°F) and the mean daily minimum temperature is 25.2°C (77.4°F). In May also, the weather is nearly as hot as in April and in these two months the heat is oppressive. With the onset of the south-west monsoon early in June, the weather becomes slightly cooler and continues to be so throughout the south-west monsoon season. Both day and night temperatures decrease progressively from about the beginning of October.

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Bellary was 43.9°C (111.0°F) on 30th April 1909 and on 15th May 1897. The lowest minimum temperature was 10.6°C (51.1°F) on 28th December 1926 and 4th January 1891.

Humidity

The district has, on the whole, a dry climate, the summer and the cold seasons being the driest part of the year when relative humidities are 45 to 65 per cent in the mornings and 20 to 35 per cent in the afternoons. Relative humidities are higher in the south-west monsoon and retreating monsoon seasons, when they are generally 50 to 70 per cent.

Cloudiness

During the period from May to November, skys are moderately to heavily clouded. In the rest of the year, skys are clear or lightly clouded generally.

Winds

Winds are light to moderate with some strengthening in the south-west monsoon season. During the period from October to April, the winds blow from directions between north-east and south-east and are calm on many days in the mornings. Winds blow from directions between south-west and north-west during the period from May to September.

Special weather phenomena

In October and November, storms originating in the Bay of Bengal sometimes cross the east of India moving in a westerly to north-westerly direction across the peninsula, affect the district and its neighbourhood causing wide-spread rain and high winds. Thunderstorms occur during the periods from April to May and September to October. Dust-raising winds occur in April and May.

Tables 4, 5 and 6 give the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and frequency of special weather phenomena respectively as recorded at the meteorological observatory at Bellary.

TABLE I

Normals and Extremes of Rainfall in Bellary District.

Station	No. of years of data		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & year**	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Amount (mm)	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Date
Bellary ..	50	a	2.8	6.1	4.8	20.8	48.3	44.5	40.6	69.3	122.4	105.2	50.0	5.1	519.9	182 (1933)	49 (1923)	162.3	21-5-40
		b	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.8	3.5	3.1	3.3	4.0	7.1	5.4	3.1	0.4	32.9				
Kurugodu ..	22	a	0.3	3.1	1.8	17.8	19.0	37.6	45.0	81.3	130.6	119.4	33.3	5.1	524.3	166 (1933)	40 (1942)	167.6	9-10-44
		b	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.3	2.4	2.5	3.8	4.7	5.6	5.5	2.3	0.5	29.0				
Hospet ..	50	a	2.0	4.1	4.6	20.6	55.9	66.5	75.9	106.4	155.2	91.4	41.9	8.9	633.4	184 (1917)	57 (1934)	153.7	23-9-1874
		b	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.0	4.0	5.0	7.0	7.4	9.0	5.3	2.6	0.7	43.9				
Siruguppa ..	50	a	2.3	7.9	5.6	19.6	45.2	72.4	77.5	100.1	164.9	101.3	31.0	4.6	632.4	190 (1916)	51 (1920)	196.1	17-8-05
		b	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.6	3.5	4.6	6.0	6.5	8.6	5.0	2.3	0.4	39.5				
Kampli ..	50	a	1.3	4.6	2.8	15.2	50.5	55.6	48.3	70.9	138.7	80.8	40.4	4.6	513.7	193 (1917)	46 (1926)	153.4	20-6-31
		b	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.2	3.1	3.3	4.5	5.0	7.0	4.8	2.3	0.5	32.5				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hadagalli .. 50	a	3.6	3.6	4.1	25.9	63.0	67.3	77.7	85.6	127.0	100.1	41.4	10.9	610.2	158 (1932)	60 (1949)	148.8	21-5-43
	b	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.1	4.5	5.3	8.6	7.1	8.1	6.1	2.5	0.7	45.9				
Harapanahalli 50	a	1.3	3.6	5.3	25.9	70.4	73.9	91.9	87.6	109.5	101.9	40.1	9.1	620.5	165 (1932)	47 (1930)	154.9	9-9-1880
	b	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.2	4.2	6.7	10.7	8.3	7.3	5.8	2.5	0.5	49.0				
Kudligi .. 50	a	2.3	4.3	4.8	23.4	63.3	60.7	75.4	113.8	135.4	90.9	37.1	6.3	617.7	186 (1933)	49 (1934)	141.0	9-9-1880
	b	0.2	0.3	0.4	2.1	4.6	5.2	8.4	8.5	8.3	5.7	2.8	0.5	47.0				
Kottur .. 23	a	3.8	1.3	1.5	26.2	46.5	50.3	43.2	91.4	102.9	103.6	26.4	4.6	501.7	153 (1947)	43 (1934)	152.4	27-9 50
	b	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.8	5.1	4.6	4 7	1.3	0.3	27.0				
Bellary District	a	2.2	4.3	3.9	21.7	54.7	58.8	63.9	89.6	131.8	99.4	38.0	6.6	574.9	159 (1933)	58 (1934)		
	b	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.8	3.6	4.3	6.2	6.3	7.3	5.4	2.4	0.5	38.6				

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more). * Based on all available data upto 1956.
** Years given in brackets.

TABLE—2

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in Bellary District

Data 1901–50.

Range in mm.	*No. of years*	*Range in mm.*	*No. of years*
301–400 ..	2	701–800 ..	7
401–500 ..	11	801–900 ..	3
501–600 ..	18	901–1000 ..	1
601–700 ..	8		

TABLE 3

Statement of taluk-wise actual annual rainfall in Bellary district from 1951 to 1970

(In Millimetres)

Year	*Bellary*	*Hospet*	*Hadagalli*	*Harapanahalli*	*Kudligi*	*Sandur*	*Mallapuram*	*Siruguppa*	*District Average*
1951 ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1952 ..	204.5	649.6	729.8	491.8	626.9	N.A.	N.A.	500.8	551.4
1953 ..	699.8	480.1	597.6	948.0	635.3	N.A.	N.A.	563.5	634.5
1954 ..	412.2	729.0	458.0	638.5	590.7	771.3	N.A.	440.2	576.3
1955 .	723.8	865.9	758.2	990.6	934.5	1101.8	N.A.	935.0	861.8
1956 ..	796.5	1023.8	800.3	854.0	772.7	841.8	N.A.	886.6	853.7
1957 ..	530.1	715.5	690.8	775.7	776.5	768.4	N.A.	769.1	717.5
1958 ..	302.3	796.3	545.3	718.0	660.9	803.5	N.A.	656.1	651.0
1959 ..	692.7	712.8	350.8	527.3	646.5	620.8	679.9	661.7	636.8
1960 .	310.9	717.6	645.2	829.8	557.6	705.4	623.8	617.7	625.9
1961 ..	240.3	608.4	639.5	975.0	620.3	757.9	633.7	690.2	647.2
1962 .	642.7	642.4	846.1	662.7	821.7	945.0	616.2	833.7	760.7
1963 ..	553.5	623.6	816.5	817.9	559.3	933.2	545.9	679.8	694.2
1964 ..	573.0	693.3	695.5	1043.5	680.9	840.1	672.8	578.9	721.1
1965 ..	372.3	591.4	513.6	556.5	453.7	556.7	528.6	357.5	482.3
1966 ..	850.0	823.5	688.7	690.7	550.0	780.8	822.4	535.8	727.7
1967 ..	487.3	587.5	363.0	504.5	538.4	584.9	569.7	436.0	506.0
1968 ..	870.5	671.0	696.4	456.6	572.2	773.4	677.2	697.9	639.1
1949 .	488.4	819.0	672.2	667.5	475.9	1008.6	840.3	553.6	636.3
1970* ..	454.7	559.9	680.1	965.4	640.8	829.2	396.3	743.4	658.7

N.A.—Not available. * The rainfall data for the year 1970 is provisional.

(*Source*: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore).

TABLE – 4

Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity at Bellary

Month	*Mean daily maximum temperature*	*Mean daily minimum temperature*	*Highest maximum ever recorded*			*Lowest minimum ever recorded*			*Relative humidity*	
	°C	°C	°C	*Date*		°C	*Date*		0830 %	1730* %
January	30.9	16·9	36·7	1897 Jan.	31	10.6	1891 Jan.	4	64	33
February	34.2	19 1	39·4	1897 Feb.	22	12.2	1891 Feb.	4	53	26
March	37 4	22 5	42·8	1892 March	27	14.4	1885 March	2	46	20
April .. .	39.2	25·2	43·9	1909 April	30	16.1	1905 April	1	50	25
May	38.8	25·5	43·9	1897 May	15	18.3	1890 May	6	55	29
June	34.7	24·5	42·2	1915 June	4	18.9	1956 June	14	62	49
July	32.4	23 9	38·3	1915 July	14	19.4	1930 July	2	66	56
August	32.4	23 3	37 8	1883 Aug.	9	19.4	1933 Aug.	27	68	55
September	32.3	22·8	37·8	1913 Sep.	19	19.4	1919 Sep.	13	70	56
October	32.0	21·9	38·9	1896 Oct.	7	15.0	1889 Oct.	28	69	50
November . .	30 5	19 1	35·6	1882 Nov.	3	11.7	1910 Nov.	28	68	45
December .. .	29.7	16·7	35·6	1013 Dec.	26	10.6	1926 Dec.	28	67	37
Annual	33.7	21 8							61	40

*Hours I.S.T.

TABLE—5

Mean Wind Speed in Km/hr. at Bellary

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
4 3	4.7	5.5	6.4	9 8	12 9	13 [illegible]	12 7	10.3	5.1	4.0	3.9	7.8

TABLE—6

Special Weather Phenomena at Bellary

Mean No. of days with	*January*	*February*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*August*	*September*	*October*	*November*	*December*	*Annual*
Thunder	0.3	0.4	0.7	4 2	6 4	1 2	0 4	0.7	3 1	3.0	0.4	0.1	20.9
Hail	0 0	0 0	0.0	0.1	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0.0	0 0	0 0	0 2
Duststorm	0 0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0 4	0 0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 6
Squall	0 0	0.0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0.0
Fog	0.0	0 0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Pre-History

BELLARY district is one of those regions in India where man has lived since the earliest period. The archaeological explorations carried on in places like Bellary, Kappagallu, Sangankallu and Gadiganur, have shown that the early man in this region has passed through all the stages of culture—palaeolithic, microlithic, neolithic and iron age. In the palaeolithic age, his only achievements were roughly chipped stone implements ; in the microlithic and neolithic stages, the implements were more varied, better-formed and polished, and pottery first came into use ; and in the iron age, during which the discovery of the superiority of iron drove stone out of the field, wheel-made pottery ousted the hand-made variety. The neolithic period and the iron-age appear almost overlapped, and the people of the iron-age were probably the direct descendants of the neolithic inhabitants. Further, the pre-historic dolmens, chromlechs, menhirs and stone circles that are found abundantly in the Bellary region, it is held, show that the megalithic cultures of this part had strong affinities with similar cultures in South Africa and the Far-Eastern countries, perhaps at a time when the southern Indian peninsula formed a continuous land-mass with Africa called the 'Gondawana land'. The district is one of the richest areas from the point of view of pre-history. According to the Imperial Gezetteer of India, 1908, more palaeolithic and neolithic settlements and implements were found in Bellary district than in other districts of the Madras Presidency and some of them were of great interest (Vol. VII, p. 162). Bruce Foote, who was one of the pioneer workers in the field of pre-history of India, describes this district as "the richest in pre-historic remains of all those surveyed by me". ("The Foote Collection of Indian Pre-historic and Proto-historic activities", 1909, p. 77). His note-book showed as many as 77 pre-historic sites in this district; but at least 36 of them are important.

Palaeolithic finds.—These were discovered in the shingle fans along the foot of the 'Copper Mountain', south of Bellary. Most of these were found on the surface level. About 30 specimens were also found from the shingle fans, south-west of Halakundi village. All these were of true quartzite. In addition to these, palaeoliths of quartzite-haematite were found at Bedar-Belagallu, Gadiganur hill, Joga, Daroji, Badanahatti hill and Angur. The fort hill at Bellary yielded some palaeoliths of trap stone and the site at Hire-Kuruvatti some of quartzite.

Neolithic finds.—The neolithic remains in this district were first noticed by W. Fraser who was the District Engineer in 1872. It was he who first declared that the Face Hill at Bellary was occupied by the neolithic man. V. R. R. Dikshitar in his "Pre-Historic South India" (p. 75 and p. 96) says that though the Face Hill at Bellary is cosidered to be a neolithic site, still from the presence of iron slag and fragment of haematite, one has to conclude that this site legitimately belongs to the Iron Age rather than to the Neolithic. The Peacock Hill near Kappagallu has also yielded some celts, chisels and other implements of stone.

Numerous finds

Bruce Foote, who started a systematic survey of the neolithic settlements from December 1884 found on the Face Hill, in addition to a neolithic settlement, a few traces of pre-historic iron-smelting industry. He also found some neolithic artifacts on the Fort Hill. But of all the sites explored by him, Kappagallu was "the most important neolithic settlement in the country", being the most prolific in implements of all kinds and in all stages of manufacture According to Bruce Foote, it was "the site of the largest neolithic manufacturing industry as yet met with in any part of India". The Kappagallu hill is about four-and-a-half miles north-east of Bellary. The top of the hill yielded few finds; but numerous finds were discovered lower on the working grounds. The castellated summit of the hill offered its inhabitants in those days several fine rock-shelters. The site of the celt-factory was on the north-east slope of the hill, just below the outcrop of the great dyke. Different stones were used here for different purposes. Thus, for mealing stones and crushers, granite, gneiss, haematite, jasper, grit stones, etc., were used. For small tools, the neolithic man made use of siliceous stones like chert, agate, chalcedony, bloodstone, lydian stone and rock crystal. Out of these raw materials were manufactured flakes, scrapers and strike-a-lights. The flakes thus made were used for various purposes; they were used like knives, saws, drills, lancets, etc. Pigmy flakes were made of agate and chalcedony. On the north side of the hill, a few pre-historic sketches of human beings in groups and figures of birds, beasts, etc., were discovered. One of the sketches found at the Kappagallu hill was of a bull lying very near that of a *linga*. This perhaps shows that the neolithic people worshipped the *linga*.

Another important neolithic site reported by Bruce Foote was at Gadiganur, about 17 miles north of Bellary. Here, at the foot of a hill he noticed the remains of a cinder camp and fine well-polished celts and a few specimens of pottery. Beads were met with for the first time in the district at the pre-historic site on the Kurikuppi hill. These were made of shells. With them were found a few pieces of broken antique pottery and a number of broken bangles made of chank shells.

In 1948, excavations were conducted by B. Subba Rao at Sangankallu and a report on the excavations at the site was published under the title "Stone Age Cultures of Bellary, 1948". A study of the large number of stone implements and pottery from Sangankallu showed that this area had passed through not only the stages through which Brahmagiri in Chitradurga district had passed, but also through some earlier stages. An additional feature of Sangankallu was the location of a neolithic factory and the finding of a large number of patinated tools and flakes on the surface. The main phases of the Sangankallu culture may be put in brief as follows : On the top was a phase (called Phase III by Subba Rao) representing the beginning of the megalithic culture, interlocked with a late phase of the stone-axe culture, confirming the evidence of overlapping of both noticed earlier at Brahmagiri. The finds included highly polished red and black and pure black pottery, associated with a coarse brown and black and burnished hand-made pottery and polished stone-axes and flakes. Below this megalithic layer was a stratified deposit representing the neolithic axe culture associated with coarse brown and black and pale grey pottery, chipped and polished axe heads and a microlithic industry of chert, jasper and quartz (Phase II of Subba Rao). Still lower and separated by a thin barren layer, was the earliest culture level (called Phase I by Subba Rao). The finds consisted of heavily patinated flakes of trap and sand-stone, associated with a crude microlithic industry of quartz. There was no definite evidence of association of pottery with this early phase.

Neolithic Industry

Sangankallu was a huge factory site. The Phase II mentioned above represented the most highly developed phase of the neolithic culture of Bellary. Subba Rao suggested that this whole group might be called the Bellary Neolithic Industry. A large variety of axes and other tools were found here. The main types of finds were axes, chisels, picks, fabricators, rounders, grooved hammer-stones, sling-stones, slick-stones, discs and pounders. The axes were found in all stages of manufacture. The technique of their manufacture has been described by Subba Rao on pages 31 and 32 of his report. According to Subba Rao, the microlithic industry of Phase II, mentioned above, included long and short parallel-sided blades, lunates and fluted cores. An interesting confirmation of the character of the microlithic industry comes from the north-east corner of the district, wherein an area of about 30 square

miles along the bank of the Tungabhadra, a rich microlithic industry, characterised by the presence of short blades and fluted cores, was noticed on the surface from the sites.

Later excavations

In 1964-65, excavations were undertaken at the same place (Sangankallu) by Z. D. Ansari and M. S. Nagaraja Rao and by H. D. Sankalia. Their findings were published by them in two booklets in 1969 entitled "Excavation at Sangankallu, 1964-65 (Early Neolithic House at Bellary)", and "Mesolithic and Pre-Mesolithic Industries from the excavations at Sangankallu, Bellary, 1965" respectively. Four different periods of culture were deduced from the findings of these excavations, *viz.*, Period I: Pre-Mesolithic (prepared core, flake and large blade culture); Period II: Mesolithic (microliths in quartz, agate, carmelian, etc.) ; Period III: Neolithic (polished axe, lithic blade, pale grey pottery and painted black-on-red pottery) ; Period IV: Megalithic (black-and-red ware and objects made of iron).

It was inferred that man lived in the first two periods in the rock shelters and on the banks of the stream at the foot of the hill. The third period was divided into three occupational phases, the Phase I being marked by the "arrival of the neolithic man" who set up circular ("and also perhaps rectangular?") structures. The remains of what is stated to be the first complete one-room circular house of an early neolithic phase in South India were discovered here. Besides stone, bones of animals were ground and used as tools in the neolithic period. Terracotta figurines of bulls and birds were also found here. Mostly hand-made pottery and a few specimens of pottery of the second phase of the third period and of the fourth period, in which wheel was used for making pottery, were discovered at the site. H. D. Sankalia calls the microlithic industry as found here as mesolithic, "for the preceding industry is, both stratigraphically and typologically and even in the raw materials used, different from it" (p. 39 of his booklet referred to earlier). This evidence is stated to have been obtained for the first time in India. The microlithic industry is dated to at least 3,000 B.C. (For excavation at Tekkalakota, please see Chapter XIX under Tekkalakota).

Pre-historic drawings

On the rocks near the northern end of the Kappagallu hill, were a large number of rough figures or pictures, made apparently by bruising the surface of the rocks with pieces of harder stone. Fawcett described them in detail in his paper read before the Congress of Orientalists and published in the Asiatic Quarterly Review in 1892. The figures of oxen were found to have prominent humps and very long horns, quite different in type from the existing breeds. Other figures were those of men and women (always naked), dogs, antelopes, deer, leopards, elephants and peacocks. Some of these might be modern; but the majority are

certainly old and were most probably connected with the pre-historic settlement on the hill. The style of drawing is very unusual and archaic. Moreover, they are at a spot which is away from the ordinary paths about the hill and among confused piles of very bare boulders which are not ordinarily traversed by cowherds or wood-cutters. Just below them is the pre-historic settlement.

It is equally interesting to note that they represent animals not now commonly found in the locality. Some of them are upside down; this, of course, might have been so due to the rocks themselves having been overturned after the figures were executed on them. From the fact that some of the pictures are in places, which are now extremely inaccessible, it also appears that the rocks have moved from their original positions. Bruce Foote wrote that he knew only another place (a hill in Raichur district) where similar drawings occurred in large numbers.

Curious mounds

Curious ash mounds were found at some places in this district, such as Kudatini, about 12 miles west north-west of Bellary; Nimbapura, north-east of the Hampi ruins; Halakundi on the Bellary-Hirehalu Road; Sanavasapuram, about half way on the road from Bellary to Siruguppa; Kurikuppi hill, three miles north-west of Tornagallu; the hill near Kakabalu, about three miles north north-west of Joga; and in the fields immediately south of the Kappagallu hill. The most imposing among the mounds found, were however, those of Kudatini and Nimbapura, the Kudatini mound being dome-shaped, and about 45 feet in height. The mound gave a hollow sound, when struck with any heavy substance.

Newbold was the first to call attention to such mounds (Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. V, p. 670 and Madras Journal of Literature and Science, Vol. VIII, p. 130). Various theories have since been advanced to explain their formation. Newbold himself first thought that these mounds consisted of the remains of some ancient furnaces; but he changed his opinion later on. When he cut into one of the mounds near the Kappagallu hill, he found that it was not homogeneous, but was composed of different layers of ashy earth, scoriae, dark earth and so on. This disposed of the theory of their volcanic origin, held by some persons. Newbold further made a detailed examination of the mounds and thought them to be of animal origin rather than due to lime-burning, brick-making, iron-smelting or any other similar manufacturing process. In view of this and the mention made in the old local records, of women burning themselves in large numbers when their husbands were killed in battles, he came to the conclusion that the mounds consisted of remains of either the persons who were killed in some battle or their wives who became *satis*, or of sacrificial holocausts of early days.

Bruce Foote, who examined the Kudatini mound in 1887, found, in the little gullies washed by rain in its sides, a celt, some fragments of pottery and some mealing-stones and corn-crushers such as those found in other pre-historic settlements, with numerous bones mostly bovine. On the basis of these discoveries, he connected the mound with the neolithic settlements which are scattered all over the district and held that it was formed by a holocaust of animals at some religious celebration. He later found more pre-historic implements comprising celts, chisels, mealing-stones, corn-crushers and broken pottery in the mounds, at Sanavasapuram and near the foot of the 'Copper Mountain'. Later in 1899, Sewell suggested other explanations of the occurrence of these mounds. He was not prepared to accept that all of them were as old as the neolithic times. He considered it more probable that at least those of Kudatini and Nimbapura were either the remains of persons slain in some of the many bloody battles that took place round about Vijayanagara between the forces of that empire and the Bahmanis or that they were caused by the collective performance of *satis* which are known to have taken place in those days. He pointed out that most of the mounds occurred along the main roads towards Vijayanagara and further showed that the descriptions left by Duarte Barbosa and Ceasar Frederic of the place near that city where the great *satis* took place corresponded more or less exactly with the position of the Nimbapura mound. Later in 1912, A.H. Longhurst examined the Kudatini and Nimbapura ash mounds. On cutting a hole into the Kudatini mound, he found it composed of layers of 'slag-like cinders' and ashy earth mixed up with small fragments of calcinated bone without any trace of implements or pottery. In respect of the mound at Nimbapura, he says that originally it was similar to the mound at Kudatini and that its origin and date were probably the same. He agreed with R. Sewell and assigned these two mounds to the Vijayanagara period (Arch. Survey of India, An. Rept. 1912-13, pp. 145-47). For latest excavation, see Chapter XIX under Kappagallu).

Traditions and legends

Of all the districts of the State, Bellary is perhaps the most closely associated with the epic, Ramayana. The district, which figures prominently in that epic, was inhabited during those days, by a people who have been called the *Vanaras* in Sanskrit. *Vanara* means a monkey; perhaps, they were a people having the monkey as their totem or emblem. In fact, one work, the Jaina Ramayana, calls them *Vanaradhwajas* or people having a monkey flag. As for the culture level of the *Vanaras*, it is clear from the Ramayana that the *Vanaras* were quite a civilised people with well developed social, ethical and political ideas. Sugreeva, later driven out by his brother Vali, was the *Vanara* king at that time, and Kishkindha, which has been generally acknowledged to have been near the present Hampi in Hospet taluk, was his capital. All accounts of the Ramayana agree in stating that it was here that

Rama, the Prince of Ayodhya, who was in exile in the south, first received the news that Ravana, the king of Lanka, had carried off his wife Seeta and that it was with the invaluable help of Hanuman, the *Vanara* chief under Sugreeva, that he accomplished his expedition to Lanka and recovered Seeta. It is interesting to note that the present names of several localities in and around Hampi are indential with those mentioned in the epic. (For more details, please see Hampi in Chapter XIX—Places of Interest).

Hampi, a village in Hospet taluk, was formerly called Pampakshetra. According to the *sthalapurana* of the place, Pampadevi, the daughter of Brahma, did penance on the bank of the Pampa lake, as the result of which she was able to marry Shiva, who was also called Virupaksheshwara to whom the celebrated ancient temple of the place is dedicated. A legend says that a saint by name Matanga did *tapas* on a hill near Hampi to win the grace of Vishnu and that the Matanga hill was named after that saint. In the midst of the Tungabhadra river near Hampi, there is a stone *mantapa* which is said to have been the spot where the sage Vashishtha meditated. Ramachandra, with his wife Seeta and his brother Lakshmana, is said to have camped near the Kodandarama temple at Hampi, during their exile. When Seeta was being carried away by Ravana, she is said to have tied all her ornaments in a portion of her saree and thrown them down on a rock here from the *Pushpaka Vimana*. On the other side of the Tungabhadra river, there is the Pampa lake by the side of which there is a spot which is known as the one where Shabari of the Ramayana fame had her hermitage. A hill near Hampi has been called Anjanadri, indicating thereby the birth-place of Anjaneya (Hanuman). The river Tungabhadra is one of the sacred rivers of India and its ancient name Pampa finds mention in the epics and the *puranas* (*See* also Chapter I under the Tungabhadra). Pampa, as a *teertha* (holy place), is also mentioned in the Sanskrit drama, *Kaumudi Mahotsava* and in the Kannada work, *Harishchandra Kavya* of Raghavanka. In the latter, it is identified with the *ashrama* of Vishvamitra. The earliest mention of this place is found in an inscription dated in the year 1013-14 A.D. belonging to the reign of the Chalukyan king Vikramaditya which records a gift to the temple of Mahakaladeva of Pampa. This epigraph mentions also Iriva Nolambadhiraja and his queen.

Early History

Nandas and Mauryas

There is some indirect indication of the Nandas (4th century B.C.) having ruled over this region. According to puranic accounts, the Nandas conquered all rival monarchs and became the sole emperors of the whole of India. But this is too vague a statement, as it does not give the exact limits of their territories, particularly in the south. Some late Kannada inscriptions, ranging

from the 10th to the 13th century A.D., however, seem to preserve some faint memories of the rule of the Nandas in the Kuntala country, which included almost the northern two-thirds of the present Mysore State. Thus, while one such inscription[1] states that Kuntala was ruled by the 'renowned Nandas', another[2] derives the descent of the Kadambas from the Nandas.

But it is only with the Mauryas that we come to the dawn of recorded history, and thenceforward, we have more definite evidence about the importance of this region. The Bellary district was undoubtedly a part of the Mauryan empire, as is evident from the discovery of the Ashokan inscriptions in the areas surrounding the district. Minor edicts of Ashoka have been found, for example, at Maski, Gavimatha and Palkigundu in the Raichur district in the north, at Erragudi in Kurnool district in the east, and at Siddapur, Jatinga-Rameshvara and Brahmagiri in Chitradurga district in the south. The three last-mentioned edicts, in particular, are very near to Bellary district. The Molakalmuru taluk, wherein the last there inscriptions were found, all within a circle with a radius of about one and a half miles, though administratively forming a part of the Chitradurga district, belongs more to the Bellary district than to the Chitradurga district from the natural point of view, for, the taluk, which is a long strip of land, looking like an out-growth from the main body of the Chitradurga district and projecting itself into the Bellary region, is surrounded on the west and north-west by the Kudligi and Sandur taluks of the Bellary district and on the east and north-east by the Rayadurg taluk which also was formerly a part of the Bellary district. The find-spot of the edicts is, in fact, hardly 30 miles south-west of Bellary.

During the Mauryan times, there was a prince as the viceroy at Suvarnagiri and he passed on the orders of Ashoka to the officer designated as the Mahamatra who was in charge of Isila. Suvarnagiri has been identified by some scholars with Maski in Raichur district and by others with Jonnagiri, near Erragudi in Kurnool district. The excavations[3] at Brahmagiri in the Molakalmuru taluk have revealed the existence of a town of the Mauryan times and recently more Mauryan vestiges have been revealed at Turuvanur. It is generally held that Isila was near Brahmagiri. So far as the Deccan is concerned, the Mauryan rule came to an end soon after Ashoka's death. Even in the north, not long after his death, his empire appears to have fallen to pieces.

Satavahanas

After the fall of the Mauryas, two powers became predominant in India south of the Vindhyas. Those were the Chedis and the Satavahanas. The former never came south of the Godavari. The Satavahanas continued in power for about four and a half centuries, from about 220 B.C. to approximately 230 A.D. There are

differences of opinion among the scholars about the origin of the Satavahanas. Dr. Sukuthankar[4] suggested that the Satavahana family hailed from the Kannada region, pointing out some of their Prakrit inscriptions, which mention 'Satahanihara' and 'Satavani-rattha', *i.e.*, Satavahani province ('hara' being a form of *Pada-vada-para*, connoting territory; *rattha* derived from Sanskrit *rashtra*, also meant territory) which was identified by him with the Bellary area.

Those two terms occur in Myakadoni and Hirehadagalli plates which were found in Bellary region. Two other areas, in addition to Bellary, namely the Aurangabad district in Maharashtra and the Andhrapatha region round about the mouth of the Krishna river, were alternatively suggested by scholars as the original home of the Satavahanas. Pratishthana, identified with modern Paithan, on the Godavari in what is now Aurangabad district of Maharashtra, was the capital of the Satavahanas for a considerable time. Some scholars say that the Bellary region did not form a part of the empire of the early Satavahanas and that the southern districts were annexed to the empire about the middle of the second century A.D., while others are of the view that the Bellary region and also the Andhrapatha were not, however, parts of the Satavahana empire at the time of Gautamiputra. From the Hathigumpha inscription, it appears that the kingdom of the Satavahana ruler who was the contemporary of Kharavela (second half of the first century B.C.) was to the west of Kalinga. S. Srikantha Sastry, who says that the Kolhapur, Banavasi, Malavalli and the Nagarjunikonda inscriptions show that Kuntala in Karnataka was the original home of the Satavahana family, further observes that it was only after Gautamiputra (*c.* A.D. 80-104) that his son Vasisthiputra established a new city (Navanagara) at Paithan (Pratishthana) and conquered the Telugu country[5]. The *puranas* seem to have called the Satavahanas as Andhras or Andhrabhrityas in the sense that they were rulers of Andhra or feudatories of Andhra kings at some time or other.

There are several references in Indian literary tradition to a branch of the Satavahana family ruling in Kuntala in Karnataka Rajashekhara's *Kavyamimamsa* refers to a king of Kuntala named Satavahana. The *puranas* as well as the *Kamasutra* of Vatsyayana mention a king named Kuntala Satakarni: the puranic lists make him a predecessor of Gautamiputra Satakarni, and a commentator of the *Kamasutra* explains the name as being due to the king's birth in the Kuntala country. Another king named Hala is called 'Lord of Kuntala' and his name is associated with the celebrated Prakrit anthology called *Gathasaptashati*.

An inscription belonging to Pulumayi, one of the last Satavahana rulers, also has been found in the Bellary district. After

the fall of the Satavahanas, their empire was partitioned among the Abhiras in the north-west, the Chutus in the south and the Iksvakus in the Andhra region. Thus, the successors of the Satavahanas in this region were the Chutus, of whom, however, we know very little. The names of certain kings of the Chutu line, are, however, known from the coins found in the North Kanara and Chitradurga districts and from the inscriptions found at Kanheri near Bombay, Banavasi and Malavalli. Lead coins with the horse device and inscribed with the name Hariti (which is a part of the name of Chutus) have come from the Anantapur and Cuddapah districts. Some historians consider the Chutus to be a branch of the Satavahanas. They were later supplanted by the Kadambas.[6]

Kadambas

Under the Kadambas of Banavasi, the territory from the western sea upto Uchchangidurga in the Bellary district constituted the Banavasi-12,000 territory. Uchchangidurga was the capital of an eastern branch of the Kadambas. The Kadamba king Mayurasharma, in his Chandravalli inscription,[7] says that he ruled over Sendraka-vishaya in Satahani-Rashtra. The hill-fort of Uchchangi is of great antiquity. The Sandur area also, with its famous temple of Kartikeya, appears to have been an important region even in the days of the Kadambas and the Chalukyas. It was called Swami-malai or Savi-malai. The Kadambas were ultimately overthrown by the Chalukyas of Badami who were their successors in this region. The Kadambas and the Chalukyas were both of Kannada origin.

Chalukyas of Badami

The first noteworthy ruler of the Chalukyan line was Pulikeshi I. He fortified the hill near Badami in Bijapur district into a fortress in 543-544 A.D. and declared his independence by performing a horse-sacrifice. His son was Kirtivarma (566-597), who is said to have subdued the Mauryas of Konkan, the Kadambas of Banavasi, and the Nalas whose territory is not well identified. The most powerful Chalukya king was Pulikeshi II (610-642). From an inscription found at Kurugodu in Bellary taluk, it is obvious that Pulikeshi II was in possession of this region. Later, he is known to have established his sons as the viceroys in the Bellary and Kurnool districts. Adityavarma and Chandraditya ruled here for some time, after the capture of Badami by the Pallavas. Adityavarma made a grant of the villages of Mundakal and Paragere. A grant of Abhinavaditya, son of Adityavarma, mentions Netkunda in the Uchchangi-vishaya. Later still, a grant of Vinayaditya (681-692), dated in about 689, refers to a giftt of land made when his victorious camp was at Pampa-teertha which is the present Hampi in Hospet taluk.[8]

Rashtrakutas

The rule of the Chalukyas of Badami came to an end in about 753, when the Rashtrakuta prince Dantidurga defeated the Chalukya king Kirtivarma II. Manyakheta (modern Malkhed

in the Gulbarga district) was the capital of the Rashtrakutas. The Rashtrakutas, who were probably an ancient people and who were of Kannada origin as has been proved by Dr. Altekar, held the field for well over two centuries. Dantidurga had under his control northern areas of the present Mysore State, the whole of the present Maharashtra and parts of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. His family originally belonged to Lattalura (Latur in the present Osmanabad district of Maharashtra). He was succeeded by his uncle Krishna I whose exploits brought him into conflict with the Gangas of Talakad. The latter became feudatories of the Rashtrakutas. Krishna I defeated also the Chalukyas of Vengi. During the regime of his son Dhruva, the Rashtrakuta supremacy was so great that none in the north or south could challenge them. Dhruva's son Govinda III overran Nolambavadi which consisted of Chitradurga and Tumkur districts and portions of Bellary, Anantapur, Kolar and Bangalore districts. It is stated that in 809 A.D. there was a combined onslaught on the Rashtrakutas by the Gangas, Pallavas, Pandyas and Keralas and that Govinda III defeated all of them. Amoghavarsha I, Krishna II, Indra III, Amoghavarsha III and Krishna III were other illustrious kings of the line. The last named king had advanced as far as Rameshwaram in the course of his victorious career, whereas his predecessors Dhruva, Govinda III and Indra III had carried their successful arms right into northern India. No other ruling power of the Deccan, except the Marathas in a later period, had played such a dominant part in the history of India.

The Rashtrakutas were in power until 973, when the last Rashtrakuta king Karka II was dethroned by Taila II, a member of the Chalukya family. An inscription in the Bagali temple in Harapanahalli taluk states that in the year 944-45, a Chalukya feudatory of the Rashtrakuta king, Krishna III (939-67) was governing the Kogali-500, which roughly corresponded to the present Hadagalli and Harapanahalli taluks. The same temple contains a record, dated 972-73 A.D., belonging to the king Khottiga (967-72) of the same line. These two Rashtrakuta kings are also mentioned in the inscriptions found at Kudatini in the Bellary taluk. Butugadeva was the governor of Kogali under Khottiga in 972-73. But Panchaladeva, probably a feudatory of the Gangas, drove him out of Kogali. Later, Taila II Chalukya, assisted by Butugadeva, defeated Panchaladeva and brought the Bellary region under Chalukyan control. Taila II conferred the title of Ahavamalla upon Butugadeva and appointed him governor of Toragale (Toragal in Dharwar district). Later, Kadamba Aryavarman and Kadamba Adityavarman seem to have been governors of Kogali.

Nolambas

Of the feudatories of the Rashtrakutas in this region, the most important were the Nolambas (or Nolamba-Pallavas as they were also called) and the Gangas of Talakad. Previously the Nolambas

were perhaps feudatories or a branch of the Pallavas who had probably established a province in these parts about the middle of the eighth century A.D. This kingdom, called Nolambavadi-32,000, continued for about three centuries. Parts of Bellary district also were included in it. Its capitals were Uchchangi or Uchchangi-durga in the Harapanahalli taluk, Henjeru or modern Hemavati in the Madakshira taluk in Anantapur district (Andhra Pradesh), and Kampili[9] in the Hospet taluk of this district, during different periods. Two of the divisions of this kingdom, namely, Kogali and Kaniyakal have been identified with the present Hadagalli and Harapanahalli taluks of this district and the Rayadurg taluk which also was a part of this district till recently. The Nolambas were subordinate to the Chalukyas of Badami and the Gangas of Talakad. They had a matrimonial alliance with the latter. After the defeat of the Gangas by the Rashtrakuta king Govinda III (793-814 A.D.), the Nolambas acknowledged the suzerainty of the Rashtrakutas. Mahendra Nolambadhiraja was an eminent ruler of the dynasty in the latter part of the ninth century. He tried to make himself a sovereign ruler. He defeated the Banas and also took over some areas in Salem district which had been under the control of the Cholas. He came into conflict with the Gangas and was killed in a battle waged against them. His son and successor Nanniga Ayyappadeva also fell in a battle. Nanniga's son Anniga had succeeded his father probably between 923 and 929 A.D. and was on the throne in 929 A.D.[10] He was also in constant conflict with the Gangas and Rashtrakutas. Krishna III, the Rashtrakuta king, vanquished him in a battle and seems to have then put him in charge of an expedition against the Cholas. Later, the Nolambas became feudatories of the Chalukyas of Kalyana, with their capital at Kampili. The Chalukyas of Kalyana appointed the princes of their own family as viceroys of Nolambavadi. In about 1064 A.D., the Cholas sacked the Kampili area and appointed the Pandyas of Uchchangi as governors of Nolambavadi.

Gangas

The Gangas of Talakad were also in possession of parts of this district. Durvinita (*c.* 529-79) and Sreepurusha (725-88) had extended the Ganga kingdom upto the Hagari river in this district. From the beginning of his rule, Sreepurusha had to face gradual encroachments by the Rashtrakutas. He was defeated by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna I (756-74) and was made to acknowledge his suzerainty. Shivamara-II (788-812 ?) succeeded Sreepurusha about the year 788 A.D. During his reign, the prosperity of the Gangas declined. The Rashtrakuta king Dhruva seized and imprisoned the Ganga king. Dhruva's son, Kambarasa, is mentioned in an inscription as governing the 96,000 (a common designation of the Ganga territory) under his father. After Dhruva, when his younger brother, Govinda Prabhutavarsha Rashtrakuta, was on the throne, Ganga Mandala was under his occupation. However, on the death of his elder brother, moved

by reasons of compassion or policy, released the Ganga king from his "long and painful confinement". But the Ganga king, during the period of his release, seems to have attacked the Rashtrakuta army encamped at Mudugundur in the present Mandya district. He was again defeated and consigned to prison. Eventually, however, Govinda reinstated him in his kingdom. After the death of Shivamara II, the Ganga kingdom seems to have been virtually divided between his son Marasimha and the latter's uncle named Vijayaditya. Both were subordinate to the Rashtrakutas. Marasimha and his three successors ruled over Kolar and north-eastern portions of Gangavadi. But after a few years, this collateral line came to an end. Rachamalla I Satyavakya, the son of Vijayaditya, was the successor in the main line.

By this time, the Ganga kingdom had much shrunk in size owing to annexations of large portions of Gangavadi by the Rashtrakutas. Rachamalla entered into matrimonial alliance with the Nolambas and taking advantage of the disturbed conditions and confusion in the Rashtrakuta dominions, he recovered most of the areas that had been lost previously. During the reign of his son Neetimarga I, who ruled from about 843 to 870 A.D., the Rashtrakutas and Gangas were reconciled to each other and the Rashtrakuta king Amoghavarsha gave his daughter in marriage to the Ganga prince Butuga who was a great warrior. Butuga's son Ereyappa or Neetimarga II defeated and killed the Nolamba ruler Mahendra in a battle and was hence called Mahendrantaka. During the reign of Ereyappa's son Rachamalla III (c. 933-36 ?), wars with the Nolambas and the Rashtrakutas were continued. His successor Butuga II (936-961), who was his brother-in-law, followed a policy of friendship with the Rashtrakutas and he assisted the Rashtrakuta king Krishna III in his campaign against the Cholas. It is stated that as a reward for his services, Butuga II was granted Banavasi and Nolambavadi provinces.

The Ganga king Marasimha II (963-74), who had the title Nolambakulantaka on account of having ended the rule of the Nolambas, and his general Chamundaraya are said to have captured the fort of Uchchangi.[11] Marasimha II helped the Rashtrakuta king Khottiga to regain his capital Manyakheta from the Malava ruler who had captured it. A Ganga copper plate grant dated in the year 968 A.D. discovered recently at Kuknur shows that by that year the Raichur area also was under the control of the Ganga king. Khottiga's son Karka II was dethroned by Taila II Chalukya. Marasimha II made a futile attempt to revive the Rashtrakuta power by setting on the throne Indra IV. The temple of Kartikeya near Sandur and the shrine of Yellamma at Manchale (now called Mantralaya which is in Adoni taluk of Kurnool district), appear to have been famous pilgrim centres even in those days. The Rashtrakuta king, Krishna II, at the request of his feudatory, Kanna, made a grant in 898 A.D.

to the goddess Yellamma at Manchale which was in the Sindavadi-1,000.[12] The Sandur inscriptions[13], found in the Parvati temple on the Kumaraswami hill, says that the Rashtrakuta king Krishna had given a village named Tataka (Kereyapalli) to the temple of Shanmukha.

Chalukyas of Kalyana

Taila II revived the Chalukyan supremacy over the Deccan. The glory of the Chalukyas, restored by Taila II in 973 A.D., lasted till about 1200, with a short Kalachuri interregnum for about 22 years from c. 1162 to 1184. Inscriptions of the Chalukyas of Kalyana have been found in this district right since the period of Taila II. We have inscriptions of this ruler in the Bagali temple and in the Jaina temple at Kogali in the Harapanahalli taluk. The Chalukyas of Kalyana seem to have quickly extended their hold almost over the whole of the district, for in 1010-11, one of their kings Vikramaditya V (1008-15) is found to be governing the Nolambavadi-32,000, the Kogali-500, the Ballakunda-300 (the chief town of which was Kurugodu) and other areas through the Nolamba-Pallava feudatory Iriva Nolambadhiraja. Two inscriptions belonging to this ruler have also been found in the Bagali temple. In 1022, Jagadekamalla Nolamba-Pallava is stated to have been ruling from 'Kapili' which is taken to be an error for '*Kampili*'[14]. *At Kogali, there are three records* of Someshvara I (1044-68). In 1054, he is said to have ruled from Kampili. In 1064, a Chalukya prince, Vishnuvardhana-Vijayaditya, son of Someshvara I, was ruling Nolambavadi with Kampili as his '*Nelevidu*' ('fixed place of abode', *i.e.*, his capital) In 1068, Someshvara I drowned himself in the Tungabhadra at Kuruvatti in the Harapanahalli taluk to end an incurable disease from which he was suffering. In 1072, Jayasimha, also a son of Someshvara I, was in charge of Kogali, Ballakunde and Nolambavadi.[15] At Bagali, there are more than a dozen inscriptions of Vikramaditya VI (1076-1127) ranging from 1079 to 1126, and other records of his occur at Kudatini, Ambali, and at Gooty (Gutti) in the Anantapur district.[16]

Jagadekamalla II (1139-49), another Chalukya king, appears in inscriptions dating from 1143 to 1148 found at Ambali, Kudatini and Oruvayi near Kurugodu. From the early period of revival of the Western Chalukyas, there were frequent conflicts between them and the Cholas for almost a century. The Vengi kingdom of Andhra Pradesh, which was being ruled by a branch of the Western Chalukyas since the days of Pulikeshi II, was also now a bone of contention for supremacy between the Western Chalukyas and the Cholas. Taila II subdued the Cholas in 992 A.D. But during the reign of his son, Irivabedanga Satyashraya (997-1008), a Chola force advanced right into Bijapur district and was driven out. There was a Chola invasion again about 1014 A.D. when Chalukya Vikramaditya V was ruling. The Chola king Rajaraja I (985-1016 A.D.) says that he

conquered Nulambapadi, which is undoubtedly the same as Nolambavadi.[17] According to a Tamil record, later Rajendra Chola I (1012-44) once "burnt down" Manyakheta. During the period of Chalukya Someshvara I (1044-68), there were fierce battles between the two powers and at this time, the Tungabhadra doab also seems to have become a bone of contention besides Vengi. Rajadhiraja Chola is stated to have ravaged Kollipake, a provincial capital of the Western Chalukyas, after a victory. The Chalukya king Someshvara I was camping at Huvina-Hadagalli (in Bellary district) in 1045 A.D. About this time, Rajadhiraja Chola invaded Nolambavadi and is stated to have 'destroyed' Kampili, which was a provincial capital of the Chalukyas (in the present Bellary district), and advanced into the Belvola region and also raided Kalyana. Rajadhiraja Chola and his younger brother Rajendra II together again encroached upon the Chalukyan territory after some years and crossed the Tungabhadra. A fierce battle was fought in 1054 A.D. at Koppam in which Rajadhiraja was killed. Someshvara pursued the Chola army and put it to flight. After a few years, he seems to have taken further steps against the Chola menace, for according to an inscription found at Sudi and dated in the year 1060 A.D., he was camping at Puli (identified with Huli in Belgaum district) after a successful campaign in the southern region and vanquishing the Cholas. According to Tamil records, Virarajendra Chola (1063-69) invaded the Chalukyan territory and fought a battle with the Chalukyan forces in 1064.

About five years later, it was the turn of the Chalukya prince Vikramaditya VI to retaliate. He was assisted in this by the Kadamba ruler of Goa. Obviously, his expedition was successful, for we find that Virarajendra Chola gave his daughter in marriage to this Chalukyan prince. Soon after this, Virarajendra Chola died and Vikramaditya VI had to rush to Gangaikonda-Cholapuram where he overpowered the rebels and helped his brother-in-law Adhirajendra to ascend the throne. But shortly after this, the Eastern Chaluyka prince Rajendra II of Vengi, who was related to the Chola royal family, succeeded to the Chola throne in 1070 A.D. under the name Kulottunga Chola I and Vengi was merged in the Chola kingdom. It is noteworthy that during all this period, the Chalukyas had a firm hold over the Tungabhadra region despite the frequent incursions of the Cholas and the latter did not succeed in their attempts at conquest of the Chalukyan territory.

Pandyas

The Kartikeya temple near Sandur was famous during this period also. It appears that this area was a part of what was known as Doravadi. The Oruvayi inscription of 1148 refers to Doravadi-nadu.[18] The Pandyas of Uchchangi had become the chiefs of Nolambavadi by this time and were subordinate to the Chalukyas. Veera Pandya was an eminent ruler of this dynasty who conquered 'Malai' for his suzerain (the Chalukyan king).[19] A Hoysala

inscription of 1136 A.D. states that king Vishnuvardhana captured Uchchangi.[20] But it was retaken by the Chalukyan forces. An epigraph found at Harihar belonging to the reign of Jagadekamalla Chalukya (1139-49 A.D.) states that Veera Pandya, who was ruling Nolambavadi, was a subordinate of Bijjala.[21]

Kalachuris

Reference has been made above to the growing strength of the Cholas during this period. But it was not to the attacks of the Cholas that the Chalukyas of Kalyana eventually succumbed, but to the forces of three dynasties which were originally their own feudatories. One of these was the line of the Kalachuris, the head of which, Bijjala, threw off his allegiance, captured parts of the Chalukyan dominions and established himself at the capital about 1155 A.D. In his series of campaigns in the south, Bijjala is said to have laid siege to the fort of Gooty (Gutti) in Anantapur district which was destroyed. The Hoysala king Narasimha I is stated to have suffered a reverse at his hands on the banks of the Tungabhadra. The then Pandya chief of Uchchangi, named Vijaya Pandya, also known as Kamadeva, who refused to acknowledge his supremacy, was brought under control. The Kalachuri monarch claims to have won a victory over the king of Kuntala, and amongst his feudatories were Kesapayya Nayaka of Banavasi, Vijaya Pandya of Nolambavadi and Bammidevarasa of Sindavadi. During his ascendancy, the Chalukyan kings retired to the south of their territories, but eventually in 1184 temporarily regained their possessions. The last Chalukya king, Someshvara IV, is said to have lived for some time at Kurugodu. He ultimately succumbed to the other two of his three feudatories, namely the Hoysalas of Dorasamudra in the south and the Sevunas of Devagiri in the north. An inscription from Kurugodu, dated 1181-82, states that Someshvara IV (1158-98 ?) was on the throne of Kalyana and that under him one Sinda Rachamalla ruled over Ballakunde from the fort of Kurugodu.

MEDIEVAL HISTORY

Hoysalas and Sevunas

Inscriptions connecting this district with the Hoysalas and the Sevunas are few. The Hoysalas had their origin in the Mudigere taluk of the Chikmagalur district about the beginning of the 11th century A.D. For more than a century, the Hoysalas were the feudatories of the Chalukyas of Kalyana. Vishnuvardhana, who ruled from about 1108 to about 1152, was a great ruler. He drove out the Cholas from Talakad and was in possession of the whole of Gangavadi-96,000 and a good portion of Nolambavadi-32,000. Inscriptions of a later period mention Kummata, Ballare (Bellary) and Rachavoor among the forts he captured and state that Perddore (the Krishna river) was the northern boundary of his kingdom (*See* Chapter I under origin of name). Ballala II or Veera Ballala (1173-1220) was the first fully independent Hoysala

king. But even the earlier kings had created a kingdom of considerable dimensions, while acknowledging the suzerainty of the Chalukyas.

By 1189 A.D., Ballala II had taken into his possession a considerable portion of the Chalukyan territory. In a memorable battle fought with the Sevunas in 1190 A.D. near Soratur in Dharwar district, the Hoysala won well whereafter he entrenched himself in Belvola and extended his way upto the Malaprabha and also subdued the Kadambas. It is interesting to note that one of Ballala's queens, Umadevi, led an expedition against the Sinda chief of Belagutti who had put up a stubborn fight. The Sevuna king Jaitugi I attempted again to take over Belvola, but Ballala emerged victorious again as is clear from an inscription from Koligunda dated 1195 A.D. Ballala II was camping frequently at Lakkundi and other places in the northern parts in order to ward off the influence of the Sevunas. Ballala II was at Madhuvana near Sandur for some time and renewed an old Rashtrakuta grant[22]. One of his queens, Padumala, was ruling at Posavadangile. He had his camp at Hallavura and Lokkigundi in 1212.[23] Uchchangi was an important fort during those days and the conquest of that fort was one of the major events of Veera-Ballala's life, and finds reference in several of his inscriptions. At an earlier time, the Cholas had laid siege to it for a long time without success. The ruling Pandya chief at the time was Kamadeva and on his craving for mercy, Ballala is stated to have restored him to his kingdom.[24] According to another inscription, Ballala had even made Uchchangi his provincial capital and ruled from there for some time. Another inscription of his found in this district mentions Kurugodu and Kampilasthala in 1217. In 1219, Ballala gave a grant to Swami Kartikeya Tapovana and established Telligi.[25] His other inscriptions in this district have been found at Bagali, Kudatini, Oruvayi, and also at Hemavati in Anantapur district.

Later, the Sevuna king Singhana launched an expedition and overran the Banavasi and Santalige regions and is stated to have penetrated even upto Srirangapatna. There was stiff resistance by the Hoysala forces and the Sevuna army had eventually to withdraw. Sevuna inscriptions have been found in Bellary and some other northern districts of Karnataka. Singhana's successor Krishna also sent an expedition under his general Chamunda when Hoysala Someshvara was ruling and Chamunda was able to take over for sometime only the Kogali Division which comprised Hadagalli taluk of Bellary district and Davangere taluk of Chitradurga district.

Krishna's successors Mahadeva and Ramachandra also made unsuccessful efforts to wrest as much of the northern areas as possible from the Hoysalas. The Sevuna attack launched in

1276 A.D. ended in their disastrous rout. By about 1253 A.D. there were two Hoysala rulers, Narasimha III at Dorasamudra and Ramanatha at Kannanur in Tamil Nadu, and there were mutual fights between them. The Hoysala influence, however, persisted in the Tungabhadra region and there is record of a Hoysala grant (dated in the year 1276) given to one Channa Parshvadeva of Kogali.

Ballala III came to the throne in 1291 A.D. About 1301 A.D. the southern Hoysala areas were united to the ancestral kingdom and Ballala III became the sole ruler. When he had been away from the capital leading an expedition in the south, he heard of the advance of the Muslim army into his kingdom from the north and hurried back with some of his forces for the defence of Dorasamudra. The first Muslim invasion of the Hoysala territory took place in 1311 A.D. under the leadership of Malik Kafur, the general of Ala-ud-din Khilji. The vanquished Sevuna ruler Ramachandra had sent his general Parashurama to guide Malik Kafur's army to Dorasamudra. The latter in his long march to the Hoysala capital laid the country waste and also sacked Dorasamudra. From epigraphs of the period, it can be gathered that there were fierce fights; Ballala, who was defeated, was forced to surrender enormous wealth of his kingdom. The aggressor left literally laden with riches and also extorted the assistance of Ballala to march to the far south where the rival Pandya princes were fighting among themselves for succession to the throne.

Kampili Principality

Jagadekamalla Nolamba-Pallava is said to have ruled from Kampili about 1022 A.D. as a subordinate of the Chalukyas. Kampili had become a provincial capital of the Chalukyas and had been attacked and ravaged by Rajaraja, the Chola king, in 1046 A.D. Later, by about 1064, Chalukya Vijayaditya was ruling the area of Nolambavadi, from his capital at Kampili. The great Hoysala ruler Vishnuvardhana had conquered Kummata, a strong fort of the area, according to a stone inscription dated in the year 1178 A.D. A lithic record dated 1280 A.D. informs us that Chaundarasa, a general of the Sevuna King Ramachandra was killed in a battle fought with Mummadi Singeya Nayaka who was the ruler of the principality of Kampili. A stone inscription found at Harihar in Chitradurga district, which is dated 1300 A.D., states that during the reign of the Sevuna King Ramachandra, Khandeya Raya of Kampili, son of Mummadi Singeya Nayaka, regranted the village of Harihar to a temple. This shows that the principality of Kampili at this time recognised the suzerainty of the Sevuna ruler. This was causing repeated conflicts between the Kampili principality and the Hoysalas.

By 1313 A.D., Devagiri and Warangal were already under the effective control of the Delhi Sultanate and a viceroy was appointed in Ma'bar in the far south with the purpose of consolidating the

new conquests. But Kampili still continued to enjoy independence. The principality of Kummata or Kampili comprised parts of the present Bellary, Raichur, Dharwar, Chitradurga and Anantapur districts. It seems to have been for some time a sort of buffer State between the Sevuna and Hoysala kingdoms.

The story of Kampili is an account of great heroism. Malik Kafur led one indecisive expedition against Kampili in about 1314-15 and before he could make another attempt, he was recalled to Delhi, where he was killed in the political revolution which followed the death of Ala-ud-din (1316). The ruler of Kampili was a staunch opponent of the growing alien power in the south and he firmly turned down a demand for tribute from the officers of Muhammad-bin-Tughlak. The principality had a steady progress for about ten years before the final onslaught by the forces of the Delhi Sultan.

Baha-ud-din Gurshasp, a cousin of Muhammad-bin-Tughlak, was at that time the Governor of Sagar, in the neighbourhood of Gulbarga. He had some personal grievance against his cousin, the emperor. He laid claim to the Delhi throne and revolted. The Sultan ordered Malik Zada, Governor of Gujarat, and Majir-aburija, Governor of Devagiri, to deal with this rebel. A battle took place between the two parties on the banks of the Godavari which ended disastrously for Gurshasp. He fled back to Sagar and then leaving Sagar with his women and children, took refuge with Kampilideva (the chief of Kampili). Meanwhile, the Sultan had taken the field in person and had come to Devagiri, and hearing the news of the defeat of Gurshasp and his flight to Kampili, he ordered the destruction of the defiant Hindu ruler. But the task was not so easy as he expected it to be.

Courage and sacrifice

The first two expeditions failed to take the strong fort of Kummata; but the third attempt made by Malik Zada ended in success. Kummata was seized and Kampilideva was forced to shut himself up in Hosadurga (Anegondi), which was soon surrounded by the Sultan's troops[26]. Lack of provisions made it impossible for the invaders to hold out longer than a month: meanwhile, Kampilideva succeeded in sending Gurshasp and his family to Dorasamudra. A battle ensued in which Kampilideva met his end with courage and determination (1327). He announced to his women that he had made up his mind to die fighting and advised them to burn themselves in advance to escape falling into the hands of the enemies. They did so cheerfully and their example was followed by the wives and children of the ministers and nobles of the kingdom. Kampilideva and his son Ramanatha and their followers thereupon fell upon the invaders and wrought havoc in their ranks before they fell in the fight. (Ramanatha is a celebrated hero in Kannada folk songs and poetry for his sterling character, patriotism and sacrifice).

It is said that Kampilideva's head was stuffed and sent to the Sultan. The kingdom was immediately annexed to the empire and constitued into a separate province with one Malik Muhammad as its governor. There was also a garrison posted at Hosadurga to hold the country round about. A view held by some scholars[27] is that among those taken prisoners of war here were the two brothers, Harihara and Bukka, the future founders of the kingdom of Vijayanagara. The unique sacrifice made by Kampilideva, his son and their followers did not go in vain, for, it may be said that in a way from the very ruins of the kingdom of Kampili rose the mighty Hindu empire of Vijayanagara in the south. An inscription at Hampi on a deserted temple pillar, behind the Prasanna-Anjaneya temple, mentions Veera Kampilideva, son of Mummadi Singeya Nayaka, as having constructed a Shivalaya and installed a *linga* in memory of his mother Mahanayakiti, father Singeya Nayaka and a certain Perumeya Nayaka.

Vijayanagara Kingdom

For some time after the fall of Kampili, Muhammad-bin-Tughlak remained at Devagiri, and returned to the north in about 1329. His power in the south, it may be said, was nowhere firmly established except at Devagiri, and as soon as he left for the north, there were movements for the liberation of the Deccan from the alien rule. It is stated that one Somadeva claiming descent from the ancient family of the Chalukyas, who had his centre of power in the neighbourhood of Kurnool, seized for some time the forts of Anegondi, Raichur and Mudgal. At the same time, the Hoysala Ballala III marched to the province of Kampili to strengthen the Hoysala position in the area. Malik Muhammad, Governor of Kampili, was now completely helpless. Nuniz records that he told the Sultan that "the land was risen against him, every one was the lord of what he pleased, and no one was on his side, the people came to besiege him in the fortress, allowing no provisions to go into him, nor paying him the taxes that had been forced on them". On the advice of his councillors that order could be restored only by some one connected with the old Raja of Kampili, the Sultan, it is said, sent the brothers, Harihara and Bukka, to govern the province of Kampili. Before sending them, he is stated to have taken pledges of loyalty from them.

Harihara and Bukka belonged to a family of five brothers, all sons of Sangama. According to one version, they are said to have been first in the services of the Kakatiya king Pratapa Rudra II and come to Kampili after the Muslim conquest of the Kakatiya kingdom in 1323 and become officers of Kampilideva. But this, again, is not accepted by all scholars.[28] There are conflicting versions of Muslim historians and Hindu traditions as to what happened at this time in the south. It is said that they soon gave up the Muslim religion that had been forced on them and the cause of Delhi and proceeded to set up an independent Hindu State, which soon grew into a powerful empire. The Bellary

district is particularly identified with the rise and growth of this empire. They followed a policy of conciliation and used force only where it was absolutely necessary. The great sage Vidyaranya inspired them with the mission of defending the Hindu religion and culture, which were facing perilous times.

In this context let us turn our attention to the events that had taken place in the Hoysala kingdom. During the year 1313 A.D., an assembly of the feudatories and ministers of Ballala III was held at Huliyera (*E.C.* Vol. XI, Hr. 87) to devise ways and means to meet the situation. The Hoysala ruler went to the help of Sundara Pandya of Madurai and strengthened the Hoysala position in the Kannanur region, and also subdued several defiant local chiefs in other tracts. There was again a second Muslim invasion in 1327 A.D., this time organised by Muhammad-bin-Tughlak, the new Sultan of Delhi. The rebuilt city of Dorasamudra was almost completely destroyed by the invading army. The Tughlak's forces then marched to Madurai and occupied it and placed it under a governor who later became practically an independent Sultan about 1335 A.D.

Harihara and Ballappa

Ballala at first shifted his residence to Tonnur, a provincial capital (in present Mandya district), and then to Arunasamudra-Ballalapatna or Annamale (identified with Tiruvannamalai in North Arcot district of Tamil Nadu) which became his head-quarters for the time being from where he could conveniently conduct his affairs in the eastern regions and also plan his operations[29] against the newly established Sultanate at Madurai. It appears that it was at this place (Annamale) that Ballala held, in 1328 A.D., the conclave of his kinsmen, which has been referred to by Ferishta who further says that it was after this assembly that a strong new city on the frontier of Ballala's kingdom which came to be called 'Beejanuggur' was built. As already stated, there was a rebellion in the Kampili area as a result of which the Sultan's governor stationed there had fled and Ballala III had also marched in there. In order to secure this northern strategic area, Ballala seems to have appointed Harihara (Hariyappa Odeya), son of Sangama, as its provincial governor (Mahamandaleshwara) with its headquarters at Hampi, which later served as the nucleus of the Vijayanagara kingdom. Harihara's daughter was married to Ballappa Dannayaka who was a nephew (sister's son) of Ballala III who looked upon Ballappa as his own son. Ballappa Dannayaka who had been entrusted with high positions like that of a Mahapradhana and a general, wielded great power and influence and enjoyed close confidence of the king. Harihara was thus a near relative of the Hoysala ruler and had a pre-eminent position in the Hoysala kingdom.

It is gathered from Ferishta that with the help of a force sent by Ballala, Krishna Nayaka who lived near Warangal, reduced

Warangal, as a result of which its governor, Immad-ul-Mulq fled to Dowlatabad (Devagiri). Macheya, a general, who was a son-in-law of Ballala was appointed as the Governor of Penugonda (in the present Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh) which was an important strategic tract. Ballala established residences at various vital points in his kingdom for himself and his feudatories and generals.[30] According to William Coelho, the most important step taken by Ballala in the direction of mobilising his forces was to give greater rights and sometimes even partial independence to his ministers, generals and feudatories as long as they did not abuse their powers. This is well indicated by several inscriptions of the period in which the name of the king appears with the names of his ministers and generals as ruling the kingdom; in some other epigraphs, names of only the latter appear which would mean that those officers authorised them without referring the matter to the king.[31] Dr. P. B. Desai has pointed out that these are unique instances of the king sharing his authority with subordinate officers which must have been necessitated by the extraordinary circumstances of the period. In 1338 A D., Ballala visited Barakur on the western coast (in the present South Kanara) and strengthened his defensive establishment there.

Sagacity and statesmanship of Ballala III

Having thus consolidated the position in other quarters, the Hoysala ruler now turned his attention to the far south from where by now the new Sultan of Madurai had started attacking the Hoysala possessions. In 1342, Ballala marched towards Kannanur, which was a part of the Hoysala territory formerly, and after winning a battle fought near it, he laid siege to its fort which had become a stronghold of the Sultan. The latter's force sued for peace and Ballala permitted it to enter into consultations with the Sultan of Madurai. Utilising the breathing time thus gained, the Sultan made preparations and marched with large reinforcements and took the Hoysala troops by surprise. It is stated that Ballala's soldiers at the time had sent their horses for grazing The eighty-year old Ballala was captured while mounting a horse and was treacherously slain on 8th September 1342. Ibn Batuta, who visited Madurai a little later, informs us that Ballala's skin was stuffed with straw and hung from the top of the walls of Madurai "where I have seen it in the same position". Thus ended the long and eventful career of this great Hoysala monarch who handled the affairs of South India with considerable statesmanship and wisdom in a very crucial period of its history.

Ballala IV, also known as Hampeya Odeya, son of Ballala III, who crowned himself king nearly a year later in August 1343 A.D., was not an able person and could not rise to meet the grim needs of the extraordinary times through which South India was passing and nothing is heard of him after 1346 A.D. and the kingly leadership passed into the hands of Harihara and his valiant brothers who had by now proved themselves equal to the task.

The transition from the Hoysala rule to the Vijayanagara rule was smooth. It is significant that many Vijayanagara inscriptions of the early period mention that Harihara and Bukka were ruling the Hoysala kingdom. As has already been mentioned, Harihara was closely connected with the Hoysala family. Ballappa Dannayaka, a nephew of Ballala III and son-in-law of Harihara, who has been referred to earlier, was a leading participant in the grand function held in 1346 A.D. at Sringeri to celebrate the festival of victory. The Hoysala generals and feudatories now owed allegiance to Vijayanagara. Harihara and his brothers soon established full control over all the parts of the former Hoysala kingdom. There was much controversy about the nativity and earlier career of Harihara and his brothers. From fuller investigations and studies made recently,[32] it appears well established that Sangama, the father of the founders of Vijayanagara, was a local chief in the Hampi-Anegondi region and his son Harihara who was also a close relative of the Hoysala ruler Ballala III, rose to power as his loyal subordinate.

It appears that by 1336 A.D., Harihara became the master of the region extending from Nellore in the east to Dharwar and Badami in northern Karnataka. The first task of the Sangama brothers was to consolidate their position and to organise the kingdom for effective defence. They developed Hampi which was already a strongly fortified place on the bank of the Tungabhadra river, as the capital of the new kingdom ; this place is surrounded by the Hemakuta, Matanga and Malyavanta hills, which were linked together by strong walls. They called this Vijayanagara city as also Vidyanagara, perhaps to commemorate the help they had received from Vidyaranya. It is said that it took full seven years to complete the first constructions of this capital. Harihara strengthened also the fortifications of Badami, the old Chalukyan capital, in the west, and made the famous fort of Udayagiri (in the Nellore district) the headquarters of his eastern province. Bukka, who was the Yuvaraja, was appointed governor of Dorasamudra. Harihara placed his other younger brothers Kampana and Muddapa in charge of Udayagiri and Mulbagal regions respectively. Marapa, another younger brother who had defeated the Kadamba ruler in the west, was put in charge of Male-rajya, the western region. The reign of Harihara is rightly said to mark the beginning of a great era of conquest and expansion. The small region with which he started had developed into a large kingdom by the last years of his reign.

Bukka I

The latest known date of Harihara is 1357 A.D. He perhaps died in the course of the same year. As he had no issue, Bukka I (1357-77) succeeded him as the sovereign of the kingdom. The first step which Bukka took after assuming the control of the State was to unify the kingdom and strengthen the position. Bukka appointed his sons as governors in different parts and made

them responsible for maintenance of the royal authority. Meanwhile, Ala-ud-din Hasan Gangu, the ruler of the newly founded Bahmani kingdom at Gulbarga, who was hostile to Vijayanagara from the very beginning, claimed some sort of suzerainty over Vijayanagara, which claim was naturally rejected outright and the relations between the two kingdoms continued to be strained from the beginning. Bukka was involved in a war with the Bahmanis. He claimed that the forts of Raichur and Mudgal, with their dependent territory extending as far as the river Krishna, should be returned to him. Muhammad Shah, the then Bahmani ruler, not agreeing with this, declared war on Bukka. The account of the war given by Ferishta, who says that Muhammad Shah defeated Bukka on every battle-field and in the end dictated to him the terms of peace which the latter had no option but to accept, is now considered to be inaccurate and one-sided. Actually, the Bahmani Sultan had to sign a treaty which left Bukka the master of the whole of the Raichur doab, excepting some small areas on the southern bank of the Krishna which were to be covered jointly. This war came to an end in 1365.

Shortly after this, Bukka was engaged in a war with Kondavidu. Little is known about the causes and incidents of this war, as a result of which the Reddy territories of Ahobalam and Vinukonda with their dependent area were annexed to the kingdom of Vijayanagara. After these two victories, Bukka turned his attention to the far south. Sambavaraya, who was ruling in north-eastern region of Tamilnadu, was also subdued and made a vassal of Vijayanagara. The Hindus were in a miserable condition under the Sultan of Madurai and Bukka, with the help of Sambavaraya, launched an attack on Madurai some time about 1370. The expedition organised under the leadership of Kumara Kampana against the Sultan of Madurai ended in a great success. Severe engagement took place near Srirangam and somewhere between Tiruchirapalli and Madurai, in which the Sultan was utterly defeated and ultimately killed. This ended the hostile island in South India and fulfilled th strategic plan of Ballala III in pursuit of which he had died. With the conquest of Madurai, the whole of South India extending up to Rameshvaram came under the sway of Vijayanagara. The conquered territory was placed under Kumara Kampana who had led the victorious campaign. He was a great soldier and an able administrator. Unfortunately, he died prematurely in about 1374 and his death brought the question of succession to the fore-front. Bukka chose Harihara II as his crown prince, ignoring the claims of his more distinguished sons and grandsons, the reasons for this being not quite apparent.

Bukka I died in 1377. He has been rightly described as one of the greatest monarchs of the age and as the co-architect of the Vijayanagara empire. He was a great statesman and promoter

of religious harmony. Once, he personally brought a reconciliation between the Vaishnavas and Jainas in his kingdom and taking the hand of representatives of one community and placing it in the hand of those of the other he declared that there was no difference between the two and they were one (body) and must not be viewed as different. He issued an edict to this effect, the copies of which were set up in important centres. All religious communities in his empire including the Jews, Christians and Muslims looked upon the Raya as the guardian of their religious rights. Personally he seems to have taken an active interest in the Vedic *dharma* and was called the Vedamarga-Pratisthapaka (the establisher of the path of the Vedas).

Harihara II

Though Bukka I was immediately followed by Harihara II, the authority of the latter does not seem to have been acknowledged in all parts of the kingdom at once. There were revolts in the Konkan and other provinces. It is not unlikely that the sons and some of the officers of Kumara Kampana, who were dissatisfied with the old king's arrangement about succession, made a common cause with the rebels. Harihara II, however, succeeded in putting down all the rebellions and in enforcing his authority. A greater danger than these internal disturbances threatened the stability of the kingdom and that was from the Bahmani side. The Bahmani Sultan invaded his kingdom with a large force. Muhammad Shah I died in 1375 and was succeeded by his warlike son Mujahid Shah. The latter sent an envoy to the Vijayanagara court demanding the abrogation of the treaty of 1365 and the recognition of the Tungabhadra river as the southern boundary of his dominion. Harihara naturally turned down this demand and Mujahid invaded the Vijayanagara kingdom by way of reply in 1377. According to Ferishta, who has given an elaborate account of this war, the Raya of Vijayanagara collected his troops on the bank of the Tungabhadra, but " took to flight at the approach of the Sultan's army; Mujahid then laid siege to Vijayanagara and though he achieved some success at first, he was obliged to raise the siege ultimately". On his way back, he attempted to capture the fort of Adoni but failed to take it; while returning to his capital, having achieved nothing in the war he was assassinated in his tent (1378). As a result, there were dissensions in the Bahmani royal family. Harihara II sent an expedition to Konkan and northern Karnataka. Madhava Mantrin, who was in charge of the Banavasi country, is said to have defeated the Turushkas, captured the port of Goa and reduced the "seven Konkanas" (1380).

Defeat of Velamas and Bahmanis

There was another conflict between Harihara II and the Bahmanis in 1398, when he planned an attack on the Velamas and their allies, the Bahmanis. He obviously took advantage of the confusion which followed the usurpation of the Bahmani throne by Feroz Shah, and captured the fort of Sagar. According to

Ferishta, Feroz crossed the Krishna, looted the camp of his adversary, besieged Vijayanagara and compelled Harihara to buy peace by payment of a large sum of money. Other Muslim authorities do not refer to the invasion of the doab or the siege of Vijayanagara. The Muslim accounts of the sweeping victories of Feroz Shah are contradicted by certain Hindu sources. An inscription at Pangal, in the Nalgonda district, for example, clearly proves that an expedition sent by Harihara against the Velamas defeated them as well as their Bahmani allies near that place almost at the same time when Feroz, according to Ferishta, was dictating the terms of a humiliating treaty to Vijayanagara. On the whole the fact seems to be that in spite of some initial success, Feroz Shah was ultimately forced to retreat and lost some territory to the north of the Krishna.

The last years of the reign of Harihara II were peaceful and undisturbed. He died in 1404. During his reign of nearly three decades (1377-1404), the kingdom extended in all directions and assumed the proportions of a mighty empire. His conquest of the east and west coast made him the master of many ports through which there was brisk trade with Europe and countries of Asia. On the death of Harihara II, the succession to the throne was disputed. His three sons, Bukka II, Virupaksha II and Devaraya I, seem to have laid claims to the throne and attempted to gain forcible accession to it. Though the details of the struggle, which lasted for two years, are not known, Virupaksha II appears to have crowned himself king immediately after the death of his father: he was, shortly after this, overthrown by his elder brother Bukka II who ruled for a short time and was in his turn, succeeded in 1406 by Devaraya I.

Devaraya I

Devaraya's reign (1406-22) was a period of almost incessant military activities. Immediately after his accession, his kingdom was invaded by Feroz, and this time, besides the Velamas, who were his allies, the Sultan also secured the friendship of Peda Komati Vema, the Reddy ruler of Kondavidu. The Kondavidu chief attacked Udayagiri and captured some Vijayanagara territory belonging to that province from which they were not expelled until 1413.

Bahmani invasion repulsed again

Some ten years later, there was another conflict between Devaraya I and the Bahmani Sultan. The fort of Pangal was in possession of the Vijayanagara kings since the time of its conquest in 1398. Feroz Shah, who realised the strategic importance of the fort, resolved to wrest it from Devaraya and accordingly launched an attack in 1417 to capture it. The siege lasted for two years but the fort defied all attempts to take it. The besiegers were subjected to great hardships on account of famine and pestilence. Meanwhile, Devaraya gathered fresh forces and surrounded the besieging forces. The garrison, which had bravely held out for

two years, now, encouraged by the distressed condition of the Bahmani army on the one side and the arrival of the reinforcements from Vijayanagara on the other, sallied out of the fort and fell upon the camp of the enemy. Thus caught between the two armies, the Bahmani forces were cut to pieces and the Sultan fled from the field. Devaraya I re-established his authority on the Raichur doab.

Other achievements of Devaraya I

Devaraya I was a great organiser of armies. He was connected with the administration of the kingdom for a period of more than fifty years; first as the governor of the 'Udayagiri Raja' and then as the ruler of the whole empire. Throughout this period, he endeavoured to increase the efficiency of his armed forces. He was the first Vijayanagara king to realise the great need to increase the efficiency of the cavalry. By purchasing horses from Arabia and Persia on a large scale and recruiting suitable troopers to man them he greatly enhanced the fighting capacity of his forces. He was also the first ruler in the family to employ in his services Turkish bowmen whom he attracted to his kingdom by liberal grants of land and money.

Devaraya I was also noted for his learning and his association with the learned. He was an ardent Shaivite, especially devoted to the worship of the goddess Pampa. He built several temples at Vijayanagara, some of which still remain in various stages of ruin. According to the Portuguese Chronicler Nuniz, Bukka II and Devaraya I greately extended the city of Vijayanagara, raising fresh walls and towers and built further lines of fortifications. But, as Sewell says: " their great work was the construction of a huge dam across the Tungabhadra river, and the formation of an aqueduct, 15 miles long, from the river into the city. If this be the same channel that, to the present day, supplies the fields which occupy so much of the site of the old city, it is a most extraordinary work. For several miles, this channel is cut out of solid rock at the base of the hills and is one of the most remarkable irrigation works to be seen in India". Towards the close of the reign of Devaraya I, the Italian traveller, Nicolo Conti, visited Vijayanagara and his description of the city has survived to this date.

Devaraya I died in 1422 and was succeeded for a few months by Ramachandra, a younger son of his, who was governor of Udayagiri. He had to yield place to his elder brother Veera Vijayaraya, also known as Vijaya Bhupati and Vijaya Bukka III. The latter's rule also ended in 1424. He appears to have been a weak monarch who took little or no active part in the government of the kingdom, leaving the administration entirely in the abler hands of his son and crown-prince Devaraya II who successfully faced the invasion by the Bahmani ruler Ahmed Shah I in 1422-23. Sultan Ahmed Shah, immediately after his accession to the throne in 1422, invaded the Vijayanagara kingdom. In the initial stages

of their counter-offensive, the Vijayanagara forces penetrated as far as Etgir (Yadgir) in the Gulbarga district. It is perhaps after this that the Bahmani Sultan changed his capital in 1423 from Gulbarga to Bidar.

Devaraya II

Devaraya II (Immadi Devaraya, also known as Praudha Devaraya, Pratapa Devaraya and Abhinava-Veera-Devaraya) ascended the throne in 1424. Bhanudeva IV, the then king of Orissa, invaded the coastal regions of Andhra and defeated the chiefs of Rajamahendry and Kondavidu between 1424 and 1427. Ferishta states that Ahmed Shah, obviously taking advantage of this unexpected happening, "marched towards Vijayanagara, approached the capital and forced Devaraya to appeal for peace." This appears to be improbable. An inscription from South Kanara district, dated 1429-30, refers to the defeat of a large Turushka cavalry by Devaraya II. Two other victories against the chiefs of Andhra (*i.e.*, Velamas) and Orissa are also mentioned in this inscription. Devaraya II launched a counter-attack on the Gajapati king of Orissa and the Velamas, both of whom he defeated. He restored the chief of Rajamahendry to power and reconquered the old Reddy kingdom of Kondavidu and incorporated it in the empire of Vijayanagara. The king of Ceylon is stated to have paid tribute to Devaraya II after a successful Vijayanagara naval expedition sent under the command of Lakkanna Dandesha. This victorious general was honoured by Devaraya II with the title of "Lord of the Southern Ocean".

For about seven years after the conclusion of the war with the Gajapati king, the Vijayanagara kingdom enjoyed peace; but with the death of the Bahmani Sultan Ahmed Shah, and the accession to the throne of his son Ala-ud-din II, the tranquillity of the kingdom was again broken. Two wars during this period are recorded by the Muslim historians, one in 1435-36 and another in 1443-44. Both of them were confined to the Raichur doab and centred round the forts of Raichur and Mudgal. The conflicting accounts of the Muslim historians are hard to reconcile. Taking all facts into consideration, however, it appears that the Sultan's invasion of Vijayanagara was a failure. The second war broke out in 1443; it is held by some, on the basis of the evidence from other sources, that the reason for this war was not determination of Devaraya II to conquer the Bahmani kingdom but was the desire of the Sultan to take advantage of a misfortune that befell Devaraya II and to exact from him a large sum of money.

Treachery by brother

Abdur Razak, the Persian ambassador, who was sojourning in Calicut in 1443, says that one of the brothers of Devaraya II, having invited the king and the nobles to a feast in a palace, which he had built, "massacred all who attended the function"; though Devaraya II did not accept the invitation the treacherous brother attacked him in the royal palace and, finding him alone,

stabbed him in several places; believing that the king was dead, he immediately appeared on the portico of the palace and proclaimed himself king; but Devaraya II recovering consciousness, dragged himself on to the portico and commanded the people not to recognise the traitor; the crowd of people, who had assembled in the palace, then fell upon the treacherous prince and slew him on the spot. This unfortunate incident naturally created confusion. It is at this juncture that the Bahmani Sultan demanded the payment of seven lakhs of Varahas and threatened to invade Vijayanagara in case his demand was not met with. Devaraya II refused to comply with the Sultan's demand and in consequence, war broke out between the two kingdoms. According to Ferishta, Devaraya II "invaded the doab, captured Mudgal and plundered the Sultan's territory." The Sultan met him with an army of 50,000 horse and 60,000 foot. Three severe engagements took place between them near Mudgal. In the first battle, Devaraya II was victorious, but in the last his eldest son was killed and the forces of Vijayanagara fled into the fort (of Mudgal), and a treaty was concluded.

Greatness of Devaraya II

Devaraya II died in 1446 (?), after a rule of about 25 years. He was a great monarch, a courageous military leader and the master of an extensive empire which extended from the Krishna river to Ceylon and from the west coast to the Bay of Bengal. During his reign, the kingdom reached the zenith of its prosperity. He appears to have been personally inclined towards Veerashaiva faith and philosophy. He built also a mosque at Vijayanagara for the benefit of his Muslim subjects and had kept a copy of the Koran near his throne to honour the sentiments of his Muslim brethren and recruited Muslims into the armed forces. He was a liberal patron of poets and scholars. Chamarasa, among Kannada poets, and Srinatha, among Telugu poets, were most renowned literary figures of the time of Devaraya II. The king was ably assisted in his military campaigns by generals like Lakkanna Dandesha, Jakkanna, who were also Kannada poets, and Madanna (who was a brother of Lakkanna).

The political situation at Vijayanagara immediately after the death of Devaraya II is, again, not clear.

Mallikarjuna

Vijayaraya II, also called Pratapadeva, who seems to have been a younger brother of Devaraya II, appeared to have laid claim to the throne and attempted to assume kingly power, but he had to withdraw very shortly. Mallikarjuna (also called Devaraya III and Praudha Devaraya III) was crowned in 1446. He was a weak prince and his succession to the throne marks the beginning of a period of dissension, decline and confusion in the fortunes of the Sangama dynasty. At the start of his reign, the Velamas made a new home for themselves in Velugodu in the Kurnool district, when their capital Rajakonda was seized by the

Bahmanis. Also the neighbouring princelings disturbed the peace and weakened the realm—a situation of which both the Bahmani Sultan and the Gajapati king took advantage. They laid siege to Vijayanagara; but fortunately, the city defied all their efforts and the invading armies had to retire without achieving much. The Gajapati invasion of Vijayanagara kingdom began, however, in right earnest four years later.

Between 1450 and 1454, Kapilendra, the Gajapati king, reduced the Reddy kingdom of Rajamahendry and sent an army under his cousin, Ganadeva, into the Kondavidu province of the Vijayanagara empire. The expedition was completely successful: the Vijayanagara army was defeated and driven out of Kondavidu. The important forts of Kondavidu, Vinukonda and Addanki, together with the areas depending on them, passed into Ganadeva's hands. Kumara Hamvira, one of Kapilendra's sons, was appointed the Governor of Kondavidu and was commissioned to invade and conquer Vijayanagara territories. Hamvira, a great warrior and capable general, led a huge army in 1463 into the southern provinces of the empire. Strangely enough, the Orissan army appears to have met with little opposition and it captured all the important forts of the east coast. Kapilendra is said to have intended to annex the whole territory; but the Orissan forces were later obliged to retrace their foot-steps. They lost all the forts which they had conquered with the exception of Udayagiri in the Nellore district. This invasion weakned the Vijayanagara empire and lowered the prestige of the Vijayanagara king.

Virupaksha III

After this grave humiliation, Mallikarjuna lost his power and his cousin brother Virupaksha III usurped the throne in 1465. This Virupaksha was the son of Pratapa-Devaraya, younger brother of Devaraya II, and had been the Governor of Penugonda for several years before assuming the imperial crown. He was not a capable ruler. Nuniz records that he was given over to vices. It is not surprising that large tracts of land including Goa, Chaul and Dabol were taken over by Bahmanis during his reign. The authority of the Central Government continued to decline; but the total disruption was, however, prevented by the initiative of powerful provincial governors, the most prominent among whom was Saluva Narasimha of Chandragiri-rajya. His inscriptions begin to appear from as early as 1456. This Saluva Narasimha was the eldest son of Saluva Gunda, the chief of Chandragiri. He recovered some of the lost territories and put down rebels and was assisted in this task by his general Tuluva Narasa Nayaka. These achievements made him the most powerful man in the empire.

The profligate king Virupaksha III continued to be the nominal ruler till 1485 when he was murdered by his eldest son. The latter, however, declined the throne and had his younger brother, Praudha Devaraya, crowned. This new king also is

stated to have plunged into vices, entirely neglecting the affairs of the State. Saluva Narasimha now clearly saw that the only way to save the kingdom from destruction was to put an end to the rule of the old dynasty and assume the royal title himself. He, accordingly, commanded his general, Tuluva Narasa Nayaka, to march on Vijayanagara and capture it in his name. From the writings of Nuniz, who has given a graphic account of the scenes at Vijayanagara at this time, it is clear that this general met with no opposition. The king fled from the capital and with the taking over of the administration by Saluva Narasimha, who immediately followed Tuluva Narasa Nayaka to the capital, the rule of the Sangama dynasty of Vijayanagara came to an end, and the Saluva dynasty was ushered into being. Saluva Narasimha was crowned king about the close of 1485.

Saluva Narasimha

This, however, should not be taken to mean that everything was clear-sailing, for Saluva Narasimha found that it was easier to capture the throne than to enforce authority in the kingdom. There was much opposition to Narasimha's elevation to kingship and he had to spend much time and energy in fighting and subduing recalcitrant chiefs on all sides. It must be said to his credit that he overcame all his internal troubles; but at the same time, it should also be remembered that these internal difficulties greatly affected his capacity to resist the foes of Vijayanagara. Purushottama Gajapati, the ruler of Orissa, invaded the coastal Andhra region and attacked the fort of Udayagiri. The attack was completely successful, the attempt made by Narasimha to raise the siege proving disastrous. According to some scholars, Narasimha was not only defeated but also taken prisoner and he had to secure his release by agreeing to surrender the fort and the surrounding territory.

The weakness of the empire during the reign of Virupaksha III had affected it in still another manner; the loss of the western ports had completely dislocated the horse trade of the Arabs, on which the Vijayanagara army had depended to a certain extent for its cavalry. Narasimha saw to it that the trade was revived, by recovering the areas of the present North and South Kanaras and utilising the ports of Honavar, Bhatkal, Mangalore, etc., for the purpose. He also took all possible steps to increase the efficiency of his troops. According to one author, he "transformed the peace-loving farmers of Vijayanagara into a nation of warriors, and taught them how to contend on equal terms with the Muslims and the Oriyas on the field of battle." On the whole, there is little doubt that by his act of 'usurpation', Narasimha saved the empire from disruption and ruin.

Immadi Saluva Narasimha (Saluva Narasimha II)

Saluva Narasimha died in 1490 or 1491. He had two sons, both of whom were still very young. Hence he had appointed, at the time of his death, his minister, Tuluva Narasa Nayaka, as their guardian and as the regent of the kingdom. He had

instructed him to hand over the kingdom, after they had attained majority, to the one whom he would consider fit. But Tuluva Narasa Nayaka immediately placed Timma, the elder prince, on the throne. But one Timmarasa, a rival of Narasa Nayaka, had him murdered and proclaimed that he was killed at the instance of Narasa Nayaka himself, thinking that the latter would be put to death for that act of treason. Narasa Nayaka, in order to get himself out of the accusation, made the younger son of Saluva Narasimha, called Immadi Narasimha, the king. The new king, instead of being grateful to his protector, began to show marked favour to Timmarasa, his rival. This was too much for Narasa Nayaka to tolerate. Immadi Narasimha ultimately abandoned Timmarasa who was punished with death, and accepted Narasa Nayaka as his own guardian and the protector of the empire. With a view to preventing any further mischief on the part of the young king, Narasa Nayaka kept him under custody at Penugonda and began to rule like a sovereign. This was indeed a second usurpation which necessarily led to a crop of fresh internal troubles.

Tuluva Narasa Nayaka

Thus the task devolved upon the shoulders of Tuluva Narasa Nayaka was by no means easy. Saluva Narasimha, who had spent all his time in fighting, obviously had no time to consolidate the position and establish royal power firmly at the capital and elsewhere; though, of course, most of the nobles and subordinate chiefs had outwardly submitted to his authority, they had been reluctant to accept the supremacy of his sons and also allow themselves to be governed by the protector; in addition to this, he had to face the Bahmani Sultan and the Gajapati of Orissa. But by numerous successful military campaigns, Narasa Nayaka now restored the integrity of the kingdom, and the enemies whom he had conquered during his rule as regent from 1491 to 1503 are enumerated in all the records of his descendants. From these records, we learn that he not only subdued all the chiefs in South India but also defeated the Gajapati of Orissa and took Adil Khan a prisoner. Of these, only the last two victories which obviously are his major achievements, may be dealt with here. In 1492-93 Kasim Barid, the Bahmani Prime Minister, who was jealous of the growing power of Yusuf Adil Khan of Bijapur, who had declared his independence from the Bahmani overlordship, entered into an alliance with Bahadur Gilani, the ruler of Konkan, and Narasa Nayaka of Vijayanagara. He offered Narasa Nayaka the forts of Raichur and Mudgal in return for an attack on Yusuf Adil Khan. Narasa Nayaka accepted the terms and sent into the Raichur doab an army. Yusuf Adil Khan was not in a position to resist the invader immediately, as he had to face the other enemies whom Kasim Barid had set up against him at the same time. As soon as he succeeded in repelling these forces, he tried to recover the forts of Raichur and Mudgal, but met with little success. He was defeated and forced to seek refuge in the fortress of Manvi. He then pretended submission and invited Narasa

Nayaka to a peace conference where he treacherously attacked the Nayaka and his followers and put several persons of rank to death as the result of which the Vijayanagara army is stated to have fled and given Adil Khan the victory. But the doab continued to remain a part of the Vijayanagara empire till as late as 1503.

The Gajapati king, Prataparudra, also led an expedition against Vijayanagara in about 1499 and advanced up to the Pennar; but he was defeated and driven back. Narasa Nayaka is credited with victory over the Gajapati in all Tuluva records; and as there was no change in the boundaries after this incident, it appears that Prataparudra's invasion produced no material results.

At the time of his death, in 1503, it may be said, Tuluva Narasa Nayaka had established authority effectively all over the empire and had reorganised its army. He was the *de facto* sovereign of Vijayanagara during the nominal rule of the sons of Saluva Narasimha. He was called the 'Rakshakarta' or the protector and 'Swami' or the lord; he held offices of the 'Senadhipati' (commander-in-chief), the 'Mahapradhana' (prime minister) and the 'Karyakarta' (the agent of the king). By his ability and service to the empire, it may be said that he also fully justified the act of usurpation as in the case of Saluva Narasimha.

Tuluva Veera Narasimha

Immediately after the death of Tuluva Narasa Nayaka, his place as regent was taken by his eldest son Tuluva Veera Narasimha (Immadi Tuluva Narasa Nayaka). Though the king, Immadi Saluva Narasimha (Saluva Narasimha II), was now a grown-up prince, the new regent showed no inclination to lay down his office or retire. He kept him under tutelage until the latter was finally assassinated early in 1505. Shortly after this, Tuluva Veera Narasimha actually succeeded to the throne, thus inaugurating the third or the Tuluva dynasty of the Vijayanagara kingdom. According to Nuniz, after Tuluva Narasa Nayaka's death in 1503, the whole land revolted under its captains and obviously, the murder of the king and the following usurpation should have made the position of Tuluva Veera Narasimha much worse. His six-year reign (from 1503 to 1509) was almost wholly spent in fighting and success was not always on his side. Immediately after his coming to the throne, Yusuf Adil Khan again tried to extend his dominion beyond the Tungabhadra. Rama Raja of the Aravidu family and his son Timma stood by Veera Narasimha and inflicted a defeat on the Khan. Veera Narasimha next turned his attention to the rebel chiefs in the south including Tulu province of the empire. At first, he besieged the fort of Ummattur, but failed to take it. He then proceeded against Srirangapatna where also he did not succeed. Veera Narasimha's attempt to force these rebels to submit to his authority thus ended in failure.

Tuluva Veera Narasimha was, however, completely successful in dealing with the rebels on the west coast. He also tried to recover Goa. The Italian traveller, Varthema, records that the Muslim governor of that place was at war with the king of Vijayanagara round about 1506; but the details of the campaign are not known. Though, thus, Veera Narasimha was continuously engaged in warfare throughout the short period of his reign, he found time to improve the efficiency of his army by introducing certain changes in the methods of recruitment and training of forces. To improve the condition of the cavalry, he offered tempting prices to the horse-dealers and attracted them to the Tuluva ports. He infused a warlike spirit by encouraging various kinds of military exercises. He also took a keen interest in the welfare of the agriculturists. It is said that he was always ready to listen to their complaints and to redress their grievances as far as possible.

Krishnadeva Raya

Tuluva Veera Narasimha died in 1509 and he was succeeded by his half-brother, Krishnadeva Raya. Though the earliest inscription belonging to Krishnadeva Raya is dated 26th July 1509, his coronation took place in all probability on Krishna Jayanti day of the same year, corresponding to the 8th August 1509. The reign of Krishnadeva Raya was "the period of Vijayanagara's greatest success, when its armies were everywhere victorious and the city was the most prosperous". Paes, who saw Krishnadeva Raya about ten years later, describes him as a man of medium height and of fair complexion, rather fat than thin and with signs of small-pox on the face. He is further described as the most feared and perfect king that could possibly be, cheerful of disposition and the one 'that seeks to honour foreigners'.

At the time of Krishnadeva Raya's succession, the position of the kingdom was in no way satisfactory. The authority of the Central Government was not an established fact in all parts of the kingdom. The Gajapati of Orissa was still in possession of the eastern districts of the empire; Yusuf Adil Khan, the founder of the new Adil Shahi dynasty at Bijapur, had been persistently attempting to expand the boundaries of his kingdom. thus proving himself a source of danger to the Vijayanagara kingdom.

Battles in the north

Immediately after the succession of Krishnadeva Raya, war broke out between Vijayanagara and the Bahmani Sultan Mahmud Shah. The latter, in pursuance of the policy of the annual *jihads*, started an attack on the Vijayanagara territories and he was joined by all chiefs and nobles who nominally acknowledged his supremacy. When, however, the Bahmani army arrived at Doni on the Vijayanagara frontier, its progress was checked by the Vijayanagara forces. A fierce battle took place in which the Bahmani forces suffered a crushing defeat. The Sultan himself

was wounded and his followers made a hasty retreat towards Kovilkonda.

Krishnadeva Raya, instead of stopping the war, pursued the retreating Bahmani army and forced it to fight another battle near Kovilkonda, which also resulted in a victory to Vijayanagara. In fact, the battle of Kovilkonda was more disastrous than the previous one for the invaders. In the course of this fight Yusuf Adil Khan of Bijapur lost his life, plunging the infant State of Bijapur into chaos. Soon after this war was over, Yusuf Adil Khan was succeeded by his young son Ismail Adil Shah. Krishnadeva Raya now invaded the Raichur doab and captured the fort of Raichur. He further advanced to Gulbarga, defeated Amir Barid, the minister and gaoler of Mahmud II, and took the city. From there, he marched on Bidar, captured it after a short siege and restored Sultan Mahmud Shah to power, thereby assuming the title of 'Yavanarajya-sthapanacharya' (the establisher of the Yavana (Muslim) kingdom).

Rebel put down

At the same time, Krishnadeva Raya was also fighting the rebellious chieftain of Ummattur and the Gajapati ruler of Orissa. The Palayagar of Ummattur had defied his predecessor, being in possession of the strong forts of Srirangapatna and Shivanasamudra. Krishnadeva Raya's campaign against him lasted for nearly two years. He first laid siege to Srirangapatna and next he proceeded against Shivanasamudra and invested it for more than a year. During the course of the conflict, Gangaraya fled and was drowned in the Kaveri. The reconquered territory was formed into a new province with Srirangapatna as its capital and one Saluva Govindaraya as its first governor.

Third front

The third front was opened against the Orissa ruler, who had been in occupation of the coastal districts of Vijayanagara, namely, Udayagiri and Kondavidu, since the days of Saluva Narasimha. The war opened with an attack by Krishnadeva Raya upon the fort of Udayagiri early in 1513. Prataparudra of Orissa sent a large army to relieve it, but it was easily defeated by the Vijayanagara forces which pursued it as far as Kondavidu. The Raya now tried to capture the fort of Udayagiri by escalade but failed on account of its inaccessibility. It was ultimately taken after the siege lasted for a year-and-a-half during which Krishnadeva Raya cut a number of new paths up the rocky hills to enable his troops to reach the walls of the fort. After the fall of Udayagiri, he returned to Vijayanagara while the army was ordered to march into the Kondavidu province.

The garrisons of Prataparudra stationed in various places along the road abandoned their posts, and the forts of Kandukur, Addanki, Vinukonda, Bellamkonda, Nagarjunikonda, Tangeda and Ketavaram fell one after another into the hands of the Raya.

The victorious army then proceeded against Kondavidu and laid siege to it. Kondavidu was a strong fortress perched on the top of a hill and could not be taken even after three months' siege. At this stage, the Raya arrived at the place and directed the operations personally. The fort was ultimately captured and a large number of Oriya noblemen, including Prince Veerabhadra, were captured and carried away as prisoners to Vijayanagara. The army next advanced to Vijayawada on the Krishna and laid siege to the fort which was easily taken and made the base for further operations. A few miles to the northwest was Kondapalli, a strong and well defended fort with lofty walls. Krishnadeva Raya laid siege to it, and an army sent for its relief by Prataparudra of Orissa was thoroughly defeated on the banks of the Krishna. The fort then surrendered.

The capture of Vijayawada and Kondapalli, it may be said, was a prelude to the conquest of Telangana and Vengi, both of which had, for some time, formed part of the kingdom of Gajapati. A few feeble attempts were no doubt made to stop the progress of the Vijayanagara army; but the latter continued its triumphant march. When Krishnadeva Raya reached Potnur-Simhadri, he set up a pillar of victory there and returned to his capital by way of Rajamahendry. His victorious army, which had been ordered to march further, reached Cuttack, the capital of Orissa. At last, reduced to extremity, Prataparudra sued for peace and offered the emperor the hand of his daughter which was accepted. Krishnadeva Raya, magnanimous that he was, returned all the territories north of the Krishna to the Gajapati king. This war has been aptly described as one of the most brilliant episodes in the military history of India in the 16th century.

Battle of Raichur

While Krishnadeva Raya was busy with his Orissa campaign, Ismail Adil Khan recaptured Raichur. Enraged at this and determined to try conclusions once for all with Adil Shah, the Raya marched against him with an army which, according to Nuniz, consisted of "about a million men." He pitched his camp to the east of Raichur and laid a regular siege to the fortress. Ismail came to its relief, also with a huge army. The decisive battle took place on the 19th of May 1520. It opened with an attack by the Vijayanagara troops which drove the Adil Shah's forces back to their trenches; but the latter started their artillery attack at this stage, which played much havoc among the Vijayanagara troops who fell back and were charged by the enemy. Krishnadeva Raya then mounted his horse and ordered a forward movement of the remaining divisions. Their impetuous onslaughts finally overcame the ranks of the Adil Shah's forces, which were relentlessly pursued up to the river and the threatened defeat was thus converted into a brilliant victory. The Adil Shah's camp was seized and he himself barely escaped with his life on

an elephant. Krishnadeva Raya returned to Raichur and shortly afterwards recaptured it.

Another war with Adil Shah

In 1523, the Raya had another war with Bijapur, which was due to the machinations of one Asad Khan Lari, a wily ambassador of Ismail Shah, who had been sent to Vijayanagara to conclude a treaty. According to the ambassador's undertaking, the Shah or his mother was to meet the Raya at a certain place on the northern frontier of the kingdom. Krishnadeva Raya, who went there, did not find either Ismail Shah or his mother. Determined to teach the Sultan a lesson, the Raya marched on Gulbarga and razed the fort to the ground. He further captured the forts of Ferozabad and Sagar and led his army finally upto Bijapur which he occupied for a time.

According to Nuniz, Krishnadeva Raya, towards the end of his reign, made his six-year old son (Tirumala) king and himself became the minister. The young prince, however, died after a short reign of eight months. (Nuniz says that the prince was poisoned by Timma, son of Saluva Timmarasa, who was a minister. This story is not believed by some scholars). However, the enthronement of the boy-king seems to have led to certain internal troubles and taking advantage of this situation, the Adil Shah of Bijapur made an attempt to retrieve his broken fortunes; but when the Raya took the field against him, he retreated in haste. Krishnadeva Raya died soon after this, in about 1529, when his younger son was an infant of about 18 months. He nominated his half-brother Achyutaraya to be his successor.

Other achievements

Krishnadeva Raya was not only a great warrior and military organiser, but also an equally great statesman, administrator and patron of arts and letters. He promoted Sanskrit, Kannada and Telugu learning. Authorship of some Sanskrit and Telugu books is ascribed to him. There were eight renowned Telugu poets in his court. The Kannada poet Timmanna Kavi completed the great epic 'Bharata' of Kumara Vyasa and dedicated it to Krishnadeva Raya. The Raya was known as *Kannada-rajya-rama-ramana*. The grandeur of his court excited the admiration of many foreign visitors and their descriptions of the greatness of Vijayanagara made eloquent reading. Krishnadeva Raya was also a great builder and added much to the beauty of his capital. In 1513, he erected the temple of Krishnaswami to house the image of Balakrishna he had brought from Udayagiri. He improved the irrigation of the dry lands round about Vijayanagara. He also built a beautiful suburb and called it Nagalapura in memory of his mother Nagaladevi. The famous temple of Vijaya-Vitthala on the bank of the river was also embellished by him. The enormous monolithic statue of Narasimha was one of the monuments of his reign. Some of the many-pillared *mantapas* and the *Raya-gopuras* of the South seem to have been constructed during

this period. The two decades of Krishnadeva Raya's rule marked a significant epoch in the history of South India.

Achyuta Raya

Krishnadeva Raya was succeeded by his half-brother Achyuta Raya. According to Nuniz, who actually spent some time in Achyuta Raya's court, the latter "had given himself to vices and tyranny and both the people and the officers were fed up with him". But according to some modern writers, Achyuta Raya, who was chosen by Krishnadeva Raya himself, was not such a bad king. Whatever this may be, Achyuta Raya's position was difficult at the time of his succession. Aliya Rama Raya of the Aravidu family, who was one of the two sons-in-law of Krishndeva Raya and who was steadily growing in importance, took the side of Krishnadeva Raya's infant son and proclaimed him king. It appears that he even made a futile attempt to seize power in the name of the boy-king. This quarrel for succession naturally led to some confusion at the capital. At the same time, the enemies of Vijayanagara took Krishnadeva Raya's death as a welcome signal and renewed their attacks on the kingdom. Thus, for instance, Ismail Adil Shah invaded the Raichur doab and captured the forts of Raichur and Mudgal, before something could be done by Vijayanagara to stop him. The Gajapati ruler also led an expedition at the same time; but he was defeated and turned back. Similarly, the attempt of the Sultan of Golkonda to seize Kondavidu was also foiled.

In order to avoid further differences between himself and Rama Raya, Achyuta Raya came to terms with Rama Raya and agreed to share power with him. This greatly displeased Saluva Veera Narasimha who was another leading man in Vijayanagara; he retired from the court, joined the chieftains of Ummattur and Tiruvadi-rajya and set up the standard of revolt in the south; but Achyuta Raya marched against him with an army led by his brother-in-law Salakaraju Tirumala and put down the revolt. With the death of Krishnadeva Raya's infant son soon after this, the position of Rama Raya became rather shaky. It also brought about a change in the attitude of Achyuta Raya who advanced his own powers further. He marched to the Raichur doab and consolidated his authority up to the Krishna. The history of the subsequent years of Achyuta Raya's reign is rather obscure. It appears that a rebellion broke out in Gutti in 1536-37 which was, however, suppressed immediately. The Adil Shah of Bijapur also made a fresh attack against Vijayanagara and is stated to have entered Nagalapura and razed it to the ground. In short, the whole of Achyuta Raya's reign was spent in a struggle against adverse conditions created both by internal intrigues and revolts, and aggressions.

Aliya Rama Raya seizes power

Achyuta Raya died in the year 1542 and was succeeded by his son Venkata I. But as the latter was still a boy, his maternal uncle Salakaraju Tirumala became the regent. The queen-mother,

suspecting her brother's motives, is said to have sought the assistance of the Adil Shah, who, however, was bought off by Tirumala even before he reached Vijayanagara. As a counter move, Rama Raya liberated Sadashiva, a nephew of Achyuta Raya, from the prison at Gutti, proclaimed him king and appealed to the Adil Shah of Bijapur for aid. The Shah responded to this call also, but Tirumala inflicted a severe defeat on him. The boy-king Venkata I and his supporters were killed by Tirumala. The tussle beween Tirumala and Rama Raya continued until at last Rama Raya moved to seize the kingdom in the name of Sadashiva; he captured Penugonda, defeated Tirumala in series of battles and at last put him to the sword in a final engagement and then proceeded to Vijayanagara to perform the coronation of Sadashiva. This was in 1543.

Sadashiva was only a nominal ruler and the real power was wielded by Aliya Rama Raya who later assumed also royal titles. Sadashiva was kept under close guard, although Rama Raya and his two brothers, Tirumala and Venkatadri, went on one day every year and prostrated themselves before their lawful sovereign in token of his rights. With this usurpation of the Vijayanagara throne by Rama Raya, ends the Tuluva dynasty and begins the Aravidu which was the fourth and last ruling family of Vijiayanagara.

According to Ferishta, Rama Raya struck departure from some ancient customs. He appointed his own relatives to the highest ranks, a point which is confirmed by other writers and inscriptions also. He recruited a large number of Muslims into the armed forces and also appointed them to high positions as commanders. Besides, he started "interfering" in the relations between the Muslim kingdoms of the Deccan. In 1543, he joined with the Sultans of Ahmadnagar and Golkonda to attack Bijapur; in 1551, he sided with Ahmadnagar against Bijapur; about the same time, he persuaded the king of Golkonda to help him reduce Adoni, which had been seized by his two brothers who had revolted against his authority; in 1555, he assisted Bijapur against a rebellious vassal and also helped him against the Portuguese. By following this policy, Rama Raya perhaps hoped to forestall the usual attacks on Vijayanagara by the Sultans; but it proved a grave mis-calculation. At this time, there was close alliance between Ali Adil Shah and Vijayanagara and it is stated that when the former paid a visit to Vijayanagara to offer his condolence to Rama Raya, who had lost his son, he was received and honoured as the 'adopted son' of Rama Raya's family.

For want of space, the train of events that led to the decisive and destructive battle of Rakkasa-Tangadgi (formerly known to historians as the battle of Talikota) cannot be dealt with here in detail. Suffice it to say that for some reason or the other, the

Sultans of the Deccan were eagerly waiting for an opportunity to humble the Hindu king. They were fully aware of the fact that none of them could challenge him single-handedly; they had also realised that it was the disunity among them that gave advantage to Rama Raya. Therefore, they finally decided to lead an invasion on Vijayanagara unitedly. According to one view, Ali Adil Shah of Bijapur took the lead in the formation of the Muslim confederacy against Vijayanagara; according to another, Ibrahim Qutb Shah and Hussain Nizam Shah took the initiative. Whoever may be the originator, the confederacy was formed. Embassies passed from one Sultan to another; their differences were made up and steps were taken to form a general league of the "faithful" against the infidel, the Hindu monarch. Dynastic marriages were contracted in order to cement the political relations. Thus, Ali Adil Shah married Chand Bibi, the daughter of Hussain Nizam, and the latter's son married one of Ali's sisters. Soon after these marriages were over, preparations began for the 'holy war'. According to the Hindu sources, all the five Sultans of the Deccan joined hands against Rama Raya. But the Muslim historians leave the Sultan of Berar out of account. In this struggle, Ali Adil Shah undoubtedly played a double game, professing friendship with both the parties. The Muslim armies met on the plains of Bijapur and started their march to the south towards the end of 1564. Reaching the vicinity of the village of Talikote, which was within the confines of Bijapur kingdom, the confederate forces pitched their tents there. The Bijapur Sultan entertained the allied armies and the parties entered into fresh pacts and treaties and promised each other to remain firm and indomitable at all hazards. They now marched against Vijayanagara.

Decisive battle of Rakkasa-Tangadgi

Rama Raya, on the other side, knew quite well that the decisive battle was to begin soon and on the ensuing Vijayadashami day (which fell on the 15th September 1564), he kept all the nobles informed about it. He ordered them to gather together their available strength without delay. Personally, however, he remained undaunted; he faced the situation with utmost confidence. At the outset, he sent his brother Tirumala with a considerable force to guard the banks of the Krishna and prevent the enemy from crossing it. Then followed his other brother, Venkatadri, and finally himself started with the rest of the forces. Though little reliance can be placed on the figures given by different writers, it is said that the three divisions of the Vijayanagara forces together numbered one lakh of cavalry, five lakhs of infantry which set up their camps on the south side of the Krishna. As to the exact course of events of this campaign, several partisan accounts have come down to us. The actual field of battle was on the south bank of the Krishna. The nearest villages to the battle-field appear to be the present Rakkasgi and Tangadgi which

have been called together as Rakshasa-Tangadi or Rakkasa-Tangadi in some old records.

The rival armies were opposing each other for well over a month. When everything was ready, the main body of the Muslim armies crossed the river and proceeded to attack the Vijayanagara camp. Rama Raya commanded the centre and was opposed by Hussain Nizam Shah ; his left, under Tirumala, was opposed by the Bijapur Sultan ; and his right, under Venkatadri, was opposed by the combined forces of Golkonda and Bidar. In the first round, the Nizam Shah and Qutb Shah were compelled to retreat by the onslaught of the Vijayanagara army which proved too strong. At this stage, the Adil Shah of Bijapur is stated to have kept neutral. The Sultans pretended to petition Rama Raya for peace. He believed that they were really suing for peace and hence did not take precautions to safeguard his army and camp. When the Sultans found that their plan was working successfully, they delivered a concerted attack. Though taken by surprise, Rama Raya boldly faced them and his army fought so vigorously that victory appeared to favour him. But the issue was finally decided by the timely desertion of two Muslim generals of Rama Raya's army, each of whom was in charge of seventy to eighty thousand men. Treacherously, they joined the side of the Sultans. As Ceaser Frederick puts it, " when the armies were joined, the battle lasted but a while, not the space of four hours, because the two traitorous captains in the chiefest of the fight, with their companies turned their faces against their king, and made such disorder in his army, that, astonished, they set themselves to flight". It was Tuesday, 23rd January 1565 A.D. Rama Raya, who was directing the operations, moving about in a palanquin, was captured and beheaded. His head was raised on a spear for demonstration to the Hindu troops.

Not less than a hundred thousand were killed in the battle and in the pursuit that followed. There was such great confusion on the Vijayanagara side that no attempt whatsoever was made to take up a fresh position or even to organise the defence of the capital. The road to the great city of Vijayanagara thus lay open. First to enter it were the dejected and dying soldiers and notes from the battle-field bringing the worst news. Tirumala escaped in the confusion with the treasure of the emperor loaded on to elephants. He left the city and its inhabitants to their fate, taking with him only the nominal king, Sadashiva, and the women of the royal family. Robbers and wandering gipsies looted as much as they could before the arrival of the victorious Muslim armies which stormed Vijayanagara city on the third day and they set themselves to deliberate destruction and plunderings which went on continuously for about five months. How thorough their work was can be gathered from the account given under

Hampi in Chapter XIX—Places of Interest. In short, Vijayanagara as a city was suddenly blotted out; it never recovered from the deadly blow.

Anarchy followed throughout the dominions of the empire and the Nayakas and Palayagars, for the most part, threw off their allegiance to the Vijayanagara king and proclaimed themselves independent. Tirumala took up his abode at Penugonda in the present Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh. Though the family continued in existence at Penugonda and Chandragiri for about a century more, we may stop here so far as the history of Vijayanagara with regard to Bellary is concerned.

Marathas, Mughals and the Nizam

The area comprising the Bellary district was occupied by several Palayagars. Though these were usually nominally subject to the Adil Shah of Bijapur for about a century, each of them assumed almost independent powers in his territory during the period. (See Minor ruling families later in the chapter).

By about 1677, the Maratha chief, Shivaji, took a good deal of the possessions held by Bijapur in Karnataka and next year he visited Bellary district. He besieged the fort of Bellary and took it. Shortly afterwards, one of his generals reduced to submission the Palayagars in the neighbourhood, who had, for some time, refused to pay tribute to Bijapur. In about 1680, all this tract was formally ceded to him by the Adil Shah of Bijapur and all the Palayagars paid him the usual Maratha tribute called the *chauth*. In 1687, Aurangazeb marched southwards to reduce Bijapur and Golkonda to submission and in the course of these actions, he acquired the Bellary region and added it to the Mughal Suba of Bijapur. The Palayagars, however, continued in a position of semi-independenc. By 1723, the power of Asaf Jah, the Mughal governor of the Deccan at Hyderabad, over Bellary was only partial and the Marathas continued to collect tribute from its Palayagars.

Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan

Meanwhile, the kingdom of Mysore had been rising into prominence in the south and in 1761, Haidar Ali usurped absolute powers and thereafter began to encroach upon the possessions of the various chiefs. In the course of his military campaigns, he moved through the Bellary region and received the submission of the Palayagars, chief among whom were those of Bellary, Harapanahalli and Rayadurga. In 1768, he again marched through this district. The Palayagar of Bellary, who was now a dependent of Basalat Jung, a brother of the Subedar of the Deccan, and Jagirdar of Adoni, refused to give him any tribute, and Haidar Ali attempted to take his fort, but was driven off with great loss. In 1775, however, this Palayagar refused to pay tribute to Basalat Jung also whereupon the latter attacked him together with his French general, Lally. The Palayagar now

requested Haidar Ali for help. The latter arrived on the spot, fell upon the besieging army and routed it, and then turned upon the Palayagar himself and demanded the immediate surrender of the fort. Being now helpless, the Palayagar yielded. Haidar extracted a huge amount from Basalat Jung, and all the Palayagars of the district were forced to acknowledge his supremacy and to pay heavy "contributions" towards the cost of the campaign. In 1786, Tipu Sultan attacked Adoni and after many days' siege, captured it and destroyed the fortifications. The same year he returned to Mysore by a route lying between Rayadurga and Harapanahalli and while professing friendship towards the Palayagars of these two places, treacherously sent out two brigades to capture their forts and at the same time imprisoned the Palayagars themselves, who were in his camp, and looted their towns.

In 1790, Lord Cornwallis entered into an alliance with the Marathas and the Nizam with a view to reducing Tipu Sultan, and it was agreed that whatever territories would be acquired by them from him should be equally divided amongst them. Certain specified Palayagars, among whom were the chiefs of Bellary, Rayadurga and Harapanahalli, were, however, to be left in possession of their territories. Tipu was reduced to submission in 1792 and according to the terms of the treaty of that year, he ceded half of the territories of the Mysore kingdom to the allies. A part of the Bellary district was allotted to the Nizam.

Fall of Tipu

The Palayagars, however, still retained their virtual independence, the Nizam's officers being unable to control them. In 1799, war was again declared against Mysore by the British and their allies; this time, Srirangapatna was taken and Tipu was killed in the battle. In the partition treaty which followed, the Marathas were allotted, among other tracts, Harapanahalli and the six taluks attached to it, while the rest of the district was given over to the Nizam. But owing to some differences, the Peshwa refused to accept the share given to him, and in accordance with one of the articles of the treaty, it was divided between the Nizam and the English. The Nizam received Harapanahalli. Next, in 1800, he agreed to cede to the English all the territories (*i.e.*, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and a part of Kurnool) he received under these two treaties, in return for a subsidiary force to be stationed in his dominions. As some of these territories were north of the Tungabhadra river, they were exchanged for the taluk of Adoni so that the river might form a boundary between the two territories. Bellary thus passed into the hands of the British. The districts which were given to the British under this treaty were till recently known as the "Ceded Districts."

Minor ruling families:

Several Palayagar families, like those of Bellary, Harapanahalli, Jaramali, rose immediately after the fall of the Vijayanagara

Bellary Palayagars

empire. The origins of the Bellary Palayagar family are lost in obscurity. The first man of the family appears to have been a Kuruba (*i.e.*, of the shepherd caste), named Hanumappa Nayaka. He seems to have an office under Vijayanagara and, after its downfall, to have acquired the areas of Bellary, Kurugodu and Tekkalakota, from the Adil Shah of Bijapur, subject to payment of a tribute and performance of military services with three thousand peons. He lived at Bellary and put the rocky hill there into some state of defence. Hanumappa Nayaka was succeeded by his lineal descendants, Hire-Malatappa, Siddappa and Hire-Ramappa, who ruled until 1631. Thereafter, the Muslims appear to have taken over the areas and ruled over them for some time, though two more of the Palayagar family, namely Chikka-Malatappa and Chikka-Nayaka Saheb, are mentioned as having some authority. About 1678, the Maratha chief, Shivaji, had become the master of this fort for a short time. As he was passing through the place, some of his foragers were killed by the retainers of a widow of one of the Palayagars, who was then in possession of the fort. Shivaji asked the widow to make amends which she refused and defended herself stoutly, but surrendered after a siege of 27 days. The fort, however, was restored to her on her agreeing to pay tribute. Ten years later, Aurangazeb overran the Maratha conquests in the south and gained suzerainty over the areas.

About 1692, the Palayagar family again obtained authority over the Bellary fort and Devappa Nayaka, son of the above-mentioned Chikka-Nayaka Saheb, was its chief from 1692 to 1707. Devappa Nayaka was followed by his eldest son Hanumappa (1708-17) who was succeeded by his brother Hire-Ramappa (1718-24). The next chief was Hire-Ramappa's brother Chikka-Ramappa who ruled from 1725 to 1729. He died without issue and, as none of his brothers had any children either, his father's younger widow, Neelamma, who was a courageous lady, succeeded. She too had no children and, therefore, adopted a boy of a collateral family, called Doddatale-Ramappa. As the latter was only ten years of age at that time, she ruled during his minority. Finding that the boy's uncle and father opposed her in certain matters, she is said to have had both of them beheaded. After her, Doddatale-Ramappa came to the throne and ruled until 1764. During his time, the area became a tributary to Adoni which had been granted as a *jagir* to Basalat Jung. Ramappa was succeeded by his brother Hanumappa who ruled till 1769. In 1768, Haidar made a futile attempt to take the fort. Hanumappa having no children, had adopted Devappa, who was the son of his brother-in-law; but some persons objected to this and murdered the boy and appointed another named Doddappa as the chief. Doddappa held the area from 1769 to 1774. In 1775, he refused to pay tribute to Basalat Jung, declaring that he had transferred his allegiance to Haidar Ali. Basalat Jung sent Bhojaraj, his

minister, had Lally, the French officer under him, to deal with him. Doddappa appealed to Haidar for help. Haidar marched towards Bellary in the incredibly short space of five days, fell upon the besiegers and completely reduced them; the commander was killed and Lally escaped with difficulty. But Haidar promptly took their place in the batteries and forced the Palayagar chief also to surrender the fort to himself. Doddappa ultimately fled. Haidar kept under his control the places which he had won in so characteristic a manner. He built the upper and lower forts of Bellary as they are found now.

Harapanahalli Palayagars

The Harapanahalli family was the most powerful of all the Palayagar families of the district and has a long history. The first of its chiefs was a Beda named Dadayya who was a native of a village situated near Harapanahalli. After the overthrow of Vijayanagara in 1565, Dadayya collected some followers and made himself master of Bagali and Nilagunda and the areas around them. Shortly afterwards, a relation of his, Jakkanna Nayaka, the Palayagar of Chitradurga, being besieged in his fort by his neighbour Kenganna Nayaka of Basavapatna applied to Dadayya for help. Dadayya attacked and defeated Kenganna Nayaka and raised the siege, and, as his reward, was given Jakkanna's daughter, Honnai Nayaki, in marriage, and by way of dowry, certain portions of the Chitradurga area. Not long afterwards, he was also given the hill fort of Uchchangidurga which was then under the control of the Chitradurga Palayagar

Later, Dadayya and his father-in-law fell out and the latter attacked Uchchangidurga, but was beaten off. Dadayya's wife, Honnai, seems to have sided with her father rather than her husband, and the latter is said to have thrown her off the top of the steep side of the hill into a tank at the bottom. The cliff and tank are still called after her 'Honnai-gere' and 'Honnai-konda' respectively, and ballads are even now sung about her. Dadayya afterwards married Jampa Nagati, the daughter of the Palayagar of Jaramali in Kudligi taluk, Barma Nagati, daughter of the neighbouring Gudekota Palayagar, and Hanuma Nagati, daughter of the chief of Bilichodu in the Chitradurga district. He died in 1592.

Dadayya cannot be said to have been an independent ruler, as, in common with most of the petty chiefs who came into prominence at the time, he was forced to submit to the Adil Shah of Bijapur, pay him tribute and render him military service. On the decline of the power of Bijapur, Dadayya's successors considerably extended their possessions. Now the Harapanahalli principality consisted of 460 villages, which brought in a revenue of over eight lakhs of rupees. In 1680, on the confirmation of the Maratha conquests in the south of Bijapur, the then Palayagar of Harapanahalli acknowledged the Maratha suzerainty and paid

the customary tribute. Dadayya's successors were as follows :— Ranga Nayaka, his son by Jampa Nagati (1592 to 1616) ; Barmanna Nayaka, son of the foregoing (1616 to 1650) ; Obanna Nayaka, son of Barmanna (1650 to 1655) ; Veera Mummadi Nayaka, son of his predecessor (1655 to 1667) ; Mummadi Nayaka, son of Veera Mummadi Nayaka (1667 to 1687) ; and Basavanta Nayaka, brother of Mummadi Nayaka (1687 to 1705). Basavanta adopted the Veerashaiva faith. His another name was Kotrappa Nayaka. He was followed by his son Mari Kotrappa (1705 to 1715), who was, in turn, succeeded by his son, another Basavanta, who ruled from 1715 to 1721. This Basavanta had no children and direct descent from the original Dadayya thus ceased. A collateral named Gonappa was adopted and made the chief under the name of Mudi-Basappa Nayaka. He ruled until 1741, and was succeeded by Veera-Basappa Nayaka, the eldest of his four sons, who died in the next year.

Somashekhara Nayaka

Somashekhara Nayaka, son of Veera Basappa Nayaka, followed and ruled for 24 years until 1766, when he died without issue. He was a capable chief. In 1748, with the Palayagar of Rayadurga, he joined the forces of the Nayaka of Bidanur in an attack against Chitradurga. At the battle of Mayakonda (in the present Chitradurga district), he engaged in a single combat on an elephant with the Chitradurga Palayagar and slew him. Haidar Ali marched against him in 1762 and the Palayagar seems to have submitted to Haidar's authority and is said to have been of much service to him later. During his time, Harapanahalli reached the height of its prosperity. His name is still remembered throughout the western taluks. Munro states that he paid a *peshkash* of 12,000 pagodas to the Nizam, 6,000 to Murarrao of Gooty, and from two to three lakhs of pagodas to the Peshwa.

On his death, his widow, Somammaji, adopted Adavi Bemmanna, a collateral of her husband, who lived in Vadachinahalu. As Palayagar, he became known as Veera-Basappa Nayaka and was a devout Veerashaiva. He died in 1768 and Somashekhara's widow then adopted another collateral from the same village. This man was the son of one Chinna-Giriyappa and was also known as Basappa Nayaka. In 1775, after taking the fort at Bellary, Haidar marched against Harapanahalli for the second time, compelled the Palayagar to acknowledge his authority and exacted from him a tribute of over two lakhs of rupees. In 1787, Tipu treacherously seized Basappa Nayaka who was with him in his camp, as he was marching through this part of the region and at the same time took Harapanahalli against which he had secretly despatched a brigade.

Basappa Nayaka was sent with his three wives to Srirangapatna where he died without issue. Many of his relations and followers were also imprisoned and among these were the wife

and a young son named Somashekhara, of Ayyappa of Vadachinahalu, who is said to have been a brother of Basappa Nayaka. They were confined at Chitradurga.

Harapanahalli retaken

In 1792, at the close of the second Mysore War, Somashekhara and his mother joined Parashuram Bhau, the Maratha general, who was then on his return march. The hereditary Dewan of Harapanahalli presented the lad to the general as the Palayagar of Harapanahalli. Encouraged, apparently by Parashuram Bhau, the Dewan took Harapanahalli, but he was almost immediately expelled by a detachment sent by Tipu. He, however, retook the place and held it until peace was made with Tipu in the same year.

On the fall of Srirangapatna and the death of Tipu in 1799, the Dewan brought Somashekhara back from the Maratha region and again captured Harapanahalli, which had been left defenceless. General Harris of the East India Company, in May of the same year, marched northwards to reduce that part of the region which had not yet acknowledged British supremacy. The Dewan, who was the real master of Harapanahalli (Somashekhara being only sixteen years of age), made overtures to him and went with Somashekhara to his camp at Harihar, where an agreement was concluded by which a *jagir* of Rs. 60,000 in the district of Bellary was given to the Palayagar and his principal servants on condition that they quietly disbanded their troops and resided at Mysore. This agreement was confirmed by the Governor-General. But Somashekhara seems to have resented the action of the Dewan in surrendering the principality to the British and is said to have refused to give him any share in the *jagir*. The Dewan appealed to the East India Company and in 1806, on Munro's recommendation and in consideration of the "signal service he had rendered to the Company in bringing about the surrender of Harapanahalli," he was given for his separate enjoyment a portion of the *jagir* worth, according to Tipu's assessment of 1788-89, about Rs. 4,000.

Somashekhara Nayaka was the last of the Harapanahalli Palayagars. It is said that he had four wives, namely, Basammaji and Nilammaji of Gudekota and Hire-Basammaji and Somammaji of two other villages in the Kudligi taluk. He died in 1825 leaving three widows, two of whom Somammaji and Basammaji, put in claims to his estate. The East India Company refused to recognise the rights of the widows in the property and resumed the estate, making some allowances for the maintenance of the claimants and the other immediate relatives and dependents of the Palayagar. The Dewan was succeeded in his estate by his adopted son Virupakshappa who died in 1833 without issue. This estate was also then resumed by the East India Company and a pension was given to three ladies of his family.

Jaramali Palayagars

The Palayagar chiefs of Jaramali, which is now a small village in Kudligi taluk, ruled over much of the region around. The founder of the Jaramali family of chiefs was one Pennappa Nayaka. Originally, he is said to have received Jaramali by way of reward from the Vijayanagara king, Achyuta Raya, for his services in seizing a rebellious chief. After the fall of Vijayanagara, he seems to have taken over a considerable area round about and consolidated his position. But later, the Adil Shah of Bijapur seized much of the territory, leaving a part of the principality to him. In 1742, the Palayagars of Chitradurga and Harapanahalli stripped the Palayagar of Jaramali of all his possessions except a few villages around the fort. He was further reduced to entire dependency, ten years later, by the chief of Chitradurga. When Haidar Ali took Chitradurga in 1777, the Jaramali Palayagar complained to him of the way in which the Chitradurga Palayagar had treated him. Consequently, the latter put him to death and his son fled to Sholapur, who was, however, reinstated in his estate by Haidar Ali in 1777.

In 1787, Tipu resumed the estate and carried away the chief to Srirangapatna. But the Palayagar hearing the rumour that Tipu meant to convert him to the Muslim faith, fled to Sholapur again. During the Second Mysore War, he regained his estate and paid a tribute to the Marathas; but after the peace of 1792 with Tipu, he was again expelled. When later, Jaramali was made over to the Nizam under the Partition Treaty of 1799, the Palayagar was allowed to rent the villages around it "at their full value". But he fell into arrears and when Bellary was ceded to the East India Company in 1800, he is said to have taken refuge in Mysore. (See Chapter XIX for Gudekota Palayapattu).

Ghorpade rulers of Sandur

The Ghorpades are stated to have been cousins of the Bhonsles from whom the famous Maratha ruler, Shivaji the great, was descended. According to a tradition, a progenitor of the Ghorpades scaled the wall of a hill-fort about 1469 A.D. by means of a rope tied to a 'ghorpad' which means in Marathi the common monitor lizard, and won victory, and this daring feat of his, it is said, gave his descendants the surname 'Ghorpade'. They adopted as their 'colours' a black and white standard with the 'ghorpad' embroidered on it. The armed forces of the Ghorpades played an important role in several military campaigns that preceded and followed the advent of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Early in 18th century, the Sandur valley was conquered by Siddojirao Ghorpade from the Palayagar of Jaramali.

This Siddojirao was the ancestor of the Rajas of Sandur and, except for two short intervals, his descendants held it until 1st April 1949, when its administration was transferred to Dominion Government. Siddojirao was succeeded by his eldest son Murarrao who became famous as chief of Gooty (Gutti now in Andhra

Pradesh). Murarrao was granted by the Peshwa the hereditary title of Senapati which was borne by the succeeding rulers of Sandur. 'Mamlakatmadar' has been another hereditary title of the family. Haidar Ali, in his campaign of 1775-76, after getting possession of Bellary, seized Gutti from Murarrao and sent him to Koppaldurga where he died soon afterwards as the prisoner of Haidar Ali. Haidar annexed the whole of his territory, including Sandur, and began construction of the fort of Krishnanagar which was completed and garrisoned by his son Tipu Sultan.

Murarrao had two sons, both of whom had died early and before his death, he had adopted Shivarao, the son of a cousin named Yeshwantarao. This Shivarao was killed about 1785 in an unsuccessful attempt made to turn Tipu's troops out of the area and was succeeded by his son, Siddojirao, then two years of age. Siddojirao was put under the guardianship of his uncle Venkatarao, who in 1790, on his ward's behalf, attacked and drove out Tipu's garrison and gained possession of Sandur.

After the peace treaty between the East India Company and Tipu in 1792, the Ghorpades were allowed to retain Sandur as part of the inheritance of the family. Siddojirao died in 1796, aged 13, and at the suggestion of Venkatarao, his widow adopted Shivarao, the eldest son of Khanderao, a relative of the family. This Shivarao was the ruler at Sandur when Bellary district was ceded to the East India Company in 1800.

Munro's march

The Peshwa Bajirao regarded Shivarao as a rebellious vassal, and in 1815 endeavoured to gain possession of Sandur by marching on it with troops, saying that he was on a pilgrimage to the shrine of Kumaraswami. Shivarao blocked the passes and Bajirao was allowed to go to the temple only with a few attendants by the footpaths over the hills. Under the Treaty of Bassein, the East India Company was required to assist the Peshwa in reducing his refractory vassals and Bajirao is said to have asked the British to take over Sandur on his behalf. Munro marched to Sandur with a force to demand the surrender of the valley. On the 18th October 1817, he wrote to Shivarao informing him of the object of his march. Sandur was taken over and Shivarao was given as his *jagir* Hirehalu and eight other villages. In the next year, there was war between the Peshwa and the English, which ended in the downfall of his power. Munro then recommended that Sandur should be restored to Shivarao. The Company agreed and on 1st July 1818, he was reinstated.

In 1826, a formal *sanad* for the State was granted to Shivarao by the East India Company, subject to conditions that he should at all times maintain faith and allegiance to the British Government, treating their enemies as his enemies and their friends as his friends, and assisting them to the utmost of his power against

foreign and domestic foes, that he should maintain a strict watch over the public peace of the State, etc., and the *sanad* finally stipulated that he should be answerable for good government and provided for "interpostion of the Company, should mismanagement occur."

Shivarao died on the 2nd May 1840 without male issue and was succeeded by Venkatarao, the son of his brother Bhujangarao, whom he had adopted. Venkatarao was also given in 1841 a *sanad* by the East India Company, renewing the one previously given to Shivarao, but containing two additional stipulations prohibiting punishment of criminals by mutilation and restricting the passing or excecution of capital sentences to cases in which the previous sanction of the Madras Government had been obtained. It was on all these terms that the State was held successively thereafter. It was during Venkatarao's time in 1847 that the sanatorium at Ramandurga was established.

Shivashanmukharao

Venkatarao died in 1861 and was succeeded by Shivashanmukharao, who was born in 1847 and was the eldest of the five sons who were then living. He was a minor at the time and on his coming of age in 1863, the *sanad* granted to his father was renewed in his favour. When Shivashanmukharao ascended the throne, he appointed Mr. J. Macartney, who had been connected with the London Mission in Bellary, to be his Agent and Adviser. For the next 22 years, this gentleman's name was associated with many progressive measures in the administration of the State, and in 1885, he retired and proceeded to England. Shivashanmukharao died on the 3rd May 1878. He had no sons, and was succeeded by his brother Vitthalarao, who was formally designated as Raja on the 5th February 1879, the *sanad* being again renewed in his favour. It was during his time in 1882 that 40,000 acres of the forests of the State were leased to the Madras Government. In September 1885, Mr. J. G. Firth, a retired Tahsildar of Bellary, succeeded Mr. Macartney as Agent to the Raja and he was styled Dewan.

Vitthalarao died in 1892, leaving one son, Venkatarao who was born on the 10th July 1892. This Venkatarao's mother was connected with the family of the Gaekwad of Baroda. Venkatarao was recognised as the Raja in 1893. For some years after Venkatarao's succession, his uncle Shrimant Malojirao Bala Saheb, his father's only surviving brother, managed the State under the designation of Administrator, with Mr. Firth as the Dewan. Mr. Firth vacated his office in April 1897 and was followed in June of the same year by Shri T. Kodandarama Naidu, a Tahsildar of Bellary district, whose services had been lent to the State. In 1901, under orders of the British Government Malojirao relinquished his control and the administration passed into the hands of the Dewan, subject to the general authority of the Collector of

Bellary, who was the *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State. The Dewan had the powers of a Divisional Officer, First Class Magistrate, Additional Sessions Judge and District Munsiff, while the original appellate and revisional powers of a Collector, District Magistrate and District and Sessions Judge vested, in matters relating to the State, in the Political Agent. Then no legislation was undertaken in Sandur. Such of the Acts of the Legislative Councils of the Governments of India and Madras as appeared to the administration of the State to be suited to the State were brought into force by the simple process of publicly notifying that they had been adopted. Many of the executive powers exercised had no other legal basis than old custom and long practice which were held to have the force of law. In 1923, the State was placed in direct political relations with the British Government of India in pursuance of a decision applicable to "all important States possessing full powers of administration." ("Sandur State—1948", p. 8.)

Yeshwantarao Hindurao Ghorpade

Venkatarao was succeeded by Shri Yeshwantarao Hindurao Ghorpade who was born on 13th November 1908 and was educated at an European Public School in Bangalore and thereafter at the Holkar College at Indore. He ascended the *Gadi* of the State on 20th June 1928. He married Sushila Devi, daughter of Raj Rajendra Shri M. N. Shitole, a noble of Gwalior State. Shri Yeshwantarao assumed full ruling powers of the State on 5th February, 1930. The Yuvaraja, Murarrao Ghorpade, was born in 1931. This Sandur Ghorpade family has had matrimonial relations with the royal families of Baroda, Jath, Dewas Senior, etc.

The Raja introduced several important reforms in the administration of the State. In 1931, a Praja Mandal was constituted as the Lower House of the State Legislature and the Durbar consisting of eligible hereditary, nominated and elected members, was considered the Upper House. The Praja Mandal consisted of a majority of elected representatives of the people. In 1932, the Raja issued a Proclamation granting by statute equal right of worship to Harijans in all temples of the State, which helped removal of untouchability in the area. This progressive measure attracted the attention of Mahatma Gandhi who visited Sandur in 1934. In this context Mahatma Gandhi wrote in the "Harijan" thus: "The Ruler of a small State in South India has thrown open his temples to the Harijans. The Heavens have not fallen."

The year 1932 also saw the reorganisation of the judiciary in the State. An independent Chief Court with powers of a High Court was constituted under the Sandur Chief Court Act, 1932. By an agreement with the Government of Madras, the

District Judge of Bellary was made the *Nyayadhish* (Judge) of the Sandur Chief Court.

In 1934, the question of alleviating agricultural indebtedness was taken up, leading to the constitution of a Debt Conciliation Board and the passing of the Sandur Debt Conciliation Act, 1936. The Sandur Popular Ministry Act of 1945 provided for popularly elected Ministers in the Sandur Cabinet (Mantri Mandal). This Cabinet was responsible to the Legislature in all administrative subjects. Under the Sandur State Constitution Act of 1946 the Ruler reserved to himself powers of temporary emergency proclamation and any Bill had to pass through both Houses of the Legislature before it could receive the Ruler's assent. Under this Constitution Act, liberty and rights of the subjects were guaranteed by statute and equality of caste, sex and franchise on the basis of universal adult franchise was reiterated. Provision was also made for the distribution of a sum of money on the basis of Rs. 5 per head of population or one-fourth of the revenue of the State to the Panchayats and Municipalities to be spent by them for the welfare, education and safety of the people. The Ruler acceded to the Dominion of India by signing the Instrument of Accession on 10th August 1947. ("Sandur State—1948", pp. 11-12).

When the political movements were going on in the neighbouring areas, the leaders from British India were not permitted to enter the State. Under the leadership of Dr. S. B. Shroff, there was a popular agitation and he had been imprisoned for some time. Later, the struggle that was being waged in other princely States for democratic rights and betterment of the lot of the subjects had its impact on this State also. Shri M. Sharanayya of Ettinahatti who led an agitation, had been jailed. In 1948, he and others organised a Praja Parishat and its conference held at Ettinahatti demanded that the State be merged in the Dominion of India.

Merger of Sandur

After India became independent in 1947, there naturally arose the question of integration of more than 500 princely States that then existed. A Ministry of States was set up especially for this purpose at the Centre. Obviously, Sandur, which was a small State, covering an area of only 158 square miles and with a population of about 16,000 (1941 Census) and revenue of about nine lakhs of rupees, had no other alternative but to merge in the then Madras State. The transfer of administration of the State to the Dominion Government took place on the 1st April 1949, when the Ruler signed the merger agreement. The Raja was allowed a privy purse of Rs. 90,000 per year free of taxes. Next year, Sandur was made a separate taluk of the Bellary district and two more hoblies (firkas) were added to it, one each from the taluks of Kudligi and Hospet

GENEALOGY OF GHORPADE RAJAS OF SANDUR

Bhyrji (Hindurao)
(Founder of Gooty—Gajendragad House)

- Murarrao (died in battle)
- Siddojirao (conquered Sandur)
  - Murarrao (was renowned as "Chief of Gooty")
    - Shivarao
      - Siddojirao
        - Shivarao
          - Venkatarao
            - Shivashanmukharao (died without male issue)
            - Vitthalarao (succeeded his brother as Ruler in 1879
              - Venkatarao (1892–1927)
                - Yeshwantarao (born 13–11–1908; succeeded Venkatarao as Ruler in June 1928)

The British

As has already been mentioned earlier, what were called the 'ceded districts' had been handed over to the East India Company in 1800. Sir Thomas Munro was appointed their first 'Principal Collector' and General Dugald Campbell, the Commander of the force which was posted at Bellary. Under Munro, there were four 'Subordinate' or 'Divisional Collectors' of whom James Cochrane was in charge of the taluks of Bellary, Kampili (called Hospet since 1851), Hadagalli, Harapanahalli and Kudligi.

When Munro took over charge at the end of 1800, he had to face the turbulence of those who held the many forts and villages and lands in the district. They were well entrenched and it was difficult "to curb their power". They were of several ranks and classes. Some were government servants or renters of revenue who had revolted in times of disturbances or had become petty chiefs through the negligence or weakness of former governments;

others had originally obtained their villages as *jagirs* or *inams*, others again, are stated to have usurped their possessions; and yet others had held their lands on condition of rendering military service to former suzerains. Similarly, some were said to be descendants of officers of Vijayanagara; others were village officers who had profited by former periods of confusion and had collected a band of men and had seized a fort or two.

Munro adopted a stern policy in regard to them. He assessed them at the highest *peshkash* which they had paid either to the Nizam or to Haidar Ali. If they declined or neglected to pay, he sent Dugald Campbell's troops or his own military men to enforce regularity of payment. In the alternative, he captured their strongholds. One by one, they were reduced to submission or dispossessed by stern and quick measures. Within a year "there remained no force which was able to make any formidable opposition to Government".

The Directors of the East India Company in England (though Munro's biographers do not mention the fact) are said to have been 'shocked' at these decisive measures taken by Munro. "We would reconcile the poligars to our dominion and attach them to our interest", they wrote in April 1804, "by more gentle measures", and they urged that endeavour should be made gradually "to wean them from their feudal habits and principles". They called Munro's action as "disingenuous" and ordered that unless he could justify his proceedings, he should be removed. In his reply dated the 22nd February 1805, Munro defended the steps he had taken and stated that neither on the ground of their ancient rights nor of their later conduct were the "poligars entitled to gentle measures and that their feudal habits and principles consisted of crimes, oppressions and contumacies" which, if permitted to continue, would have "rendered good Government impossible". (For administrative history of the district from 1800 A.D. onwards until its merger in the old Mysore State in 1953, please see Chapter I).

Pindari menace

In 1818, a body of Pindaris, some 500 strong, crossed the Tungabhadra, plundered Bellahunisi and other riverside villages and then marched to Harapanahalli. The Amildar there could not resist and they looted the treasury of Rs. 24,000, destroyed all his records, tortured him, his *sheristadar* and others and pillaged the town. From Harapanahalli, the Pindaris went on to Kottur, which also they pillaged, and from there marched to Kudligi. Here the Tahsildar, though the fort was in a very weak condition and had only half-a-dozen matchlocks, is said to have defended himself in a most plucky manner and beat off his assailants and saved the treasury and the town. Government afterwards presented him with a pair of gold bangles worth Rs. 700 as a mark of their appreciation.

Bhima Rao's rising

In 1858, a revolt was organised against the British by Bhimarao Nadagouda of Mundarigi. He had been Tahsildar of Harapanahalli and Bellary. He was no ordinary Tahsildar, but a man of some landed properties at Mundarigi in Dharwar district, a keen sportsman and marksman and a spirited man who wielded considerable influence in the region. He had been dismissed from service by the British for alleged misconduct. His rising is recounted in a ballad which is sung to this day in these parts. The unrest occasioned by the struggle for freedom in 1857 had spread to the region and the authorities of the Company had made vigorous searches for arms; this was resented by the leading men there. The Raja of Nargund and the Desais of Dambal, Hammigi and Toragal resolved with Bhimarao Nadagouda to bring about a general rising on the 27th May 1858. Bhimarao toured in Bellary district also about March 1858 and is stated to have recruited to his armed force about 150 patriotic-minded persons from this area. Bhimarao and Kenchana Gouda, the Desai of Hammigi, took up arms and captured the fort of Koppal (in Raichur district), some 26 miles from Hospet, and put up a resistance from there. A company of the 74th Highlanders, two companies of the 47th Native Infantry and a squadron of the 5th Light Cavalry, with two guns and some irregular Mysore horse, were sent from Bellary to Koppal and were joined there by other troops from across the river. On the 30th May, some shots were exchanged with the fort and the next day, the fort was surrounded and a brisk fire by musketry was opened which was answered by the rebels. The next day, the inmates gave a tough battle and did not yield to the enemy. Then a breach was effected and the brave Nadagouda and his associate Kenchana Gouda fell fighting between the gateway of the fort. Their followers were driven back towards the citadel at the top of the fort, about 1,000 of them being killed on the way. About 150 were taken prisoners and tried and seventy-seven of them were blown away by the guns and most of the rest were imprisoned. The properties of Bhimarao and his associates and followers were confiscated.

Political awakening

After the suppression of the freedom struggle in 1858 A.D., a feeling of despondency had enveloped the country and the people for some time accepted the inevitable. Gradually with the spread of modern education, a fresh intellectual ferment began in India. The past glories and achievements of this ancient land were unfolded by the labours of scholars. This, on the one hand, instilled in the educated class a pride in their country and, on the other, set them thinking about the causes of its downfall. They were also now able to compare their country's condition with that of England and other western nations which were fast advancing. This position at first led to the attempts at removal of social evils and unwholesome religious practices and a number of reform bodies rose in the country. The establishment of the

Indian National Congress in 1885 and its championing of the causes of the Indian people began to influence the public opinion in the district of Bellary also. Several journals and social and literary and cultural associations in Karnataka began to create a new awareness among the people who desired to associate themselves more and more with the administration.

The stirring speeches of top political leaders like Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi awakened the people to bend their energies to the national cause. Lokamanya Tilak, who had come to Bellary to inaugurate a dramatic theatre in 1905, delivered a public lecture which instilled a fresh patriotic fervour among the people of the area. The All-Karnataka Political Conference held at Dharwar in 1920 gave a fillip to the political aspirations of the people. Mahatma Gandhi visited Bellary in 1921 and addressed a huge gathering, when the people of the area had a unique opportunity to listen to his exposition of the value of non-co-operation and *satyagraha* in the freedom movement. For participating in the non-co-operation movement (1920-21), Sriyuths Tekur Narayana Shastry, Kallur Subba Rao, and Lyangli Bhimasena Rao were sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment and were lodged in the Central Jail at Bellary. The momentous Belgaum session of the Indian National Congress, held in the year 1924 under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi, gave a new orientation to the struggle for freedom. Then there was the Kelkar's award which allotted Bellary district, however, excluding the taluks of Alur, Adoni and Rayadurga, to the jurisdiction of the newly formed Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee.

In 1926, a Provincial Political Conference was held at Bellary which was presided over by Shri S. Srinivasa Iyengar who became the Congress President that year. The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee met at Bellary in February 1930 and deliberated on the steps to be taken to organise the new *Satyagraha* movement launched by Gandhiji all over India. Shri Tekur Subrahmanyam of Bellary was one of those who were nominated to conduct the movement. Processions and demonstrations took place at Bellary, Hospet and Kottur which were largely attended by the public. The first *Satyagraha* centre of this movement in the district was opened at Harapanahalli in charge of Shriyuths T. B. Keshava Rao and Bankar Honnappa. Cutting of toddy trees and picketing of liquor shops were also resorted to. A committee was set up to organise picketing of liquor shops. A number of workers were arrested in this connection. A centre for training of volunteers was opened at Bellary. Shri Gangadhararao Deshpande, Shri R. R. Diwakar and other Karnataka leaders as also several eminent politicians from Andhra were visiting the district to give a fillip to the movement. Deposits were demanded from 'Karnataka-Kesari', the Kannada weekly

journal of Bellary, edited by Shri T. B. Keshava Rao, as a result of which the journal had to be closed down.

Gandhiji's visit

In February 1932, the political prisoners lodged in the Bellary Central Jail were lathi-charged severely for shouting slogans against the British Raj. In 1934, Gandhiji visited the region again. He came to Bellary district from Davangere and was accompanied by Shriyuths Thakkar Bappa, Gangadhararao Deshpande, V. V. Patil and others from Harapnahalli; he went to Kottur and addressed a gathering there and laid the foundation of an *ashram*. After speaking at a public meeting at Kudligi, he travelled to Sandur. He was much impressed by the natural surroundings of Sandur. He expressed his great joy over the fact that the Harijans were admitted to all the temples of the Sandur State. After reaching Bellary the next day, he visited Harijan colonies there and spoke at a huge public meeting. Next, he visited Hospet where he made a very short speech. This visit of Mahatma Gandhi gave much impetus to the nationalist movement and implementation of the constructive programme in the district.

In connection with the individual *Satyagraha* launched in 1940-41, Shriyuths Badanahatti Venkoba Rao, Ijari Vasupalappa, Bellada Channappa, Pattikonda Gurunatha Shetty, Dr. R. Nagan Goud, B. Anantachar, Allum Karibasappa and several others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Some individual *Satyagrahis*, who were not arrested, traversed the long distance to Wardha by walking. They were preaching the Gandhian ideals wherever they halted on the way. Later when they reached Nagpur, they were arrested and were brought to Bellary.

In August 1942, when the national leaders were arrested by the British and repression was let loose in the country, there was a spontaneous and vehement reaction of the people in the district as in other parts. About 300 political prisoners in the Alipur Jail were fiercely beaten up. About 65 detenues including Shriyuths T. Subramanyam of Bellary, B. Ananthachar of Hospet and H. Sitaram Reddy from this district were sent to Vellore Jail. Lawyers and other influential men of the district and students took an active part in several centres to further the national cause. A few village officers also tendered resignation and joined the movement. There were brisk underground activities as in other parts of Karnataka. The epic struggle waged by the people of India convinced the alien rulers that it was no longer possible to hold this nation in bondage and consequently followed the transfer of power on the 15th August 1947. Six years later when the Andhra State was formed, the district of Bellary, excluding the taluks of Adoni, Alur and Rayadurg, was included in the old Mysore State. (*See* Chapter I under Administrative History of the district).

Historic Archaeology

Architecture

Temples in this district belong to two main styles of architecture, namely, the Chalukyan and the Vijayanagara. The Chalukyan temples were built during the period of the Western Chalukyas of Kalyana and those in the Vijayanagara style between 1350 and 1564.

Chalukyan temples

The Chalukyan temples are concentrated mainly in Hadagalli and Harapanahalli taluks, there being only one or two examples outside these taluks. An account of them is given under the places of their occurrence in the Chapter on "Places of Interest". A few of the general features of the style are dealt with here. The Chalukyan school of temple-building originated about the middle of the 5th century A.D. round about Badami in the Bijapur district. In the Hadagalli taluk, temples built in this style occur at Hadagalli, Hire-Hadagalli and Magala and in the Harapanahalli taluk, at Bagali, Halavagalu, Kuruvatti and Nilagunda. All these lie within a circle with a radius of about 12 miles and they have been described in detail, with numerous plans and drawings, by Rea in his "Chalukyan Architecture".

The sphere of activity of the Chalukyan builders lay, geographically, between the 'Dravidian' and the northern or the so-called Indo-Aryan styles. A study of these temples, particularly the earlier ones, reveals that the Chalukyan builders, in addition to drawing freely from both those schools, added a number of new features and details and a distinct new style was developed. In the details of the tower, for example, the Chalukyan builder took the idea of bilateral symmetry of the south and also that of the radial symmetry of the north. The Chalukyan tower ascends in steps as does its southern counterpart and is circular and pyramidal like its northern counterpart. The plan of the shrine was, in the earliest temples, square or oblong as in the Dravidian temples, but later on, it became more and more multi-cornered, finally becoming actually star-shaped. Several of the shrines open on to a common *mantapa* in the centre. This is in a manner which is quite distinct from that followed in the Dravidian style.

In the matter of size and the number of apartments, the Chalukyan artists seem to have leaned more towards the south than towards the north. Their pillars in earlier stage did not have brackets, so characteristic of the pillars in the south; they are different in detail, though corresponding pairs are similar in outlines. The pierced stone slabs, used for the windows, were also a feature peculiar to this style. But what strikes the observer as the most characteristic of these temples is the extraordinary richness, delicacy and finish of the stone carvings. Col. Meadows Taylor says: "No chased work in gold or silver could possibly be finer". Some of the pillars show signs of having been turned

on some sort of lathe. The material used is the pot-stone or steatite and this was probably obtained from the quarries which are still to be seen at Nilagunda and Anguru on the Tungabhadra, about five miles from Hire-Hadagalli. This is the most suitable medium for fine carving, for it is soft when quarried and hardens on exposure to the air. It weathers into varying beautiful shades of brown; yet, the details of carvings are little affected by exposure, and even to this day some of them are well preserved.

The finest work in the group of such temples in this district is to be found perhaps in the pillars of the big *mantapa* in the temple at Bagali, the ceilings in the temple at Magala and the doorways and the exterior of the Hirehadagalli temple. Rea considers that the temple at Bagali is the earliest of the type in this district. An inscription at Bagali shows that it was in existence before 1018. But most of these temples appear to have been constructed about the 12th century A.D. Some of them are unfinished; it is quite possible that the work of construction was interrupted by the decline and downfall of the Western Chalukyan dynasty in the latter part of the 12th century A.D. The Chalukyan style later developed into what is famous as the Hoysala style, with its world-famous examples at Belur, Halebid and Somanathapur.

Another class of temples

A few temples and shrines in the district are said to be of Jaina origin. They are mostly to be found in two groups, one at Kurugodu and the other on the Hemakuta hill at Hampi. The rest are at Sindigeri, five miles east of Kurugodu, Koluru, nine miles from Bellary on the Siruguppa road, Tekkalakota, 27 miles north of Bellary on the same road, and Oruvayi, six miles west of Kurugodu. All these temples have been constructed of granite without the use of mortar. Those at Kurugodu, according to an inscription in one of them, dated 1175-76, were erected by a merchant. Almost all of them possess the stone-roof ascending in steps. Though they are supposed to be of Jaina origin, they now usually contain *lingas* in their inner shrines. They all follow the same general design, which consists of a single shrine with an open *mantapa* supported by stone pillars, bearing strong general resemblance to those in the Chalukyan temples. The size of the *mantapas*, however, differs in different temples. While some of them have only ten pillars, the *mantapa* in the Hinduli Sangameshvara temple at Kurugodu has as many as 36. (The latter temple, which is the largest of the class, also contains two stone elephants, six feet high, standing on each side of the steps leading upto it). Sometimes, the four central pillars are of polished black marble, excellently sculptured. Over the doorways leading to the shrines, are usually sculptured miniature pyramidal temple-towers. The doorways in these temples are usually more elaborately sculptured than the rest of the building and in several cases, the panels near them have been pierced, thus bringing to memory the elaborately

pierced stone windows occupying a similar position in the Chalukyan temples. Again, as in the Chalukyan temples, a series of bays and niches are carved on the outer walls of the shrines. The temples in Hampi were not built during any one century. Though, of course, most of them belong to the Vijayanagara period, we can say, on the evidence of an inscription in the Virupaksha temple, that there were, by the 12th century A.D., at least five temples in Hampi dedicated to Pampa, Virupaksha, Brahmesha, Bhairava and Immadi-Rachamalleshvara. The Bhuvaneshvari shrine in the present Virupaksha temple is also an older structure built in the Chalukyan style. Again, the group of temples said to be of Jaina origin on the Hemakuta hill, already referred to, were also built prior to the foundation of Vijayanagara. It was, in fact, around Hampi, treasuring already several temples, known both for their art and sanctity as the nucleus, that the city of Vijayanagara, which was probably the foremost city in the contemporary world, arose.

A famous architect of the later Chalukyan period, named Padmoja of Soge, is mentioned in an epigraph found at Holalu of this district. The inscription says, "He was an adept in directing the construction of temples and mansions in the four styles of Indian architecture, *viz.*, Nagara, Kalinga, Dravida and Vesara. He had the titles of Kaliyuga-Vishvakarma (the master builder of the Kali age) Chatusshashthi-kalavida-pravina (expert in sixty-four arts) Chatusshashthi-prasada-visharada (skilled in constructing temples and mansions of sixty-four kinds)." 33

Temples of Vijayanagara period

With the emergence of the Vijayanagara kingdom, there was a new resurgence and a revival of ideals, which expressed themselves in several fields of life. The temples constructed during this period were an eloquent testimony of this. A fresh inspiration can be noticed not only in the addition of new complements to the scheme of temples, but also in the unusual enrichment of all elements and features. The Vijayanagara style of temple-building was of a sumptuous character. Analysing the psychological factors, which were responsible for the rise of this splendid art of Vijayanagara period, Percy Brown says: "Beginning in the middle of the 14th century, the change came over the spirit as well as the substance of architecture in South India, when the country gradually became enriched with buildings in a style showing that the people had been aroused to the life of greater fulness and one which moved them to express with marked freedom and fluency their aesthetic aspirations". "Indian architecture," he further observes, "at all times remarkable for the profusion of its applied decoration, at this stage of its development reached the extreme limit of florid magnificence. It is a record in stone of a range of ideals, sensations, emotions, prodigalities, abnormalities, of forms and formlessness, and even eccentricities that only a

spirited and imaginative mind could conceive and only an inspired artist could reproduce".

In respect of the art traditions of Vijayanagara, it may be said that they were obviously linked with the Dravidian form and style. But one can see in the Vijayanagara art, to some extent, also the features of other modes and styles which were current in the country then. Thus, for instance, the symmetry of the Chalukyan design and the plain serenity of the Saracenic structure have all combined in the Vijayanagara art. A few special features of the Vijayanagara school of architecture may be mentioned here. The temple enclosure had by this time come to be provided with a larger number of structures. At least two such structures appear to be distinctly the additions of this period. One of these was the Ammanavara-gudi which is a subsidiary temple for the enshrinement of the consort of the deity to whom the principal temple was dedicated. This subsidiary temple was built a little behind the principal one, to its north-west. The other additional structure was the *Kalyana Mantapa*, an open pillared pavilion on an elevated platform; this was situated a little to the front of the main shrine, slightly to the right of it and was meant for exhibition of the deities on ceremonial occasions. This structure was regarded as a very important part of the temple and was usually the most sumptuous structure in the entire scheme. Besides these two, another structure, designed in the form of a chariot, often formed an important annexe. There was also a general tendency to emphasise the external accessory features.

Pillars

The pillar as usual constituted a major architectural feature in the temple complex. The design that is most frequently met with is the one in which the shaft becomes either a central core or a background for a group of statuary often of substantial proportions and carved practically in the round. There is also to be seen the less-complicated but equally impressive pattern of the monolithic pillar, consisting of a central column, with smaller and slender columnettes attached all round. Lastly, there is a still simpler pattern in which the shaft is divided into a number of zones, each being occupied by a miniature replica of the shrine itself and the whole pillar showing a succession of these, one above the other. Unlike the Chalukyan pillars, and in common with the Dravidian ones, the pillars in the Vijayanagara temples have brackets, which are very often elaborately carved, forming the capitals of the pillars. The usual type is that of a pendant bracket.

Colossal Gopuras

The external surfaces of the walls are covered with continuous panels of sculptures, illustrating the various myths and legends. The wide roll cornice with its double flexure also serves as a decorative motif and its undersides are richly treated. Tall and massive *gopuras* add to the picturesqueness of the Vijayanagara

temples. The Vijayanagara sovereigns were zealous in raising up such colossal *gopuras* to display their power and pomp as much as their devotion to religion. Many of the tall *gopuras* that distinguish the famous South Indian temples were raised by the Vijayanagara rulers. Among these may be mentioned the southern *gopura* in the temple of Ekambaranatha at Kanchi, which was built by Krishnadeva Raya. It rises up in ten storeys to a height of 188 feet and is one of the most conspicuous among all buildings of this kind in the whole of South India. It may also be mentioned in this context that the Vijayanagara kings, in the days of their greatness, were responsible for large-scale additions to all the important religious establishments throughout their dominions. It is interesting, for example, to know that the *Kalyana Mantapas* in many of the South Indian temples appear, from their style, to owe their origin to the patronage of the Vijayanagara rulers. Among them, mention may be made of the one at Vellore, which has been described by Percy Brown to be "the richest and most beautiful structure of its kind".

A large number of temples were erected during this period in different parts of the kingdom. In fact, from the foreign accounts, Vijayanagara appears to have been as much a capital city as a city of grand temples, and ruins of several temples can still be seen. A reference would be made to some of them in the following paragraphs.

From the religious point of view, obviously the most notable temple is that of Virupaksha or Pampapati. As has been mentioned already, it has existed from pre-Vijayanagara times. The Bhuvaneshvari shrine in this temple is built in the Chalukyan style, as also the *Nandi Mantapa* attached to this temple. This structure is equally magnificent with its high towers. Additions were made to the original structure during the Vijayanagara regime and it was renovated from time to time. Its *Ranga Mantapa* (central hall) is said to have been built by Krishnadeva Raya to commemorate his coronation in 1509-10. The Portuguese traveller, Domingo Paes, who visited Vijayanagara in the reign of this king, remarks: "The gate has a very lofty tower all covered with rows of men and women and hunting scenes and many other representations, and as the tower goes narrowing towards the top, so the image is diminished in size. Many are the additions made by Krishnadeva Raya to his capital city and among them the Krishnaswami temple is one". It was built after his victory over the king of Orissa. According to an inscription in the temple, it was built by the king for the installation of the idol of Krishna which he had brought from Udayagiri in the Nellore district. Attractive scenes from the story of Lord Krishna have been carved on the walls and pillars of this temple.

Another beautiful temple is what is known as the Hazara Rama temple which appears to have been built prior to the time of Krishnadeva Raya. This shrine is believed to have been set apart for private worship by the members of the royal household. The temple is comparatively a smaller one and consists only of the main complex, *i.e.*, the sanctum, its *mantapa* and the Ammanavara-gudi. These are placed in a quadrangle enclosed by walls and entered through a *gopura* in the east. Despite its small size, its highly ornate character and its close proximity to the royal enclosure seem to confirm it as the private chapel of the Vijayanagara kings. The roof is supported by a group of richly carved and highly polished stone pillars. The brackets, beams, ceilings and cornices are all elaborately ornamented. The walls are carved with various sculptures depicting episodes from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Some of the carvings pertain to the Mahanavami celebrations too. **Private chapel**

The Vitthalaswami temple, which is a larger one, was of a more ambitious conception. Its construction, which was taken up by Krishnadeva Raya in 1513, continued during the reigns of his successors. Perhaps the temple was never completed owing to the downfall of the empire. With its various appurtenances, it is situated within a rectangular core, about 538 feet by 315 feet, and is nearly three times the size of the Hazara Rama temple. The entire structure is raised over an exquisitely ornamented stylobate, and is terminated by deep roll cornices topped by parapets and small pyramidal rooflets in brick and plaster. The *mantapa* has a projecting portico on each side, and this frontal adjunct, with its ranges of richly-carved pillars of varied designs, constitutes one of the chief attractions of this temple. Every feature in the interior is elaborately ornamented, and, according to the opinion of the scholars, if only a roof of the *mantapa* and the tower over the sanctum had been completed, it would have ranked as one of the most successful productions of South Indian architecture. The *Kalyana Mantapa* in this temple, with its bold and elegant design, and exuberant richness, seems to have excelled even the principal shrine. The most marvellous feature of its art is the style of the composite pillars, consisting of a central shaft with a cluster of miniature columns and conventional animals and tiny riders. **Vitthalaswami temple**

The Achyuta Raya temple, as its name implies, was built by Achyuta Raya, in 1539. This is one of the largest temples in Hampi. Though designed on the model of the Vitthalaswami temple, its workmanship is of a lower order. The bas-reliefs in this temple consist of the incarnations of Vishnu, the legends of Krishna and arrays of elephants. The figures of the river-goddesses Ganga and Yamuna, carved on the door-jamps are of some interest; though they are commonly known in the early **Achyuta Raya temple**

architecture of North India, they are of rare occurrence in the South.

Away from the main structures of Hampi stands a lonely temple known as the Ganigitti temple. It is a Jaina shrine and its peculiarity lies in its tower which is built in a series of steps. This is an old temple erected by one Irugappa in 1385 A.D.

Remains of secular structures

Glowing accounts of the magnificence and prosperity of Vijayanagara City have been left to us by several foreign visitors. According to the testimony of Abdur Razzak, the city of Vijayanagara occupied an area of 64 square miles and had seven concentric enclosures, each surmounted by strong fortifications. The three outer enclosures contained cultivable lands, while the four inner ones constituted the city proper. The royal palace and the buildings connected with it were in the innermost quadrangle, the citadel. According to Paes, the city was as large as Rome and very beautiful to look at; the palace of the king occupied a greater space than all the castles of Lisbon. He also refers to the strong and massive fortifications of the city, its imposing gateways, its elaborate and effective works of irrigation and water supply, its numerous orchards and groves, its temples, market places and other amenities suitable to a royal city.

Of the palace proper, nothing remains now except the disfigured basement of a few of its buildings. Out of these two masonry platforms, apparently of large and imposing structures, deserve a special mention here. One of these, known as the King's Audience Hall (described on pages 65 and 66 by A. H. Longhurst in his "Hampi Ruins") seems to have been a part of a building of considerable dimensions. The other is called the Throne Platform (*Ibid*, pp. 56 to 63) or the 'House of Victory' as Paes describes it, erected by Krishnadeva Raya in 1513 to commemorate his conquest of Orissa. Percy Brown suggests that these were the public and private audiences respectively in the manner of the palace designs in Persia and of the Mughals. The original building in each case appears to have been a pillared pavilion rising up in several storeys and terminating in a pyramidal roof. Abdur Razzak describes the King's Audience Hall as being elevated above all the rest of the lofty buildings in the citadel. The basement of this immense hall rises up in three spacious stages, diminishing as they go up, embellished by bolt mouldings and string-courses. Over the platform, which is reached by elaborate flights of steps, there may still be seen the sockets of six rows of pillars, ten in each, which supported the superstructure. The Throne Platform is similar in dimensions but more ornate in design. This also rises in three diminishing terraced stages and is approached by balustrated stairways. For more particulars of the Throne Platform (Mahanavami Dibba), see Chapter XIX under Hampi.

Of the other secular remains, mention may be made here of the Lotus Mahal, the Elephant Stables and the two tower-like structures called the Watch Towers. The Lotus Mahal is a square pavilion with doubly recessed corners and in two storeys. The upper storey is divided into several compartments, each of which is surmounted by a pyramidal roof. Except for the arches and their piers, every other feature of this structure is modelled on indigenous traditions. The building called the Elephant Stables is more markedly Saracenic in appearance and character. It is an elegant and dignified structure built in the best of proportions. Its fine ranges of arches in the facade, representing an entirely Saracenic convention, are suitably balanced by the projected balconies on brackets which are of typical indigenous pattern. The graceful domes over the roof, again, are similarly counterbalanced by the square turret-like superstructure in the centre. "Here", says S. K. Saraswati, "in this striking building, the Islamic and the indigenous conventions may be seen to have been blended in a harmonious and organic manner. The two traditions are found to have adapted themselves successfully to each other". (Chapter XIX on Art in "The Delhi Sultanate," p. 728). Each of the two so-called watch towers consists of a tall and plain base supporting an upper storey with projected balconies on each side.

Sculpture is so intimately connected with architecture in India, particularly in South India, that it is almost impossible to treat these two subjects independently of each other. Reference to Vijayanagara sculpture has already been made to some extent while describing the temples of Hampi in this chapter and in the chapter on the "Places of Interest". However, a special reference may be made here to a few individual items. The Throne Platform referred to above, for example, has been famous for its sculptural excellence. The series of carvings which run round are, perhaps with the exception of some of the smaller examples in the Hazara Rama temple, the most spirited in all the ruins. There are elephants, camels and horses alternating with wrestlers and boxers, scenes representing black-buck shooting and panther-spearing and girls dancing with gay abandon to the accompaniment of music, soldiers in procession, scenes from the Mahanavami and other festivals, etc. Sculpture

These mural sculptures, it is said, are unique in Southern India, and they have been compared by Fergusson with some of Layard's discoveries in ancient Nineveh ("Architecture in Dharwar and Mysore", pp. 65-66). These bas-reliefs reflect the incidents of contemporary life and are highly interesting from the historical point of view also. On the whole, the variety offered by the sculptures in bas-relief at Hampi is said to be almost unlimited and unsurpassed in the whole range of South Indian sculptures. Among the free-standing sculptures of

astonishing proportions may be mentioned the monolithic statue of Narasimha, 22 feet in height. It may be noted that in spite of its hugeness, its details were meticulously worked out. It was carved out of a single boulder by one Arya Krishna Bhatta in 1528. Similarly, the two statues of Ganesha (Sasivekalu Ganesha and Kadalekalu Ganesha) are also notable not only from the point of view of their size but also on account of their sculptural details.

Paintings

Not much is known of Vijayanagara paintings. In Hampi proper, there is extremely little original painting that has come down to us and of whatever painting there is in the temple of Virupaksha, its exact date is not known since it has undergone renovations a number of times. There is independent testimony in the accounts of foreign visitors about the glorious days of Vijayanagara paintings. Paes, for instance, who visited the city of Vijayanagara during the days of Krishnadeva Raya, describing the palace of the king, says: "At the entrance to the door outside are two images painted like life and drawn in their manner which are these: the one on the right is of the father of this king, and the one to the left is of this king (Crisnarao); the father was dark and a gentleman of fine form, stouter than the son is; they stand with their apparel and such raiment as they wear or used to wear". He elsewhere observes: "On this side is designed in painting all the ways of life of the men who have been here even down to the Portuguese, from which the king's wives can understand the manner in which each one lives in his own country, even to the blind and the beggar".

Later, Father du Jarric testified to the fact that during the days of Venkata II (1584-1614), the art of painting had degenerated with the result that there was the importation of Portuguese painters, who were encouraged at his court. Some traces of paintings done during the Vijayanagara period have survived at some other places like Lepakshi in the present Anantapur district, in the Varadaraja temple at Kanchipuram, in the Vardhamana temple at Jinakanchi near Kanchipuram, in the Brihadeshvara temple at Tanjore, etc. (There are two articles on Vijayanagara painting in the Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Commemoration Volume, Dharwar, 1936.) The technique adopted by the Vijayanagara artists at Tanjore was one of *fresco-secco* or painting in lime medium on plaster. It consisted in mixing the pigment with lime water and applying it to the dry plaster on the wall. This method stands in contrast to the Chola one, which consisted in mixing the pigments with water and applying it over wet plaster. This latter technique is called *fresco-buono* or true fresco. The entire Vijayanagara stucco is so thin that it measures only 2.4 mm. to 3 mm. in thickness. It is composed of three layers, the bottom one of rough lime plaster, about

1.5 mm. thick, the middle one of a smooth plaster, about 0.6 mm. in thickness and the upper one of a thin paint film.

NOTES

1. *Epigraphia Carnatica,* VII, Shikarpur, 225.
2. *Ibid,* Shikarpur, 236.
3. Mysore Archaeological Report, 1942, "Ancient India", IV.
4. Hirehadagalli Plates of Shivaskanda, *Epigraphia Indica,* VIII.
5. "Welcome Bellary" Souvenir, p. 68, 1953.
6. Nilakanta Sastri, K.A., "A History of South India", p. 101, 1971.
7. S. Srikantha Sastri, "Sources of Karnataka History-I".
8. Fleet's "Kanarese Dynasties" in Bombay Gazetteer-I, Pt. 2, p. 369.
9. Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Commemoration Volume, p. 149, Dharwar, 1936.
10. Lakshminarayan Rao, N., "Genealogy and Chronology of the Nolamba-Pallavas", an article in the Karnataka Number of the Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society, Bangalore.
11. *Epigraphia Indica,* V, p. 171.
12. "South Indian Inscriptions", IX, I, 55.
13. *Ibid;* also Mysore Archaeological Report, 1935, p. 49.
14. *Epigraphia Carnatica,* XI, Intro. p. 11, M.K. 10, Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Commemoration Vol., p. 149.
15. *Epigraphia Indica,* IV, p. 214.
16. "South Indian Inscriptions", I, 167.
17. *Ibid,* I, 166.
18. *Ibid,* I, 353.
19. Krishna Rao, M. V. and Keshava Bhat, M., *Karnatakada Itihasa Darshana,* p. 214, Bangalore, 1970.
20. Desai, P. B. (Ed.), "A History of Karnataka", p. 181. Dharwar, 1970.
21. Diwakar, R. R. and others (Eds.), "Karnataka through the Ages", p. 291, Bangalore, 1968.
22. "Welcome Bellary" Souvenir. p. 69. 1953.
23. *Ibid,* I, 330.
24. *Epigraphia Carnatica,* VI, Belur-72.
25. "South Indian Inscriptions", IX, 1, 336.
26. Krishna Rao, M. V. and Keshava Bhat, M., *Karnatakada Itihasa Darshana,* p. 329, Bangalore, 1970.

27. Cf. the article on the theories concerning the origin of Vijayanagara in the Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Commemoration Vol., 1936.

28. Cf. the article on the "Historical Vicissitudes of Bellary" in the "Welcome Bellary" Souvenir, 1953.

29. Desai, P. B., "*Ballala III and Vijayanagara*", a paper presented to the Hoysala History Seminar, Mysore, December 1970.

30. Coelho William, "The Hoysala Vamsa", p. 239.

31. Desai, P. B., *Ibid.*

32. Desai, P. B. (Ed.), "A History of Karnataka", 1970, p. 305 and his papers presented to the Vijayanagara and Hoysala History Seminars held in 1970.

33. Lakshminarayan Rao, N., "The Chalukyas", an article in "Karnataka Darshana", pp. 38-39, Bombay, 1955.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

BELLARY was one of the districts of the former Madras State. When the Andhra State was formed in 1953, the Bellary district, excluding the three taluks of Adoni, Alur and Rayadurg, was transferred to the then Mysore State. Those three taluks formed a part of the new Andhra State. The geographical area of the district as surveyed by the Surveyor-General of India and cleared by the Central Statistical Organisation of the Government of India is 9,897.50 square kilometres or 3,821.46 square miles. But the reporting area of the district for land utilisation purposes, as worked out by the Commissioner for Survey, Settlement and Land Records in Mysore, is 9,895.9 square kilometres or 3,820.8 square miles. This slight difference is due to the different methods employed by them in measuring the area. The population of the district according to the 1961 census was 9,15,261. In terms of area, it had the eleventh place among the districts of the State, while in respect of population it occupied the thirteenth place. It accounted for 5.15 per cent of the total area, whereas it had 3.88 per cent of the total population of the State in 1961.

Growth of population

All the final figures of the 1971 census are not yet available. However, the final figures available are given in the General Appendices. According to the final population figures of the 1971 census published by the Director of Census operations, Mysore, in 1972, the population of the district had gone up to 11,22,686 out of whom 8,17,914 lived in the rural areas and 3,04,772 in the urban areas. While the percentage of urban population to the total population in 1961 was 22.57 per cent, it was about 27.16 per cent in 1971; as in 1971, the total decennial growth rate was +22.64 per cent, the figure for the rural area being +20.21 per cent and for the urban area +29.68 per cent.

The first census was taken in the year 1871. Thereafter, censuses were taken in 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931, 1941, 1951, 1961 and 1971. The census that was taken in the year

1901 disclosed a total population of 6,08,123 for the district as a whole. The following table indicates the variations in the population from the year 1901 to 1971 :—

Year		*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Decade Variation*	*Percentage Decade Variation*
1901	..	6,08,123	3,09,019	2,99,104	..	..
1911	..	6,05,034	3,06,114	2,98,920	—3,089	—0.51
1921	..	5,23,628	2,66,541	2,57,087	—81,406	—13.45
1931	.	5,93,770	3,02,448	2,91,322	+70,142	+13.40
1941	..	6,49,028	3,29,990	3,19,038	+55,258	+9.31
1951	..	7,73,712	3,95,034	3,78,678	+1,24,684	+19.21
1961	.	9,15,261	4,66,923	4,48,338	+1,41,549	+18.29
1971	..	11,22,686	5,70,804	5,51,882	+2,07, 2[illegible]	+22.64

[*Source*: (1) Census of India, 1961, Vol. XI, Mysore, Part II-A, General Population Tables.

(2) Census of India, 1971, Final Population Totals].

From the above table, it is clear that in a period of seventy years, the population of the district had risen by 5,14,563 persons. Between 1901 and 1961 there was an increase of +50.51 per cent in the total population of the district. There was a marked decrease in population between 1901 and 1921 by 84,995 persons, the percentage of decrease being —13.96 due to the famine from which the district suffered roughly for 14 months and also due to the spread of influenza in an epidemic form. But later, between 1921 and 1961, the growth of population was by 3,91,633 persons, the percentage of increase being 75. Between 1941 and 1951, there was a spectacular increase of population particularly in the Hospet taluk due to the influx of a large number of labourers who were attracted by the Tungabhadra Project. Many families from the submerged area shifted permanently to the Hospet taluk. There was a large increase of population in the Bellary taluk also which was considerably due to the growth of Bellary town which is the district headquarters and one of the two most important trade centres (the other one being Hospet). At the other end, the lowest rise was in Sandur taluk which was a newly formed taluk consisting of the entire merged area of the former Sandur State and some adjoining hoblies (firkas) of the Hospet and Kudligi taluks. This taluk has a large area under hills and forests. From 1901 to 1961 the rise in the rural population was +41.90 per cent. But during the same period, the urban population increased by +90.09 per cent.

Drift in population

There has been a continuous drift of population from villages to towns. Employment opportunities and educational facilities available in the towns are among the factors responsible for the drift of population to the towns. The towns have grown in importance, as regards communications, trade and commerce, industrialisation and the like. Some of the land-holding families maintain two houses—one in the village and another in some town, the latter being meant for the school-and-college-going children. The majority of the non-cultivating owners of land, *i.e.*, agricultural rent-receiving class and their dependents live in towns, many of them engaging themselves in different kinds of urban business. In addition to these reasons, there are the common lures of town life such as the impersonal living and attractions of hotels, cinemas, etc. The notion that town life is dependable and easy-going in contrast with the uncertainties and hardships of agricultural life is also responsible, to a certain extent, for the drift in population. Sometimes, the factions and party strifes in villages also drive some families to towns and cities.

Emigration and immigration figures in the censuses are arrived at on the basis of places of birth and the places of enumeration of the persons concerned. In this district, employment opportunities, especially in the Tungabhadra Project area and in the various industries, have been attracting a considerable number of people from outside the State. A number of cultivating families from Andhra Pradesh have also come and settled down in the district. The number of people born in other States of India and in other countries, who were found in this district at the time of the census enumeration in 1961, were as follows :—

I. States in India beyond the State of enumeration :—

(1)	Andhra Pradesh	47,208
(2)	Assam	2
(3)	Bihar	20
(4)	Gujarat	97
(5)	Jammu and Kashmir	1
(6)	Kerala	1,284
(7)	Madhya Pradesh	37
(8)	Madras (Now Tamil Nadu)	8,480
(9)	Maharashtra	643
(10)	Orissa	2
(11)	Punjab	30
(12)	Rajasthan	1,271
(13)	Uttar Pradesh	83

(14) West Bengal	15
(15) Delhi	10
(16) Goa, Daman and Diu	13
(17) Pondicherry	5
II. Born in other countries :—	
(1) Afghanistan	1
(2) Burma	49
(3) Ceylon (Now Sri Lanka)	5
(4) Nepal	86
(5) Pakistan	112
(6) Singapore, Malaya and British Borneo.	8
(7) U.K. (including North Ireland)	7
(8) Ireland	7
(9) Kenya	1
(10) Union of South Africa	2
(11) Australia	2
(12) Newzealand	1
(13) Others	7

[*Source* : Census of India, 1931, Vol. XI, Mysore, Part II-C (ii). Migration Tables, 1937].

Density

The population of the district according to the 1961 census was 9,15.261 out of whom 4,66,923 were males and 4,48.338 were females. The density of a tract depends, to a large extent, on the fertility of its soil, rainfall or irrigation facilities, climate, railway and other communications and industrial development. It may be said that all these factors have been responsible for the fair density of population of the district. The density in Bellary district as per the 1961 census was 92 per square kilometre or 240 per square mile and this was below the State average of 123 per square kilometre or 319 per square mile. In respect of density of population, the Bellary district occupied the fourteenth place in 1961.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio in the State as a whole has been observed to be slightly decreasing from one decade to another. From 968 females per thousand males in 1901, it had fallen to 960 in the year 1961. From 1901 to 1911, the sex ratio recorded an increase of eight persons from 968 to 976. From 1911 to 1931, the sex ratio recorded a continuous downward trend from one decade to another. From 1941 to 1961, it again fell from 967 to 960. The sub-joined table giving the number of females per thousand males

in the district of Bellary shows the changes in the proportion of sexes from 1901 to 1961 :—

Year		*Total*	*Urban*	*Rural*
1901	..	968	974	967
1911	..	976	958	979
1921	..	965	938	970
1931	..	963	925	971
1941	..	967	953	970
1951	..	959	945	962
1961	..	960	918	973

(*Source :* Census of India, 1961, Volume XI, Mysore, Part II-A — General Population Tables).

The population figures of both the sexes from 1901 to 1971 are given below :—

Year		*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
1901	..	6,08,123	3,09,019	2,99,104
1911	.	6,05,034	3,06,114	2,98,920
1921	..	5,23,628	2,66,541	2,57,087
1931	..	5,93,770	3,02,448	2,91,322
1941	..	6,49,028	3,29,990	3,19,038
1951	..	7,73,712	3,95,034	3,78,678
1961	..	9,15,261	4,66,923	4,48,338
1971	..	11,22,686	5,70,804	5,51,882

[*Source :* (1) Census of India, 1961, Volume XI, Mysore, Part II-A — General Population Tables.

(2) Census of India, 1971, Population Totals].

Urban and Rural Population

The urban life has become more complex now-a-days. A large number of people in the urban areas are employees. The people in towns and cities depend upon the rural people for food-grains and raw materials. The life of the people who live in the rural areas is simpler and self-sufficient to a certain extent. They live close to the natural surroundings and their life is less sophisticated. The ecological factors being different, the village life is somewhat different from the urban life. But the quick means of transport have brought the rural and urban people into more frequent and closer contacts.

Out of a total population of 9,15,261 in 1961, 7,08,724 persons lived in the rural areas and 2,06,537 persons in seven towns, out of which two were having municipal councils and the rest town panchayats. Bellary, the district headquarters town, is the biggest one followed by Hospet and Harapanahalli which are important

commercial centres. The population of seven towns in the district were as follows in 1961 :—

Sl. No.	Name of Town		Males	Females	Total
1.	Bellary	..	45,243	40,430	85,673
2.	Hospet	..	27,210	26,032	53,242
3.	Harapanahalli	..	9,105	8,658	17,763
4.	Kamalapur	..	7,564	6,952	14,516
5.	Kamplı	..	7,483	6,739	14,222
6.	Kottur	..	5,890	5,603	11,493
7.	Amaravati	..	5,173	4,455	9,628

The percentages of rural and urban population of the district in 1961 were 77.4 and 22.6 respectively. The sub-joined statement gives the figures of rural and urban population with a sex-wise break-up for the district as in 1961 :—

Sex		Rural	Urban	Total
Males	.	3,59,255	107,668	4,66,923
Females	.	3,49,469	98,869	4,48,338

Houses and households

The definition of 'house' adopted in the 1961 census was the same as the one followed in 1901. A house is defined to be the dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants having a separate entrance from the common way. It may be remembered that the common way is not necessarily the public way. According to the census of 1961, the total number of houses and households in the Bellary district was 1,73,972 and 1,75,761 respectively. This gave an average of 45.53 houses and 46.0 households per square mile. The average number of inmates both for houses and households came to 5.2 persons. The taluk-wise distribution of houses and households with the sex-wise population is given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk		No. of houses	No. of households	Males	Females	Total
1.	Bellary	..	37,822	38,306	1,04,246	98,591	2,02,837
2.	Hadagalli	..	20,739	20,939	55,842	54,492	1,10,334
3.	Harapanahalli	..	22,553	22,617	65,582	63,123	1,28,705
4.	Hospet	..	30,629	31,598	79,436	74,277	1,53,713
5.	Kudligi	..	25,627	25,850	69,260	66,711	1,35,971
6.	Mallapuram	..	5,511	5,512	14,210	14,349	28,559
7.	Sandur	..	13,249	13,274	34,522	33,073	67,595
8.	Siruguppa	..	17,642	17,665	43,825	43,722	87,547
	Total	..	1,73,972	1,75,761	4,66,923	4,48,338	9,15,261

Houseless population

There are many persons who have no houses to live in and their number finds a place in the 1961 census enumeration. As the name itself indicates "houseless persons are those persons who at the time of enumeration were not found residing in houses." Persons like pavement-dwellers, beggars without any house to live in were grouped under the category of houseless persons. The following table indicates taluk-wise number of people who did not live in houses :—

Sl. No.	*Taluk*		*Males*	*Famales*	*Total No. of houseless persons*
1.	Bellary	..	385	220	605
2.	Hadagalli	..	..	..	..
3.	Harapanahalli	..	59	45	104
4.	Hospet	..	154	32	186
5.	Kudligi	..	9	15	24
6.	Mallapuram	..	1	..	1
7.	Sandur	..	7	8	15
8.	Siruguppa	..	36	26	62

Institutional population

The institutional population covers persons residing in institutions, providing boarding and lodging and similar facilities such as hotels, *sarais*, hostels, jails and lock-ups, *mathas*, hospitals, boarding homes. The following table gives the number of persons who resided in institutions at the time of taking the 1961 census :—

Sl. No.	*Taluk*		*Males*	*Females*	*Total of institutional population*
1.	Bellary	..	873	418	1,291
2.	Hadagalli	..	2	..	2
3.	Harapanahalli	..	237	2	239
4.	Hospet	..	529	84	613
5.	Kudligi	..	267	26	293
6.	Mallapuram	..	..	..	..
7.	Sandur	..	..	..	..
8.	Siruguppa	..	..	..	..

Languages

Kannada is the principal language of the district. In 1961, it was spoken by about 73.64 per cent of the people of the district. Telugu was spoken by about 10.21 per cent of the population closely followed by Urdu which accounted for 9.5 per

cent. Most of the people having languages and dialects other than Kannada as their mother-tongues and who are settled in the district are well conversant with Kannada. The taluk having the largest number of Kannada-speakers was Kudligi followed by Harapanahalli, Hadagalli, Bellary, Siruguppa, Sandur, Hospet and Mallapuram. In Bellary taluk though Kannada has been the predominant language, in the Bellary town proper formerly Telugu had an upper hand owing to administrative reasons and influx of persons from Telugu districts.

It is interesting to note that Banjari dialect was spoken by as many as 27,330 persons in the district. It is originally an Indo-Aryan dialect used by the Lambani settlers. Tamil was spoken by immigrants numbering 14,888 persons. There were 8,649 Marathi-speakers, largely in the Sandur taluk, for Sandur, as has already been seen in the chapter on history, was until 1949 a princely State ruled by a Maratha family, and it has a number of Marathi-speaking families. As many as 44 languages and dialects were returned as mother-tongues in the district in 1961 as follows :—

Sl.No.	*Name of mother-tongue*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	*Percentage*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	rabic/Arbi	92	41	143	
2.	Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pathani	21	4	25	
3.	Bahusar	2	..	2	
4.	Banjari	14,140	13,190	27,330	0.29
5.	Bengali	21	8	29	
6.	Burmese	1	..	1	
7.	Ceylonese	1	..	1	
8.	Chenchu	3	1	4	
9.	Chinese	1	3	4	
10.	Coorgi/Kodagi	13	9	22	
11.	Dutch	.	1	1	
12.	English	101	155	256	
13.	French	..	1	1	
14.	Gorkhali	10	..	10	
15.	Govari	1	..	1	
16.	Gujarati	89	58	147	
17.	Hindi	2,001	1,368	3,369	
18.	Hindusthani	49	29	78	
19.	Irish	..	3	3	
20.	Italian	..	3	3	
21.	Jagannathi	69	75	144	
22.	Kachchhi	9	7	16	
23.	Kannada	341,079	333,006	674,085	73.64
24.	Konkani	263	208	471	
25.	Koracha	908	683	1,591	
26.	Korava	286	205	581	
27.	Kshatriya Marathi	15	6	21	

1	2		3	4	5	6
28.	Malayalam	..	901	366	1,267	
29.	Marathi	..	4,394	4,255	8,649	
30.	Marwari	..	331	219	550	
31.	Nepali	..	13	3	16	
32.	Oriya	..	17	13	30	
33.	Punjabi	..	29	16	45	
34.	Rajasthani	..	88	64	152	
35.	Sourashtra	..	7	10	17	
36.	Scottish	..	..	5	5	
37.	Shaja	..	..	1	1	
38.	Sindhi	..	65	70	135	
39.	Tamil	..	8,015	6,873	14,888	1 62
40.	Tandora	..	15	16	31	
41.	Telugu	..	49,043	44,409	93,452	10.21
42.	Tulu	..	236	120	356	
43.	Urdu	..	44,677	42,746	87,423	9.5
44.	Yerukula	.	8	..	8	

(*Source:* Census of India, 1961, District Census Hand Book, Bellary District, 1969).

The following figures give the distribution of population of Bellary district according to religion as in 1961 census:— **Religion**

Sl. No.	*Religion*			*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
1.	Christians	..	..	2,754	2,747	5,501
2.	Hindus	..	..	4,11,549	3,98,900	8,10,449
3.	Jains	..	..	1,409	939	2,348
4.	Muslims	..	..	51,176	45,748	96,924
5.	Sikhs	..	..	35	3	38

(*Source:* Census of India, 1961, District Census Hand Book, Bellary District, 1969, pp. 178–179).

Thus out of the total population of 9,15,261, Hindus formed by far the largest portion, their total number being 8,10,449. There were 96,924 Muslims. They were followed by the Christians (5,501), the Jains (2,348), and the Sikhs (38). The tract-wise break-up of the figures further shows that the largest number of Christians were to be found in Siruguppa, Sandur and Hospet taluks. The Jains were mainly concentrated in Hadagalli, Sandur and Siruguppa taluks. The Muslims were to be found more in Siruguppa, Hadagalli and Sandur taluks. They were the least numerous in Hospet and Mallapuram taluks.

The term 'Hindu' is very comprehensive and comprises many sects. However, the two broad faiths coming under Hinduism in the Mysore State may be said to be Brahmanism belonging to **Hinduism**

the Vaidika school and Veerashaivism. Brahmanism is represented by the various sects of Brahmins such as Smarthas, Madhvas and Shrivaishnavas and Veerashaivism is represented by a number of castes, wholly or partly professing the Veerashaiva or Lingayat faith. The term 'Lingayat' is sometimes taken to denote a caste* but it is, in fact, a general designation indicating a faith.

Amongst the Brahmins, mainly two sects are represented in the district, *i.e.*, Smartha and Madhva, the Shrivaishnavas being very rare. The Smartha Brahmins derive their name from Smriti, the code of revealed or traditional laws. They worship both Shiva and Vishnu with the mystic syllable 'Om.' Philosophically, they hold the monotheistic Vedanta doctrine of Advaita or non-dualism. This is interpreted as belief in one supreme soul. This means that the universe is not distinct from the supreme soul. The supreme soul, called Brahman, is only the existing being, the whole universe, including both matter and spirit, being an appearance created by the Brahman out of itself with the help of 'Maya' The most distinguished propounder of the Smartha beliefs was Adi Shankaracharya. The principal *matha* of the Smarthas is situated at Sringeri in the present Chickmagalur district. The Madhva Brahmins derive their name from Madhvacharya, the founder of the sect, who was born in the South Kanara district. They worship particularly Vishnu. They profess the doctrine of Dvaita or Dualism. By this is meant the distinction between the independent Supreme Being (Paramatman) and the dependent principle of life (Jivatman). There are, according to this school of thought, five real and eternal distinctions (Panchabhedas), namely, (1) between God and the individual, (2) between God and matter, (3) between soul and matter, (4) between one soul and another and (5) between one principle of matter and another.

Veerashaivism

It may be said that Veerashaivism is a full-blown off-shoot of early Shaivism. Its origin is sometimes traced to the Shaiva Agamas. However, it was largely built up on the sayings of Basaveshvara and other Sharanas such as Allama Prabhu, Channabasava, Siddharama, Akka-Mahadevi, etc. It is a protestant faith in the sense that it did not accept the four-fold caste system, etc., of Brahmanism. It provided a common man's religion on a democratic basis. Thus, people following different occupations—farmers, merchants, weavers, pot and basket-makers, tanners, cobblers, etc., were accepted into this faith as equals.

* and so is the Brahmin and, therefore, both of these have been included in the section on castes and communities also for describing certain other aspects.

Ashtavaranas (eight-fold aids to faith), *Panchacharas* (five-fold discipline) and *Shatsthalas* (six-fold stages towards union with God) form the fundamental structure of the Veerashaiva faith. The first may be said to be its body, the second its breath and the third its soul. *Ashtavaranas,* constituted of *Guru, Linga, Jangama, Vibhuti, Rudraksha, Mantra, Padodaka* and *Prasada,* form its practical aspect. *Panchacharas,* constituted of *Lingachara, Sadachara, Shivachara, Ganachara* and *Bhrityachara,* form its ethical aspect. *Shatsthalas,* constituted of *Bhaktha, Mahesha, Prasadi, Pranalingi, Sharana* and *Aikya,* form its metaphysical aspect. *Linganga Samarasya* (union of the individual with the cosmic and transcendental) is the ultimate goal. The material life is accepted as a divine *leela.* The followers of the Veerashaiva faith wear a *linga* on their bodies. This is called *Ishtalinga* corresponding to the material body. The one corresponding to the subtle body is *Pranalinga* and that which corresponds to causal body is *Bhavalinga.* These three suggest the degree of divine manifestation. Veerashaivism has certain points in common with Tamil Shaiva Siddhanta and Kashmiri Shaivism. *Kayaka* (bodily labour) is considered as sacred and compulsory for every Veerashaiva.

Jainism

Jainism, which had a large following in early times, has influenced the life of the people considerably. There are followers of two sects among the Jains—the Digambaras (clad in space) and the Shwetambaras (clad in white). The moral code of the Jains holds existence as divisible into two heads, namely, *jiva* (life) or the living and sentient principle and *ajiva* (inanimate) or the various modifications of inanimate matter. These are imperishable though their forms and conditions may change. Their philosophical tenet is designated *Syadvada* as one can neither affirm nor deny anything absolutely. The *Yathis* form the religious order, the common people being called the *Shravakas.* The twenty-four Teerthankaras are the chief objects of Jaina reverence. Dharma is virtue and Ahimsa the highest virtue (*Ahimsa Paramo Dharmah*). The moral code of the Jains is expressed in five *Mahavratas* or great duties; these are refraining from injury to life, truth, honesty, chastity and freedom from worldly desire The *Upanayana* and other *Samskaras* are also performed by them. Jains have their own priests. They cremate their dead.

Worship of Gramadevatas

A form of popular faith which is prevalent to a certain extent in the district is the worship of the *gramadevata* (meaning deity of the place) who is often a form of Shakti such as Mariyamma, Durgamma, Yellamma, Gangamma, Matangamma and Kalamma. Many of the villages in the district have their own *gramadevatas.* The goddess is sometimes prayed to for protection against the dreaded diseases and calamities. There is no priestly class as such attached to this faith. Ordinarily the heads of some

families officiate as priests. Animal sacrifice was once considered as an accepted practice of the cult. With the passage of time and with the enactment of legislation forbidding animal sacrifice, offering of such sacrifices is not much in vogue now.

Traditional harmony

Now-a-days, there is hardly any sectarian ill-will or rancour among the followers of the various Hindu sects and the traditional tolerance and harmony are much in evidence. The district has, of late, also many followers of Shirdi Sai Baba and Shri Satya Sai Baba of Puttaparthi who have laid emphasis on *Bhakti, Satya, Dharma, Shanti* and *Prema*, earnest performance of one's duties and service to humanity. There is a Sanmarga Theosophical Lodge in Bellary town which was established in the last decade of the last century. (Please see Chapter XVIII).

Islam

The essential Muslim beliefs are six in number: (1) in one God, Allah, (2) in angels, (3) in the Koran, (4) in the prophets, (5) in judgment, paradise and hell, and (6) in the divine decrees. The five primary duties called "the five pillars of Islam" are (1) repetition of the creed, Kalimah, every day, (2) prayer, (3) alms-giving, (4) fasting during the month of Ramzan and (5) pilgrimage to Mecca. Apart from Ramzan, the other principal feasts are the Bakrid and the Shab-e-Barat. According to Islam, the daily prayer called the *namaz* has to be performed five times a day. In addition to the usual *namaz* of every day, special *namaz* is held in the mosques every Friday and many Muslims make it a point to attend this prayer. The main sub-divisions of Muslims found in this district are Saiyad, Sheikh, Pathan and Dudekula, also known as Pinjari. While the Saiyads claim a descent from the Prophet, the next two claim to be of Arab and Pathan origins respectively. The Sheikhs are by far the largest sub-division in the district. The traditional occupation of the Dudekulas has been cleaning of cotton and allied trades and they are, like any other Muslim classes, converts or of mixed descent.

Christianity

The Christians, both the Catholics and the Protestants, are monotheists. There are people of both the sects in the district. The Catholic faith was introduced in this district earlier than the latter faith. Many followers of both the sects observe some of the customs of their original castes.

The Catholics believe in Father, Son and the Holy Ghost as comprising one Supreme Being. As followers of Jesus Christ, they owe their allegiance to the Holy Church founded by Christ and entrusted to Peter, the first Vicar (the Pope). His Holiness the Pope, who resides in the Vatican city, is the supreme religious head of the Catholics. Protestant Christians are those who follow the teachings of Jesus Christ as the Lord and Saviour and have faith in his death, resurrection and ascension. They believe

in his second coming and judgment. They also profess faith in the Holy Trinity, Nicene creed and Apostles' creed.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The Hindus continue to be divided into a number of castes and sub-castes. 'Scheduled Castes' means such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed, under Article 341 of the Constitution of India, to be the Scheduled Castes for the purposes of the Constitution of India. According to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order—1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Part C States) Order—1951 as modified by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists Modification Order—1956, the following castes have been declared as Scheduled Castes in Bellary district: (1) Adi-Andhra, (2) Adi-Dravida, (3) Adi-Karnataka, (4) Banjara or Lambani, (5) Bhovi, (6) Dakkaliga, (7) Ganti Chores, (8) Handi Jogis, (9) Kepmaris, (10) Koracha, (11) Korama, (12) Machala, (13) Mochi, (14) Sillekyata and (15) Sudugadu Sidda.

"Scheduled Tribes" means such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of the Constitution of India. According to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order—1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Part C States) Order—1951 as modified by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists Modification Order-1956, the following castes have been declared as Scheduled Tribes in the Bellary district: (1) Gowdalu, (2) Hakkipikki, (3) Hasalaru, (4) Iruliga, (5) Jenu Kuruba, (6) Kadu Kuruba, (7) Malaikudi, (8) Maleru and (9) Soligaru. The number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the district in 1971 was as follows:—

Particulars		*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	*Grand Total*
Scheduled Castes ..	Rural	69,827	68,970	1,38,797	1,67,378
	Urban	14,373	14,208	28,581	
Scheduled Tribes ..	Rural	941	957	1,898	4,246
	Urban	1,209	1,139	2,348	

Source: Census of India, 1971, Population Totals.

From 1951 onwards, no enumeration in regard to other castes is made in the censuses. The scope of this section does not envisage a detailed description of each caste and community in the district, and here only a general and brief reference is made to the traditional social structure, customs and religious beliefs of some of them.

Adi-Karnatka.—See under 'Holeya' and 'Madiga' castes.

Balija or *Naidu.*—The Balijas, originally, were a Telugu trading caste. Concerning their derivation, there are several traditions. It is also stated that at first they were probably an offshoot of the Kapus or Reddis. In fact, in the matter of customs, there is very little difference between the Kapus and the Balijas. The general name of the caste is Naidu. The title 'Chetti' is used by some in preference to Naidu. Now Balijas are met with in many walks of life besides trade. They worship particularly Gauri. There are several sub-divisions among the Balijas and like other Telugu castes, they have exogamous septs (*intiperu*) and *gotras*. Marriage of widows is forbidden.

Banajiga.—The Banajigas are mostly traders, their name being derived from the word 'vanijya' meaning trade. Many of them have now taken to other pursuits. The Banajigas are divided into Lingayat Banajigas, Jaina Banajigas and Telugu Banajigas, who do not inter-marry. Divorce is not allowed. Widow marriage is prohibited. The Telugu Banajigas are either Shaivas or Vaishnavas, these groups also being mutually exogamic and they eat animal fou

Beda or *Boya.*—The name 'Beda' is said to have been derived from the Sanskrit word 'Vyadha', meaning a hunter, and indicates their original occupation. They are also called Nayakas or Nayakamakkalu. Military service also has been their traditional occupation. Many of the Bedas were soldiers in the armies of the Vijayanagara kingdom and under the Palayagars and Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan. But now many of them have taken to agriculture, village service, ordinary labour, etc. Several of the Palayagars whom Munro found in virtual possession of this part of the region when it was ceded to the Company belonged to this caste. They retain an aptitude for manly sports. From the fact that Valmiki, the author of the Ramayana, is described as a Beda, they also style themselves as belonging to Valmiki-mata. They also claim that Kannappa Nayanar, one of the 63 great devotees of Shiva, belonged to their caste. They are Vaishnavas and Shaivas and worship also other Hindu deities. Widow marriage is not allowed, but a widow is allowed to live with another Beda.

The Beda caste is divided into several endogamous groups—(1) Uru Bedas, (2) Myasa Bedas, (3) Ureme Bedas, (4) Monda Bedas, etc. Each of these divisions is further sub-divided into many exogamous septs called *bedagus*. Each of these *bedagus* has its own particular deity to whom its members show special reverence. The Uru Bedas form by far the largest division

of the caste. The Myasa Bedas are not so numerous in this district as in the Chitradurga district. It is an interesting sub-division with some peculiar customs said to have been adopted probably when some of them were included in the army of Haidar Ali. Many of them scrupulously avoid liquor of every kind, so much so that they do not even use materials connected with the date palm, even for building purposes. The Uru Bedas bury their dead whereas cremation prevails amongst the Myasa Bedas.

Besta.—The Bestas are the fisher-folk of the district. They are also called Gangemakkalu, Gangeputras or Gangekuladavaru. Fishing and boating have been their traditional occupations; a great many now follow lime-burning, cultivation and other occupations; these occupational differences act as bars to inter-marriage among them. The caste is divided into several exogamous sects which appear to be totemistic in origin. Widow marriage and divorce are allowed. By faith, the Bestas are both Shaivas and Vaishnavas. There are two religious mendicant orders within the caste, called Jogis who are Shaivas, and Dasaris who are Vaishnavas.

Brahmin.—As already mentioned, there are mainly Smarthas and Madhvas amongst the Brahmins of the district. Inter-marriage between them has not been common. All the Brahmins, whether Shaivas or Vaishnavas, have according to the Sutras, to go through 16 *samskaras* or rites, the most important of which are: (1) *Garbhadana* or foetus-laying ceremony, known also as *Shobhana;* it is a rite for the consummation of marriage; (2) *Pumsavana* or worship to secure the birth of a male child, performed at the end of the third month of pregnancy; (3) *Jatakarma* done immediately after the birth of the child before the naval cord is cut; (4) *Namakarana* or naming of the child on the 11th day after birth; (5) *Nishkramana* or taking the child out of the house in the third month (it is taken to a temple); (6) *Annaprashana* or feeding the child for the first time with solid food; (7) *Chaula* or *Chudakarma* or the ceremony of tonsure *i.e.*, shaving of the child's head, except for one lock which is the *Chuda* or crest; (8) *Upanayana* or investiture with the sacred thread to be done in the eighth year but now usually done much later; (9) *Vivaha* or marriage, and (10) *Uttarakriya* or obsequies. In addition to these ceremonies, Brahmins perform the annual *Shraddha* on the date of death of each individual. They are also expected to perform every day the *Sandhya* services. Usually, in every-day life, only the head of the family performs the ceremonial worship, his wife assisting him. In the evening, only the *Mangalarathi* or the waving of the sacred flame is performed. The married ladies worship the Tulasi plant. Widow marriage and divorce are not in vogue

Golla.—The Gollas were originally cow-herds and dairy-men. Now many of them are also agriculturists. Among the Gollas, there are two main exogamic divisions, *i.e.*, Uru Gollas and Kadu Gollas. The Uru Gollas are divided into several endogamous units; among them, widow marriage is not permitted. The Gollas are generally Vaishnavas; some of them used to become 'dasas' to lead a mendicant life. The Kadu Gollas say that they are immigrants from Delhi and its neighbourhood. They are divided into three endogamous sects which are again divided into different exogamous septs known after animals, plants and other inanimate objects. Divorce is allowed, though a divorced wife cannot re-marry.

Holeya.—The Holeyas are the chief agricultural labourers in the district. Some of them are village watchmen and a few are cultivators. Their lot has been hard. They suffered a great deal owing to the evil social custom of untouchability. Now their social and economic conditions are improving. They are also called Adi-Karnatakas, corresponding to the Adi-Andhras and Adi-Dravidas of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Amongst the Holeyas, there are worshippers of both Shiva and Vishnu. The *gurus* of the Shaiva group are Jangamas. The caste, as a whole, also worships several deities including *gramadevatas*. Divorce is more or less easy. Widow marriage is permitted. The dead are usually buried, but sometimes, bodies of elderly persons are cremated. In the matter of inheritance, the Hindu law, modified by caste customs, is followed.

Idiga.—The Idigas are said to be of Telugu origin, which language some of them still speak. Their traditional occupation has been toddy-tapping. Some of them also hold land and are agriculturists. Their traditional trade had a set-back owing to prohibition which has been now lifted. This caste contains two main endogamous groups, *viz.*, Maddi Idigas and Bellada Idigas. In some places, the Maddi Idigas have three sub-divisions. The caste has two exogamous clans. They have caste panchayats. They had the custom of allowing the youngest son the first choice of the share and then the next above him in a joint family property. There are both Shaivas and Vaishnavas among them. Widow marriage is allowed. They worship all the Hindu deities.

Kapu.—The Kapus or Reddis have been traditionally agriculturists. Originally, some of them belonged to the class of farmers and land-owners in the Telugu districts, from where they spread to these parts. It is said that the name 'Ratti' is found under various forms like Irattu, Iretti, Raddi, Rathor, Rathaur, Rashtrakuta, Ratta, Reddi, etc. The Kapus have several sections amongst them, some fourteen of them ('Panta-Padnalagu-kulam'). Some of the Reddis are vegetarians. By faith, the Kapus are both Shaivas and Vaishnavas and they worship other deites

also. Widow marriage is not allowed except among one or two sections and divorce is rare.

Komati.—See under 'Vaishya'.

Kuruba.—Kuruba has been a caste of shepherds and blanket-weavers. A large number of Kurubas now follow agriculture. The caste is divided into two endogamous divisions, called 'Unni-kankana' (woollen thread) and 'Hatti-kankana' (cotton thread). The former use a woollen thread to tie together the wrist of the couple at marriages and the latter use a cotton thread. The two do not inter-marry. Each of these divisions is further sub-divided into several exogamous sects called *bedagus* named after plants, trees, animals, etc., which are of totemic origin. Widow marriage and divorce are allowed.

Lambani.—The Lambanis or Banjaras may be classed among the gypsies of India. They are of good stature and fair-complexioned. They are a brachycephalous race, with oval face, black or brown eyes and straight nose. They speak an Indo-Aryan dialect called Banjari. Some of them live still in detached clusters or huts called *tandas* which are mainly pitched away from the villages and usually on high grounds. Their traditional occupation was the transport of grains and other produce by means of herds of pack-bullocks. With the introduction of modern means of communication, they lost their hereditary occupation; some of them had taken to marauding in the past and had been considered as habitual offenders. But now they have been a settled people and working as labourers and cultivators. The Lambanis have 'Gosayis' or 'Gosavis' as their priests. Widow marriage is permitted. It is customary for divorced women to marry again under the 'Kudike' form of marriage, which also obtains among some other castes. The Lambanis are Vaishnavas, their principal deity being Krishna. They also worship the goddess Banashankari.

Lingayat.—The Lingayats have been following diverse occupations. The caste system itself was denounced by Basaveshvara and other *Sharanas* who propagated egalitarian views. They do not perform *Yajnas* and annual *Shraddhas*, nor do they observe *Panchasutakas* (five impurities). They follow a simplified system of daily and special ceremonies. The daily ceremonies consist chiefly of *Shivapuja* or *Lingapuja* or the worship of Shiva in the form of *Linga*, while the special ceremonies consist of what are known as *Dashasamskaras* or ten rites. They have their own *gurus* and priests called *Viraktas* and *Jangamas*. The *Virakta* Swamis, who are celibate monks and live in *mathas* (monasteries), guide their followers in religious and spiritual matters. Some of them have a tradition of also promoting education. The *Viraktas*

are held in high esteem. Divorce and widow marriage are permitted among certain sections of the Lingayats.

Madiga.—The Madigas have been traditionally leather-tanners and makers of foot-wear and drummers. They are also sometimes called Adi-Karnatakas. Owing to the evil practice of untouchability, the Madigas suffered a great deal in the past. The meaning of the word 'Madiga' is not clear. They call themselves also as Matangas, descendants of Matanga Rishi, and Jambavas, descendants of Jambava, one of the allies of Rama. According to a legend, there was formerly a Matanga dynasty in the Kannada region and the Madigas are believed by some to be descendants of those people connected with that dynasty. Though, by tradition, the Madigas are workers in leather, a few of them actually follow that profession now. Their hereditary occupation of leather-tanning and making of foot-wear has suffered owing to large-scale manufacture of shoes in factories by mechanical processes. Many of them have taken to agriculture, agricultural casual labour and the like. Various welfare measures launched since 1947 have brought some improvement in their condition. The members of the Jambava section form the *gurus* of the Madigas. The Madigas also pay reverence to Haralayya, an associate of Basaveshvara, as their patron saint. There are various endogamous divisions among them, which, in turn, have several exogamous septs known after animals, plants, etc. Divorce and widow marriage are allowed. In matters of religion, they are worshippers of both Shiva and Vishnu, and village deities such as Maramma and Matangamma.

Neygi.—This is the common occupational name of several castes, of which spinning and handloom-weaving have been the traditional occupations. Following are the main sub-divisions: (a) *Bilimagga.*—Bilimagga or white-loom, *i.e.*, those traditionally engaged in the weaving of white muslin and other cloths. Some of them are Lingayats. The sub-caste comprises several endogamous divisions. Widow marriage is allowed among them; (b) *Devanga.*—This section consists of two main linguistic sub-divisions, Kannada and Telugu, which do not inter-marry. The Kannada section has further sub-divisions, some of which are Lingayat. Widow marriage and divorce are allowed by certain sections. Though both Shiva and Vishnu are worshipped, their caste goddess is Chaudeshwari; (c) *Patvegar* or *Pattegar.*—This is a class of immigrant weavers. They speak an Indo-Aryan dialect and worship all the Hindu deities, especially Shakti; (d) *Sale.*—This group is divided mainly into Padma-sale and Pattu-sale The Pattu-sales profess the Lingayat faith, while the Padma-sales are Vaishnavas. The common caste deity is Chaudeshwari. Traditionally, neither widow marriage, nor divorce is permitted; (e) *Saurashtra.*—This caste is also known as

Patnuli and Jamakhanwala. According to a tradition, the forefathers of the people of this caste were immigrants from Gujarat, and they speak a dialect akin to Gujarati. They profess Vaishnavism; (*f*) *Togata.*—This is a Telugu sub-caste of weavers. They are Vaishnava in faith and also worship Chaudeshwari.

Panchala.—This is a collective name of the artisan castes of *Akkasale* (goldsmith), *Kammara* (black-smith), *Kanchugara* (copper or brass-smith), *Shilpi* (sculptor) and *Badagi* (carpenter). They claim descent from Vishwakarma, the " architect of the gods ". Some of them follow agriculture and allied occupations. These sometimes inter-marry, but in urban areas the goldsmiths remain aloof from the blacksmiths. There are both Shaivas and Vaishnavas. Widow marriage and divorce are not permitted among them.

Uppara.—It is traditionally a caste of earth-salt workers. But production of earth-salt is not in vogue now; hence many of them took to cultivation of land, agricultural labour, etc.; some of them are brick-layers in towns and some are lime-kiln burners. The caste has two linguistic divisions, Kannada and Telugu, who do not inter-marry. Each of these is further sub-divided into several exogamous septs of totemic origin. Widow marriage and divorce are allowed. They are Vaishnavas and also worship various village deities.

Vaishya.—The Vaishyas or Komatis are mostly found in towns and large trade centres. They are also known as the Nagartas. There are three main sub-divisions among the Vaishyas; they are Gavara, Tuppada and Traivarnika. There are Vaishnavas and Veerashaivas among them. They revel especially Nagareshvara and the goddess Kanyaka Parameshvari. Most of them are merchants, jewellers and money-lenders. In inheritance, they follow the Hindu law, but traditionally at the time of partition, an extra share is generally allowed to the eldest brother. Divorce and widow marriage have not been in vogue among them.

Vodda.—This has been a caste of earth-workers, well-sinkers, tank-diggers and stone-dressers. The name 'Vodda' is said to have been derived from 'Odhra,' which is identified with Orissa from where they are said to have migrated, but it is not known for certain whether it is a fact. They are divided into three endogamous divisions, namely, Kallu or Uru or Bandi Voddas, Mannu or Bayalu or Deshada Voddas and Uppu Voddas and each of these sub-divisions is divided into several exogamous totemic septs. They have also caste panchayats. Widow marriage and divorce are allowed. They worship Venkateshwara of the Tirupati hills.

There are also several other castes with traditional occupations such as *Agasa* or *Madivala* (washerman), *Darji* or *Chippiga*

(tailor), *Domba* (acrobat), *Ganiga* (oilseed-presser), *Kumbara* (potter), *Medar* (basket-maker), *Nayinda* (barber), etc. (For occupational aspects of some of the castes, see Chapters V and VIII).

Formerly caste government of some kind or other was universal. Its powers and jurisdiction were taken away and entrusted to the civil courts. At present, the caste tribunals (panchayats), where they exist, consider questions relating to marriage, admission of outsiders into the caste and like matters; they are losing their hold on these matters too. The headman of the caste, resident in each big village, which has people of the particular caste, decides every dispute as it arises. The office of the headman in many cases is hereditary, and his jurisdiction is known as *Kattemane*. He is usually assisted by his deputies (as among the Bedas) or by assessors (called Buddhivantas) in his work (as among the Voddas).

Social Life

Property and Inheritance

The various Hindu castes and communities are governed by the Hindu law. Though now sons and daughters are equally entitled to share the paternal property, the daughters still do not often claim it. The hereditary descent is universally in the male line No other form of inheritance such as matriarchy and the like is prevalent in the district. There is affiliation of a son-in-law in the family of his wife in some cases, for instance, among the Bedas, Bestas, Kapus, Voddas and Gollas. This is called 'Manevalatana' in Kannada or 'Illatom' in Telugu. According to this custom, when a man has no sons, a daughter is married to a man who agrees to become a member of the family, and who thereafter resides with his father-in-law and inherits his property for his children.

Joint family

The joint family system is fast losing its hold. The reasons for this are several. If the individualistic and selfish tendency of the male members of the joint family and the inability of its female members to live under the same roof are the common and age-old reasons for the break-up of the joint families, the conditions of modern living and the pattern of present-day economics are also responsible. This should not be taken to mean that the joint family system is entirely a thing of the past; there are a number of joint families still existing in the district. But it may be said that they remain to be so since they are more or less forced to be joint families by circumstances. Transfer of property through wills is sometimes taken as a sign of the weakening of joint family ties. But it does not seem to be so in all cases, for wills are often made due to absence of legal heirs or on account of the desire of the head of the family to pass some of his property to his daughters and to other persons of his liking. However, the number of wills registered

in the various taluks of the district during the last ten years from 1960-61 to 1969-70 is given below :—

Sl. No.	*Taluk*	*No. of Wills registered*
1.	Bellary	38
2.	Hadagalli	369
3.	Harapanahalli	236
4.	Hospet	326
5.	Kampli (town)	148
6.	Kudligi	170
7.	Sandur	66
8.	Siruguppa	114
	Total	1,487

Marriage and Morals

There are many traditional restrictions on marriage among the generality of castes and tribes. Marriages continue to be arranged by parents or guardians and what are called courtship and love marriages are very rare. A man must not marry outside the limits of his caste and if he is a member of a sub-caste, he may not marry outside the particular sub-caste. Linguistic, territorial, religious and occupational differences also prove bars to inter-marriage. In the same caste, the rule that the bride and the bride-groom should not belong to the same *gotra* or *bedagu* (or sept) prevails. But in recent years, the *sagotra* marriages have been validated by law under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. As elsewhere in the State and outside, many of the exogamous groups among the Brahmins are generally eponymous, each group or *gotra* being supposed to consist of the descendants of one or other of the Vedic Rishis. *Gotras* with similar names are found among a few other castes like Vaishyas and Sales. Many castes and even sub-castes have headmen of comparatively modern times as the reputed ancestors of their exogamous sections. This is the case among the Banjaras, Kadu Gollas, Agasas, Idigas, etc. Some groups are named after the places where the founders originally resided or are supposed to have resided.

Side by side with these restrictions on marriage, there exists, in servral sections of the people, a custom which allows marriage between certain near relatives; thus cross-cousin marriage is permitted. Among most castes and tribes in the district, a woman's brother has an important position. It might be said that the practice of a man to ask for the hand of his sister's daughter either for himself or for his son is almost common in the district. Among the Kurubas, Agasas, Helavas, Kumbaras, Idigas, Banajigas, etc., it is the right and duty of the maternal uncle to cut the chief

post of *Kalli* (*Euphorbia tirukalli*), required for erecting the marriage booth. Among the Idigas and Telugu Banajigas, the duty of tying the chaplet (*basinga*) to the bridegroom's forehead lies on the maternal uncle. Among some castes, the bride is brought to the marriage pandal by her maternal uncle. Child marriage is no longer in practice now. The usual marriageable age in the generality of the castes is round about 16 for girls and 20 to 25 for boys.

Dowry

The traditional practice is to give away the bride as a 'gift' to a suitable bridegroom (*kanyadana*). There was practically no reference to any dowry. But in recent years, with the increase in the cost of education and 'competition' for well-educated and well-placed sons-in-law, the habit of paying large dowries came into existence. This put many poor parents to great hardships. This evil system spread fast among the middle and upper classes, especially among the Brahmins. But at the same time, instances of enlightened bridegrooms who refuse to take dowry are not wanting. Payment of dowry has been prohibited by legislation. However, this evil practice still persists to a certain extent in the district.

Tera

Among certain castes and tribes, it has been the other way about in that an amount was paid to the parents of the brides, called *tera* or *teravu*. The amount to be paid varied with each caste from Rs. 12 to Rs. 500 and was not arbitrarily raised. The cases where the payment was excused were rare. Where the bride was a widow and the bridegroom a widower, then the amount was reduced by one-half; when there was exchange of daughters between the marrying families, the payment was altogether excused on both sides. Now the practice of giving *tera* is dying out.

Civil Marriage

Registration of marriages under the Civil Marriages Act is still very rare in the district. It is gathered that only 22 marriages were so registered during a period of ten years from 1960-61 to 1969-70. In some cases, besides registration, religious ceremony is also gone through.

Marriage Ceremonies

Among the generality of castes, the marriage ceremonies were elaborate and, in all their details, lasted usually for five days. Now they have been simplified and last for about two days. In the majority of cases, the marriage takes place at the bride's place and sometimes in a temple or *matha* or *choultry* according to the financial ability or convenience of the bride's parents. The marriage ceremonies include among most castes various items, the chief of which are the *veelyada shastra* (betel- leaf ceremony) or *nischitartha* which fixes the contract between the parties, the *devadruta* which invokes the blessings of God and the dead ancestors on the couple, the *chappura* (or *elevasa*) which is the erecting of the marriage pandal. On or about the day of the

marriage, a branch of the Indian coral tree (*Eruthrina indica*) called in Kannada *halukamba* (milk-pole) is planted at the place where the marriage is to take place. It is decorated with saffron, chunam and green leaves and forms the centre of the subsequent ceremonies. On the wedding day, four pots are arranged in a square near this and a thread is passed round them. Within the enclosure so made, the bride and bridegroom are bathed together. Next, a part of the thread which made the enclosure, which is called *kankana*, is taken, dipped in saffron, wrapped round a bit of saffron and fastened to the wrists of the couple. Then there is the *tali*-tying which turns the contract into a sacrament.

The most binding part of the marriage ceremonies is invariably the tying of the *tali* followed by the *dhare*; the *dhare* is the pouring of milk into the joined hands of the couple by relatives and friends. Among the Banjaras, going round the milk post is the operative part of the ceremony. Among Brahmins and those who closely follow their customs, such as the Vaishyas, after the arrival of the bridegroom at the bride's place, the important steps of the ceremony are: *varapooje* or the honouring of the bridegroom by the parents of the bride; *nandi*, which invokes the ancestors of the bridal couple; *kankana dharana* symbolising the couple's entry into the marriage state; *akshata* or strewing of the reddened rice by the couple on each other's head and also by the gathering over the couple, and the tying of the *mangalasutra* followed by *lajahoma* (worship of the sacred fire) and *saptapadi* (going round the fire seven times) which marks the completion of the marriage. Among the Veerashaivas, instead of fire, *panchakalashas* are set up; other details, including the *varapooje*, take place after the *kalashasthapana*. The most important part of the marriage ceremony is the tying of the *mangalasutra* by the bridegroom around the neck of the bride. The priest then invokes divine blessings and all the people present strew reddened rice (*akshata*) on the couple and bless them. The marriage is performed mostly in the house of either parties or rarely in the *mathas*.

Instances of performing marriage ceremonies in a 'grand style' by even going in for loans of money are not wanting. However, in recent years efforts have been made by some families of the middle and poorer classes to cut down the expenditure by celebrating the marriage in a very simple way, say in a temple.

The rites at the re-marriage of a widow or of a divorced woman are very simple. The ceremony is called *udike*, which means "putting on clothes". The man gives the woman new clothes which she puts on. Sometimes, a *tali* is tied round the woman's neck and sometimes not; sometimes a feast is given to the relatives and friends and at others it is omitted.

Inter-marriage

While various other inhibitions relating to caste relations such as in regard to commensality, have become more or less things of the past, the rigidity of endogamic customs has not much lessened among the numerous castes. Even the highly educated families seek the bridegrooms and brides mostly within the caste and sub-caste, as a matter of course. While, however, the number of inter-sub-caste marriages is slowly increasing, inter-caste marriages are still very rare. Now such marriages are not so much frowned upon as before.

Muslim Marriage

Muslim marriages are celebrated according to the Islamic rites and with observance of some local customs. Formal proposals for the marriage come from the bridegroom's father. Like the other communities in the district, Muslims also erect large pandals in front of the marriage house. On the day of the marriage, the bridegroom arrives in a procession and is received by the bridge's people. The Kazi obtains the signatures of the bridegroom, the bride's father and two witnesses, one from each side. The proceedings are recorded. Then the Kazi reads out the *nikha* and invokes the blessings of the holy prophets.

Christian Marriage

The Christians celebrate their marriages in the church. It is the duty of the parish priest or any other religious authority superior to him to conduct the marriage. After the marriage service is read, the bridegroom and the bride are formally asked as to whether both of them are agreeable to the union. The marriage is then solemnised.

Divorce

Marriage being a religious sacrament among some of those Hindus who consider themselves orthodox, divorce as such is not prevalent amongst them. Among most of the others divorce is not difficult and is simple. It can be brought about at the instance of either party for infidelity on the part of the wife, incompatibility of temper between the parties, etc. If the matter is considered by a caste panchayat, where it exists, a fine is paid by the party, adjudged to be at fault. In such cases, the wife has to give back to her husband the *tali* tied to her on the occasion of the marriage and also the jewels, if any, presented to her then. The Hindu Marriages Act, 1955, has provided for legal divorce. Among the Muslims and Protestant Christians also divorce is permitted. The 1961 census recorded that there were in the district 997 and 2,056 separated men and women respectively.

Monogamy and Polygamy

Before the passing of the Hindu Marriages Act of 1955, polygamy was prevalent among the Hindus, though to a little extent and it was confined mostly to the affluent. The special reasons that might sanction a second wife were the failure of the first to bear a son, or her affliction by an incurable disease or infirmity. Polygamy is now legally forbidden for the Hindus

under the Act referred to above. The Christians also follow monogamy while, however, polygamy is prevalent among the Muslims.

Widow Marriage

In addition to the Brahmins, customarily those who do not permit marriage of widows are the Vaishyas, Kadu Gollas, Agasas, sections of the Idigas, Nayindas, Devangas and Kumbaras and the non-Lingayat Banajigas. Among certain other castes which stand in a middle position, and which generally discountenance widow marrige, if a widow chooses to re-marry or live with a widower, she is allowed to do so and her children form a *salu* or line of their own. Among some of the Lingayats, marriage of widows is permitted, but certain sections do not admit of its sanctity. In other castes, widow marriage is common and there is no restriction as to the number of times a widow may marry. For widow marriage, generally there is only a brief ceremony. The bride bathes, puts on new dress given to her by the new husband, who ties the *tali* around her neck, and the customary dinner follows.

Funeral rites

Cremation is universal among the Brahmins, Banjaras, Jains, etc. The ashes are immersed in a river. Those dying from contaminating diseases are also cremated among many of the castes. The Kapus, Kurubas, Madigas, etc., bury their dead. Lingayats and several other castes bury their dead in the sitting posture. The generality of castes, who have the custom of burying their dead, do so with the head turned to the south. Amongst the Muslims, the dead are buried in the sleeping posture on the back, with the face towards the west. The Christians also bury their dead in the sleeping posture. Many of the castes observe *sutaka* (pollution) for ten days and perform the eleventh day ceremony, but no anniversary *shraddhas* for individuals. But on the *Mahalaya Amavasya* day, a *kalasha* is set up in the name of all the ancestors and water libations are offered. Among the Brahmins, the ceremonies are elaborate and they perform also annual *shraddhas* for each dead individual.

Social evils

Social evils like prostitution, traffic in women, and gambling have been prohibited by law; but they do exist to a certain extent, especially in towns. Vestiges of untouchability, which is also forbidden by law, linger on in remote villages. The 'Basavi' system, which involved a sort of prostitution, was prevalent in the district. In a few of the castes, in some cases, the daughter, instead of being given in marriage, was dedicated to a god or goddess and was turned into what was known as 'Basavi'. Some times, a girl suffering from serious illness was promised to be so dedicated if she recovered. In a few families, it was a custom to dedicate one of their daughters, often the eldest. Sometimes, a girl became a 'Basavi' if she was unable to get a bridegroom on account of her ugliness or some deformity in her. This social evil

is surviving in a few places in a clandestine way. So far as the drink evil is concerned, even when prohibition was in force, there were a number of cases of illicit distillation and drinking. Since the lifting of prohibition recently, liquor shops have sprung up in all parts of the district.

Home Life : Dwellings

Till about the beginning of the 19th century, many of the villages in Bellary district were fortified. Traces of the enclosing stone-walls and the circular watch-towers still survive, and near the ruined gates often stands a shrine to Hanuman. Without such defences, the place would have been at the mercy of robbers and irregular cavalry. The necessity of living within the fortifications caused the houses to be very closely crowded together and in many villages, there are only one or two streets which are wide; other thoroughfares are tortuous lanes. This necessity had also checked the formation of hamlets. A bazaar (*pete*) was built outside the fort in the big villages. Kampli, for example, still consists of a separate *kote* and a *pete*. Except the Adi-Karnatakas, all castes lived in close proximity. Some of the houses of the old type are not unlike a fort on a small scale. They have high stone walls and only one entrance, and if they stand on the outskirts of the village, this entrance generally opens towards the village. The houses in the villages are built along narrow and irregular lanes and streets. Constructed of mud or in some cases with stone or bricks, these dwellings are one-storeyed and low, generally with very few openings outwards except the main door. A few houses have courtyards within and are surrounded by verandahs. Houses belonging to the affluent are constructed with materials of a superior quality and are of better designs and have more apartments, better ventilation, flooring and roofing. The houses belonging to the poor consist of a couple of rooms with a small backyard. The houses of the cultivators have long narrow rooms, a portion of which is sometimes shared with the cattle at night. In the countryside, R.C.C. roofs are still very few. The poor thatch their huts with various kinds of grass.

So cramped was the space used for building the houses that a few houses have the central courtyard usual in other parts and the *tulasi* (*Basil* plant) altar which ought to be so placed that it can be circumambulated, has been crowded out and is often built close against the street wall. The walls of the houses are generally of rough stone or mud and the roof is always nearly flat. Faggots and a foot or so of mud are piled on the horizontal rafters and coated outside with clay. Light and ventilation are secured by leaving round holes. In heavy rain, the roofs often leak badly. Many village houses are surrounded by a strong hedge of either *Kalli* (*Euphorbia tirukalli*) or *Butali* (*Agave vivipara*). The temporary huts erected by the labourers and the migrating families are called *gudlus* or *gudisalus*. Many of the

villages have temples dedicated to Anjaneya, Veerabhadra or Basava and also a temple of the *gramadevata*.

In the urban areas, dwelling houses are tidier and are constructed better. There is use of re-inforced cement concrete. Almost all the municipal towns have now well planned extensions in addition to the old *pettah* or bazaar street and irregularly shaped townships. The layout of streets and their sanitation being under control in these towns, a great deal of improvement has been effected after achievement of independence. Here too the roads in the older parts are often narrow and irregular. The houses in the towns range from small insanitary dwellings of the poor classes of labourers to the well-designed and elegantly constructed bungalows of the rich. The houses of the poor are almost similar to those in the villages. The upper and the middle classes have sufficiently big houses, often with an upper storey. Bellary and Hospet towns have lodging houses and rest houses providing travellers with some of the modern facilities.

Furniture

In most of the rural houses, furniture in the modern sense of the term, may be said to be practically non-existent. They use mats and carpets spread on the floor, with, in some cases, pillows to rest their backs. In the middle class families, chairs, tables, cupboards or wooden almirahs are used. Benches and stools also can be seen. Traditional pieces of furniture are the dining boards (*manes*) and the swing boards (*toogu manchas*); the latter, however, are fast going out of fashion. The upper class dwelling houses are better furnished with sofas, couches, teapoys, bedsteads, steel almirahs and the like. In the urban areas, the demand for furniture has been continuously on the increase. In the shops and other establishments, now-a-days steel furniture is becoming more and more common.

Dress

The elderly people among the generality of Hindus wear the dhoti in the *katche* style, *i.e.*, one end of it being gathered into folds in front and the other passed between the legs and tucked in at the waist behind; some of the younger people wrap a shorter dhoti round their waist. A shirt, half or full, covers the upper part and a piece of cloth known as *angavastra* is sometimes thrown over the shoulders by the elderly persons. While attending offices or other places of work, it was the practice to wear a white or coloured turban, which is called *rumalu* in Kannada, and a long close or open-collared coat. The *rumalu*, unlike the *peta*, which is a long piece of cloth tied in a triangular fashion and which has been the characteristic head-wear of the former Mysore State, is a large square cloth, wound round the head less systematically and in slightly differing styles. The merchant classes dress more or less in the same manner. Many elderly persons of the upper class wear a voluminous white turban. Among the younger generation, the dress consisting of a pair of trousers and a shirt

and a coat or a bush-shirt has become quite common among all sections. Some boys wear a cap, white or coloured, when attending schools and colleges, while others prefer to be bare-headed. The average cultivator dresses in thick, coarse cotton cloth; he also wears a white turban and sometimes carries a *kambli* (blanket) with him. The labourers often wear short cotton drawers. Some people of the older generation of the Hindus have their heads shaved except for the tuft at the crown.

Women's Dress

Coming to the dress of the women, one may say at the outset that in common with the other districts of the Mysore State, women in this district are fully clothed. A tight-fitting short bodice called *kuppasa* is universally worn here except among the Voddas, Myasa Bedas and some others; this covers the upper part of the body leaving the arms, neck and throat bare. It is generally of coloured cloth with gussets and has sometimes borders. The 'seere' or saree, a long sheet of cloth, is wrapped round the lower part of the body coming down to the ankles. One end of the saree, among the generality of castes, except Brahmins and some others, is taken over the head. Among some Brahmin sects, particularly among the Madhvas, the saree is worn in the *katche* style by the elderly women. The usual dress of the girls consists of a *langa* or skirt and a jacket, or a frock. The patchwork quilt is still popular, particularly in the rural areas. It is an agglomeration of bits of any old cloths, which are otherwise useless.

The dress of some Muslims of the older generation differs chiefly in cut and colour; they wear long loose drawers. The old-fashioned Muslims shave their heads completely and retain a beard and they wear a skull cap before the turban is tied round the head. The Muslim women wear either a saree in the general style described above, taking the free end of it over the head, or long loose drawers with long full-sleeved shirt, a coloured petticoat and bodice; the *gosha* is observed especially in the urban areas.

Lambani dress

The Lambanis are noted for their peculiar dress. The Lambani women's dress consists of a *langa* or gown of stout coarse print, a tartan petti-coat and a mantle, often elaborately embroidered, which also covers the head and the upper part of the body. The hair is worn in ringlets or plaits hanging down each side of the face and decorated with small shells and silver ornaments. The arms and ankles are profusely covered with trinkets and bangles made of bones, brass or other rude materials. The dress of the older generation of men consists of white breeches reaching a little below the knees with a string of red silk tassels hanging by the right side from the waist-band and they wear white or red turban. Now-a-days the men's dress has changed and approximated with that of other men, while the women have still stuck to their old dress.

Ornaments

The passion for ornaments is universal. It is as strong to-day as in the pre-historic days and if there is any change, it is only in the style. Lightness and fineness of ornaments is now preferred. Every big village has its goldsmith. Gold ornaments of to-day usually consist of ear-rings, nose-studs, necklaces, bangles and rings. Plaits and studs for the back of the head are also used sometimes. Silver ornaments are common among the lower classes, consisting of chains and heavy rings for the ankles and loops or belts for the waist.

Food habits

The staple food of the generality of people in the district is jowar. This is sometimes soaked until it can be husked by a little rubbing and then cooked whole like rice, or, more usually, it is ground into floor and made into cakes, which are called *rottis* and are eaten with such condiments and vegetables as the means of a family may permit. The middle and upper classes use more rice than others. Wheat, converted into flour and made into *chapatis*, is also taken by some of the upper and middle sections. It is also used on festive and ceremonial occasions in the form of dishes. It may be said that the use of rice and wheat is increasing, especially since some of the ayacut areas of the Tungabhadra Project are now growing rice. Ragi is ground into flour and made into balls called *mudde* and eaten with some *sambar* or vegetable. Not much of vegetables is consumed on the whole.

The items of food do not differ much from some of the other districts; the normal meals of the middle class consist of jowar *rotti* and/or rice, ghee, *dal*, one or two vegetables, pickles and curds or butter milk. These are also the common items of hotel food served, often with *chapatis*, instead of jowar *rottis*, and *happalas* (*pappads*). On festive occasions, these are supplemented by sweet and savoury dishes and fruits.

The grown-ups among the 'upper' classes have two meals a day, one at mid-day and the other at night; but they are supplemented by tiffin, with coffee or tea in the morning and in the afternoon. Orthodox Brahmin widows do not take meals at night; instead, they take light un-cooked food like parched rice and fruits. The 'lower' classes have generally three meals, breakfast in the morning, lunch at mid-day and dinner at night. Breakfast is now-a-days mostly in the form of tiffin with coffee or tea. Sometimes, platters made of leaves are used for taking the food. But plates have come into general use.

The Brahmins, Vaishyas, Lingayats, Jains, etc., are vegetarians. The majority of the others eat meat, poultry and fish. As elsewhere, beef is not eaten by the Hindus and pork by the Muslims. The Myasa Bedas do not eat fowls and the Pinjaris, a section of the Muslims, beef. Coffee and tea are popular drinks.

The use of aerated waters and factory-made squashes is generally confined to towns.

Festivals

It is noteworthy that at Vijayanagara (now Hampi) in this district, the Dasara festival, signifying the triumph of good over evil, was observed with the greatest pomp and grandeur. The Portuguese traveller Paes has given us an eye-witness account of the glory of Dasara celebrations during the time of the king Krishnadeva Raya. He has described the spectacle of the glittering durbar held by the ruler, the torch-light displays, mock battles on horses, wrestling matches, dances by women-artists, fire-works, throwing up of rockets, march-past of triumphant cars of provincial governors and of horses and the grand military review by the king, which was the fitting finale.

The lives of the Hindus are enlivened by a great variety of festivals. Most of the Hindu festivals and feasts are of a socio-religious character and serve social purposes to a considerable extent. The two seasons into which the year is divided are *Uttarayana* and *Dakshinayana*, each consisting of six months determined by the movements of the Sun. While some important festivals are common to all the Hindus, others are sectarian in nature, the Brahmins claiming many more than the rest. Now many traditional holidays are not being observed. The following is a chronological enumeration of some of the important holidays observed by the different sections of Hindus of the district: *Yugadi*, the first day of *Chaitra*, is the new year day of the Shalivahana Shaka and is observed by all Hindus. The day is considered as a very auspicious day in the year. *Ramanavami*, the birth-day of Ramachandra, falls on the ninth day of bright half of *Chaitra*, and is widely celebrated. *Basaveshvara Jayanti*, which falls on the third day of *Vaishaka Shuddha* (*Rohini Nakshatra*), is one of the most sacred days, especially for the Veerashaivas. This day has assumed also a wide social significance and lectures on the life and teachings of Basaveshvara, recital of *vachanas* and cultural variety programmes are arranged. *Akshayatritiya*, the third lunar day of *Vaishakha*, is considered as one of the luckiest days of the year. Most of the cultivators start their spade work on this day and many people begin on this day anything new that they want to do. *Adi Shankaracharya Jayanti* on the fifth day of the bright half of *Vaishakha* is observed especially by the Smartha Brahmins. The 11th day of the bright half of *Ashada* is observed by many as an important fasting day. *Gokulashtami*, the eighth day of the dark half of *Shravana*, believed to be the birth-day of Lord Krishna, is observed as a day of fast and at midnight when the Lord is believed to have been born, an earthen image of him is worshipped. The whole night is often spent in singing devotional songs in praise of Krishna. *Ganesha Chaturthi*, falling on the fourth day of the bright half of *Bhadrapada* is another festival widely observed. This festival, which lasts usually for one,

three, five or eleven days and during which Ganesha is worshipped as the god of wisdom, is one of the popular festivals.

Navaratri, which begins from the first day of *Ashvija*, is known for the worship of *Shakti* in her various forms. The tenth day known as *Vijayadashami* marks the end of the festival. *Navaratri* is one of the most important festivals for all the Kannada people and it has assumed great social importance as *Nadahabba*. After the formation of the new Mysore State, the Government decided to organise on the occasion, various cultural programmes including those of dance, drama, music and sports in all the districts. A sports festival is arranged from the village to the State level and the district champions participate in the finals held in Mysore city during the Dasara festivities. *Deepavali*, signifying a festival of lights, starts from the 13th day of the dark half of *Ashvija* and lasts for five days. *Makara Sankranti*, also called *Bhogi*, on the fourth lunar day of *Pushya*, marks the entry of the Sun into Capricorn. It is a harvest festival in which some newly harvested grains are cooked into a dish called *Huggi*. *Mahashivaratri*, on the eve of the new moon day of *Magha*, is the most important festival for the devotees of Shiva. On this day, they observe a fast and worship Shiva at home or in a temple. The night is spent in singing devotional songs. *Holi* or *Kamana-habba* is observed during the week ending with the full moon day of *Phalguna*, when people revel in songs and sprinkle *okali* (coloured water) on one another. In addition, annual festivals of local deities like Mariamma are celebrated in many of the villages and towns.

Pilgrimages

Beides, the Hindus undertake *yatras* or pilgrimages within the district (see Chapter XIX) and also to several places outside the district like Tirupati, Mantralaya, and Shrishaila. It is usual for some people to visit one of these places if they are cured of some disease or if they are blessed with a son, etc. Those that can afford also visit places like Kashi, Rameshwaram and less frequently Kedarnath and Badrinath.

Muslim Festivals

The chief Muslim festivals are the *Id-ul-Fitar* or breaking of the fast, which marks the conclusion of *Ramzan*, and the *Id-ul-Zuha* or *Bakrid* which is held on the ninth day of the month called *Zil-hajah*. *Bakrid* is perhaps the greatest of the Muslim festivals. The *Shab-e-Barat* is celebrated during the evening of the fifteenth day of the month of *Shaban*. The *Bara-Wabat* is observed to commemorate the death of the Prophet and occurs in the month of *Rabi-ul-Avval*. The *Akhiri-Chahar-Shumba* or the last Wednesday of the month of *Saffar* is also observed as a festival. During the *Ramzan*, which is observed in the eighth month of Muslim year, the time for breaking the fast is from 2 to 5 A.M. It was in the month of *Ramzan* that the Holy Koran is believed to have descended from heaven. These days and nights are spent in meditation by the devout. The *Milad-un-Nabi*, the Prophet's

birthday, is yet another important Muslim festival. *Muharram* is observed by fasting and is continued for ten days till the day of *Karbala* in the month called *Muharram*. There are also some *uruses* (see table on fairs in Chapter VI) held in honour of saints who lived and died in the district.

Christian Festivals

The Christians observe the New Year Day, feast of St. Joseph, Easter (the day of resurrection), birth of Mary and Christmas (the brith-day of Jesus Christ). Besides, they also celebrate some festivals in honour of their several saints.

COMMUNAL LIFE

The communal life of a people, as a whole, is expressed in the group-games, general means of recreation and communal festivals like *jatras*. Children in this district play a variety of indigenous and inexpensive games. Some of these are *channi-phani, kalli-patti, mara-koti, ane-karr, sari-badagi, kuntata*, etc. Among girls, *kolata* is a common item of entertainment. This is also played on a large scale in a beautiful manner on festive occasions. This seems to be an age-old pastime, as it is represented in the carvings of the temples of Hampi and elsewhere. Girls also play, both individually and in groups, *haggada-ata* or skipping over a rope. Other minor games of girls are played with pebbles, *gajjaga* (a kind of nut), tamarind seeds and dolls. Indigenous games for boys are *kho-kho* and *kabaddi*, which is called *hututu* in the northern parts of the State. The youth in towns more usually play foot-ball, cricket and hockey. Of the indoor games, the game of cards and carom are the most popular ones. Some of the office-goers usually spend some time of their evenings in the clubs which are run in almost all towns. In addition to these, there are also art, dramatic and other associations which help not only their members but also the public at large to relieve the monotony of life (see Chapter XV). In recent years, festivals like those of Ganesha, Dasara or *Nadahabba* and Basaveshvara Jayanti have assumed added social and cultural importance; programmes of variety entertainments, public lectures and sports events are organised on those occasions. The old people, particularly the orthodox ones, spend their evenings in listening to *puranas, kirtanas, bhajans*, etc. In the villages, an additional attraction is the singing of *lavanis*. At the village fairs, it is common for the Dombars (tumblers by profession) to exhibit their clever acrobatic feats. The skill, agility and strength displayed by them is very much admired by the observers. *Bayalata* or *Bayala Nataka* (folk drama) is a form of recreation in the rural areas. This type of drama is staged especially on festive and *jatra* days. The play is enacted on a platform erected in an open space. It starts late at night and continues till day-break. The themes are almost always puranic in content and are very popular among the villagers. But these

older forms of amusement have largely gone out of fashion in towns where their place is taken by the cinema, which, in the form of touring talkies, has entered also into the interiors of the district. The towns are also often visited by the theatrical companies, which stage puranic and social dramas and sometimes do fairly good business. The Lambani women have their own dances, which consist of much posturing with rather a monotonus chant.

The Bedas sometimes organise hunting expeditions for wild animals and birds. Some of them attend regularly the village gymnasium, which is called *garadimane*. They arrange wrestling matches. They tie a band of straw round one leg and challenge others to remove it. Sometimes they perform feats of strength such as running up the steep Joladarashi hill near Hospet with a bag of grain on their backs. It is a significant fact that the district has a good tradition of physical education; there are many gymnasia (*vyayamashalas* or *garadimanes*) in the district, which are well-attended by youths.

Jatras

Men and women, urban and rural, alike are fond of *jatras* or fairs, which are held in many parts of the district. These are annual features, organised in honour of some local deity or saint and in many cases, the taking out of the *utsavamurthi* of the temple concerned in a car procession forms the more important part of them. In some cases, cattle fairs are also held on the occasion. Various types of entertainment are provided by private agencies and informative and instructive exhibitions of several kinds are also held by Departments of Government during the fairs. (A statement giving particulars of important *jatras* in the district is appended at the end of Chapter VI).

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

THE Bellary district lies on the right side of the Tungabhadra river. This potentially rich tract had, however, very meagre irrigational facilities through the old Vijayanagara channels of the Tungabhadra and through some small streams. The district, which is shut up in the centre of the peninsula, receives a very poor rainfall, the normal rainfall being less than 23 inches. Needless to say that the district was subject to frequent visitations of famine and to scarcity conditions. In spite of the large Tungabhadra river with its perennial supplies of water flowing by and fertility of the soil, agriculture in the district was in a sadly neglected state. But in recent years, thanks to the mighty Tungabhadra project and introduction and popularisation of new methods and practices, there has been very remarkable development in agriculture in the district especially in the areas benefited by the Tungabhadra canals and the district has been well put on the path of progress and prosperity. Agriculture has now attained a special significance in the economic life of the people of the district.

Agricultural Population

Agriculture covers nearly 50 per cent of the geographical area of the district and provides occupation to more than 73 per cent of its population and contributes about 62 per cent of the total income of the district. In 1951, the percentage of population dependent on agriculture was about 71, of whom 49.9 per cent were cultivators and the rest, *i.e*, 21.1 per cent, was made up of agricultural labourers, rent receivers and tenants. As per the 1961 census, 72.06 per cent of the total working force was found engaged in agriculture, out of whom 49.63 per cent were cultivators and 23.43 per cent agricultural labourers. The table given below shows the distribution of working force engaged in agriculture by taluks according to the 1961 census :—

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Number of cultivators	Number of agricultural labourers	Total of Cols. 3 & 4	Percentage of Col. 5 to total working force
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bellary ..	36,114	18,905	55,019	61.41
2.	Harapanahalli ..	31,141	12,010	43,151	79.01
3.	Hadagalli ..	24,544	13,604	38,148	80.79
4.	Hospet ..	23,820	17,006	40,826	56.79
5.	Kudligi ..	46,780	8,791	55,571	80.65
6.	Mallapuram .	9,215	2,498	11,713	86.30
7.	Sandur ..	16,358	9,725	26,083	77 06
8.	Siruguppa ..	21,645	12,188	33,833	78.83
	Total ..	2,09,617	94,727	3,04,344	72.06

(For the final census figures of 1971, see Appendices)

Land utilisation

The total geographical area of the district, according to the reporting area for land utilisation purposes as worked out by the Commissioner for Survey, Settlement and Land Records in Mysore, is 9,895.9 sq. kilometres or 3,820.8 sq. miles. The area occupied by forests and not available for farming practices was 3,78,320 acres in 1959-60, when the cultivable waste occupied 1,05,501 acres. The net area sown as per figures supplied by the District Statistical Office was 14,49,966 acres in 1959-60. The following table indicates the extent to which land was utilised for farming in the various taluks during that year :—

Taluk	Geographical area	Forests	Net area sown
1	2	3	4
Bellary ..	4,17,396	7,106	3,08,182
Siruguppa ..	2,60,354	859	2,13,217
Sandur ..	3,07,987	1,41,280	87,508
Hospet ..	2,19,908	56,658	99,747
Hadagalli ..	3,09,988	20,707	2,28,132
Harapanahalli ..	3,53,873	54,931	2,17,363
Kudligi ..	4,50,124	91,604	2,32,623
Mallapuram ..	1,28,877	5,103	63,204
Total ..	24,48,507	3,78,320	14,49,966

The area sown more than once was to the extent of 40,243 acres in 1959-60. Apart from the acreage put to agricultural use, barren and uncultivable land, cultivable waste, fallow lands and current fallow and other fallows were accounted for as follows in that year :—

Barren and uncultivable land	..	1,37,802 acres
Land put to non-agricultural use	..	1,84,791 acres
Cultivable waste	..	1,05,501 acres
Other fallows	..	57,034 acres
Current fallows	..	1,09,766 acres

When compared to the year previous to 1959-60, the forest area in the district had been reduced by 42 acres, and barren and uncultivable land by about 53 acres, while cultivable waste increased by 691 acres and the other fallows had also registered a rise by 3,898 acres. The total area sown with agricultural crops was, as has already been indicated, 14,49,966 acres in 1959-60 which was 23,829 acres more than the net area sown in 1958-59. There was a noteworthy enthusiasm among the farmers to bring more land under cultivation. Later in 1966-67, the position was as follows :—

Classification	*Area in hectares*	*Percentage to the total*
Forests	1,53,100	15.5
Net area sown	5,86,427	59.1
Land not available for cultivation	1,32,722	13.4
Other uncultivable land excluding fallows	51,265	5.2
Fallow land	67,360	6.8

(One hectare is equal to 2.47105 acres)

The sub-joined table shows the talukwise figures of land utilisation in Bellary district as in 1968-69 :—

Classification of area in each taluk of Bellary district for the year 1968-69 (Area in acres)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total geographical area: By professional survey	Total geographical area: By village papers	Forests	Barren land	Lands put to non-agricultural purpose	Cultivable waste	Permanent pastures and grazing lands	Land under Misc. trees crops other groves not included in area sown	Current fallows	Other fallow lands	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Bellary ..	4,17,240	4,17,396	7,108	20,967	18,908	3,595	380	394	2,587	259	3,63,198	12,346	3,75,544
2.	Siruguppa ..	2,57,595	2,60,354	839	11,108	14,247	20,840	..	..	18,160	17,014	1,77,146	14,378	1,91,524
3.	Sandur ..	3,07,987	3,07,987	1,41,280	36,490	16,750	12,669	1,123	259	1,316	1,060	97,040	112	97,152
4.	Hospet ..	2,19,908	2,19,908	56,658	14,300	12,572	8,403	7,000	2,950	10,777	6,607	1,00,641	2,537	1,03,178
5.	Hadagalli ..	3,72,011	3,09,988	20,707	7,796	20,924	900	801	270	23,814	4,200	2,30,576	2,177	2,32,758
6.	Harapanahalli..	3,53,873	3,53,873	54,931	15,464	27,720	19,210	3,962	1,943	6,078	4,695	2,19,870	4,905	2,24,758
7.	Kudligi ..	4,50,224	4,50,124	91,604	28,577	30,143	21,704	3,933	7,268	52,324	14,975	1,99,596	2,290	2,01,886
8.	Mallapuram ..	1,28,877	1,28,877	5,193	2,136	50,053	4,791	91	..	11,537	2,313	53,761	250	53,011
	DISTRICT TOTAL ..	25,07,715	24,48,507	3,78,320	1,36,840	1,91,317	92,112	17,290	13,084	1,26,573	51,123	14,41,828	38,995	14,80,823

Land holdings

The distribution of land-holdings is quite uneven. It is apparent that there has been a progressive decline in the average size of land holdings. This is only expected because of increase in population, family partitions, sales, etc. In the report of the Mysore Tenancy Agricultural Land Laws Committee (1958), there is the following table on distribution of holdings relating to the district:

Sl. No.	*Size-group in acres*	*No. of holdings*	*Total area held in acres*	*Percentage of Col. 3 to the total area held*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Upto 5 acres ..	84,601	87,816	7
2.	Exceeding 5 acres but not exceeding 10 acres.	23,892	1,68,122	15
3.	10 to 15 acres ..	12,193	1,47,568	13
4.	15 to 30 " ..	14,553	3,01,124	26
5.	30 to 45 " .	11,385	1,48,403	13
6.	45 to 60 " ..	1,576	79,9 2	7
7.	60 to 75 " ..	764	50,796	4
8.	75 to 100 " ..	553	46,983	4
9.	1[illegible]0 to 150 " ..	404	45,959	4
10.	150 to 200 " ..	153	26,704	2
11.	200 to 300 " ..	73	17,698	2
12.	300 to 500 " ..	60	23,928	2
13.	500 to 1,000 " ..	13	8,530	0.7
14.	Above 1,000 " ..	2	4,660	0.3
	Total ..	1,00,180	11,58,083	100

From the above table, it is seen that large holdings of over 500 and 1,000 acres are very few and holdings ranging from 150 to 500 acres are also a few in number. The largest single extent of land is held by the fourth category (15 to 30 acres), which constituted about 26 per cent of the total area held. Thus the average *per capita* holding in the district works out to 11.5 acres, while in the neighbouring district of Raichur (which is also served by the Tungabhadra Project), it is 15.4 acres. While the average in Raichur district is the highest in the State, that of Bellary is the second highest. In Bellary district, about 11 per cent of the total area is accounted for by holdings of over 100 acres each and about 39 per cent of the total area held is constituted by holdings of over 30 acres each. Holdings over 15 acres each in size comprise nearly 65 per cent of the total area.

In 1961, census of land holdings of 20 per cent sample households was taken up as a part of the census operations. The following table shows the extent of lands held by households classified according to the size of lands in acres based on a 20 per cent sample in 1961 :—

Size-group in acres	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Total*	*Percentage to the total*
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 1 acre ..	51	18	69	00.33
1.0 to 2.4 acres ..	1,382	242	1,624	7.95
2.5 to 4.9 " ..	2,828	281	3,109	15.00
5.0 to 7.4 " ..	3,238	199	3,437	16.80
7.5 to 9.9 " ..	1,941	112	2,053	10.50
10.0 to 12.4 " ..	2,746	120	2,866	14.00
12.5 to 14.9 " ..	852	35	887	4.30
15.0 to 29.9 " ..	4,079	156	4,235	20.70
30.0 to 49.9 " ..	1,371	54	1,425	6.90
50 acres and above ..	681	34	715	3.50
Unspecified ..	5	..	5	0.02
Total ..	19,174	1,251	20,425	100.00

The above extract discloses that the largest number of households are under the size-group of 15 to 30 acres, having 20.70 per cent of the total area. The next largest group consists of households having 5 to 7.4 acres. There are instances of many cultivators owning 40 to 50 acres or even more land per family with hardly any resources or very limited resources to cultivate the lands

Consolidation of holdings

According to the report of the Mysore Tenancy Agricultural Land Laws Committee (1958), there were, as already stated, 84,604 holdings having 4 acres and below and this constituted about 7 per cent of the total area held. The 1961 census of (20 per cent) sample holdings disclosed that there were 1,624 households having 1 to 2.4 acres and this again constituted about 8 per cent of the total holdings. It is found that any unit or fragment of land-holding under cultivation having an extent varying from half acre to four acres is uneconomical. They increase the unit cost of production from lands in addition to resulting in low yields. In order to prevent such sub-division and fragmentation in future and also to consolidate the existing uneconomic holdings, the Mysore Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1966, was brought into force in the district. The Assistant Consolidation

Officer who works under the provisions of the Act takes away such fragmented lands from the respective owners and allots them to other persons, preferably to contiguous holders, so as to make them economic units. This is done according to a consolidation scheme (*See* also Chapter XI).

Rainfall and Agricultural Seasons

The rainfall in Bellary district is not only very light, but it is also capricious and uncertain. Moreover, it is usually received in a series of light showers, the effect of which rapidly passes away, instead of in a small number of good downpours which would thoroughly soak the soil and fill the tanks and springs. If the amount of rainfall received is divided by the number of rainy days, the average shower, even in the wetter months, works out to less than an inch. Excluding Ramandurg, there are three well-marked zones of rainfall—east of Bellary taluk, centre of Bellary taluk where the fall is smaller than in any other tract and the western taluks, which have a slightly heavier but still a light rainfall. The average distribution of the supply is very similar throughout the district. From December to March, the usual monthly fall is only about one-eighth of an inch. In April and May, a few showers occur. In June, the south-west monsoon brings up some rain and continues till August. Between June and September, more than half the annual supply is received. October is the second most rainy month but by November the north-east monsoon is ended and the fall in that month is small. Th- normal rainfall in the district is 575 mm. spread over 40 rainy days and half of this is received from the south-west monsoon, a fourth or more from the north-east monsoon and the balance in the hot season from February to May. Possessing, therefore, an exceedingly light and uncertain rainfall and being a district in which a majority of the population is dependent on pastoral and agricultural pursuits, Bellary is often liable to disastrous seasons. The talukwise average rainfall received during 1970 is mentioned here :-

Name of taluk	*Average rainfall (in mms.)*
Bellary	454.7
Siruguppa	743.4
Harapanahalli	965.4
Hadagalli	680.1
Hospet	559.9
Sandur	829.2
Kudligi . ..	640·8
Mallapuram	396.3

The annual average rainfall in Bellary district ranges between 20 to 23 inches or 508 to 584 mms. A larger part of the cultivated area is under dry-farming methods. Unassured and scanty rainfall is the main disadvantage in the area. It is on account of this handicap that drought conditions prevail. About 75 per cent of the area is dependent on rainfall. If the anticipated showers do not come in time, farming practices cannot obviously thrive. Good seasonal conditions are a *sine qua non* of the economic prosperity of the district as a whole which is overwhelmingly an agricultural district. Success in agricultural production, especially in the areas of rainfed cultivation, mainly depends upon the proper seasonal distribution of rainfall. **Dependence on rainfall**

Time of sowing, which plays an important part in obtaining the maximum yields, depends mostly on the nature and intensity of the monsoons which are erratic as could be seen above. Based on this, there are three distinct seasons in the district, *viz*., the Khariff (from June to December), the Rabi (from September to January) and the Summer (from February to May). But there are two crop seasons for the Tungabhadra Project area, *viz*., early or Mungari from June to September and late or Hingari from October to February. Based on the results gathered from sowing experiments on different crops, a cropping calendar has been developed for the project area. Agronomic trials have indicated the choice of the following crops in the respective seasons under dry-irrigated conditions :—

Early Season :

Sorghum, setaria, groundnut, eleusine, redgram, chillies, sweet potato, maize and vegetables.

Late Season :

Cotton, wheat, onion, garlic, hingari sorghum, eleusine, sweet potato, chillies, tomato and brinjals.

The soil types found in the district are of the black and red varieties, Bellary taluk alone accounting for the largest acreage of black cotton soil spread over an area of 3,33,792 acres. The black soil is rich in bases and has a high water-holding capacity. As the rainfall in the area is generally very low dry farming type of agriculture is necessary. The black soils are particularly suited for rainfed crops like short staple cotton, groundnut, jowar and *tur dall*. Soil test values conducted in the district proved that the type of soil found in Bellary contained high concentration of soluble salts which are either critical for growth or critical for germination. The available potash in the district is widespread from very low to very high grades. The total soluble salts are fairly within controllable limits and offer no big problems in most **Soil types**

of the area except in the extremely dry part. This aspect pinpoints the fact that wide application of phosphatic fertilisers is needed to achieve the desired results. The soils in the Tungabhadra Project area are mostly black soil, the red and mixed soils constituting only 20 per cent.

The black cotton soils contain 68 per cent clay. The soils are rich in lime and possess desirable base exchange capacity. Of the 80 per cent of black cotton soils, 60 per cent are deep soils (8 feet to 10 feet) of which about 35 per cent have gypsum and 25 per cent have no gypsum. The shallow black soils (1½ feet to 4 feet) form the other 20 per cent, of which two per cent are with gypsum and 18 per cent without gypsum. Where gypsum is present, the salt concentration is as high as 1.5 to two per cent. The surface soil contains salts to about 0.1 per cent, toxic limit being 0.2 per cent. It was feared that the black soils, if irrigated by the Tungabhadra canal waters, might turn alkaline in due course and become unfit for cultivation in the long run. Contrary to this feeling, the information available demonstrably proves that black soils are irrigable with safeguards to avoid indiscriminate use of water and a variety of crops could be raised under a suitable programme. The chemical investigation undertaken in the Siruguppa Research Station has also revealed that no alkalinity will be formed as a result of irrigation in the black soil of the ayacut.

In taluks like Hospet, Harapanahalli, Hadagalli, Kudligi and Sandur, sandy and red loamy and black loamy soils are found. These taluks in the district are mostly rainfed and grow crops under the khariff season only. Khariff crops like jowar, paddy, groundnut, cotton and other millets are grown. In the eastern taluks of Bellary and Siruguppa, which are covered mainly by black soil, rabi crops like jowar, cotton and paddy are grown. In some quarters, the black cotton soil is believed to be derived from basalt by surface decomposition; in others, it is said to be argillaceous earth impregnated with organic matter or an ancient forest humus and in yet others to have been deposited at the bottom of lakes or lagoons. It contains a larger proportion of organic matter than most other soils, though the percentage is not really high and a considerable admixture of carbonate of lime. Its properties of retaining moisture, of cracking deeply in every direction in the dry weather and becoming impassably sticky in wet weather are well known. Several theories have been propounded to account for its colour. Dr. Leather who particularly investigated the black cotton soils, disproved the idea that this is due to organic matter, as boiling with concentrated sulphuric acid has little effect upon it, but leaves a dark brown residue which is apparently due to some mineral peculiar to this soil.

In Bellary district, the cotton soil is generally some four-feet deep, though in some places, the depth is much greater. It was usually supposed by the cultivators to require no manure and to be incapable of exhaustion. Its great enemy is a deep-rooted grass called *nath* grass (*Cyperus rotundus*) which the ordinary methods of cultivation fail to remove and which has to be exterminated by deep ploughing with iron ploughs. Trees do not grow well on it. This has been attributed to the layer of limestone which often underlies it, but another theory is that the periodical cracking of the soil exposes and ruptures the smaller roots of the trees and thus checks their growth and ploughing round their roots has been suggested as a remedy. It is also probably largely true that on this soil trees are not encouraged to survive, lest they should overshadow and harm the crops. The red and mixed soils vary widely in composition and quality ranging from deep ferruginous loams down to poor varieties which appear at first sight to consist wholly and entirely of pebbles as big as hens' eggs but which nevertheless succeed in producing a crop if only the rainfall is sufficient.

Tungabhadra Project area

The black soils of the Tungabhadra Project region are two to four feet deep, heavy in texture, with 45 to 55 per cent clay and contain free calcium carbonate throughout the profile. There is generally a zone of salt concentration in the soil profile at a depth of 18 to 36 inches, the principal salt being gypsum. Below the gypsum layer occurs "murrum" which is practically impermeable to water The salinity problems in the project area are very few. Wherever they occur, the saline patches can be traced to poor drainage. That is, when the land on a ridge is irrigated, the salt accumulates either in the slope or in the valley. The salt consists largely of sulphate which unmistakably indicates that they arise from the gypsum layer of the soil. As pointed out earlier, the "murrum" below the gypsum layer of the soil is impermeable, so that the internal drainage of the soil is lateral rather than vertically down within the profile. According to the soil analysts who have made a special study of the problem, no other single soil property is more important than structure. A good structure increases soaking of irrigation water and increases the storage of moisture in the soil. It also facilitates root development and penetration so that plants draw their nutrients from a large volume of soil. However, the structure, unlike soil fertility, cannot be improved overnight. The soil analysts have come to the conclusion that application of pre-rotted composts and farm-yard manure cannot possibly bring about a substantial improvement in soil structure. It is also stressed that in order to improve soil structure, deep rooted legumes should be grown and incorporated in the soil.

Forests

Systematic conservation of forests dates, in Bellary district, from the passing of the Madras Forest Act of 1882. Attempts

had been made from the earliest periods of the East India Company's rule to earn a revenue out of timber and later on, the receipts derived by the Jungle Conservancy Fund from seigniorage fees on dead wood, and on firewood removed for sale, were expended on the planting and maintenance of scattered *thopes*, but nothing was done systematically to protect the natural forest growth of the district. The forests of the district, like its crops, naturally differ with the soil in which they grow and the rainfall they receive. In the dry black cotton soil areas, the growth consists chiefly of babul which rapidly sows itself in tank beds or wherever land of any depth is left waste. Many of the fields which remained untilled after the great famine of 1877 speedily became covered with a thick growth of it. The areas of shallower soil produce prosopis and balanites. On the granite hills there is usually little depth of earth except in scattered pockets, but in these, tamarind, custard apple, babul and acacia planifrous (umbrella tree) trees grow with sufficient ease.

The main types of forests in the district can be divided into two main divisions, *viz.*, the scrub forests and dry deciduous forests. The deciduous type with an average height of 25′ except in Sandur taluk where the average height of the plant is slightly better and the stocking is dense, is mostly situated in Sandur taluk and to a lesser extent, in Kudligi taluk. In the eastern side, only vast plains consisting of scrub jungle exist. In these jungles, some acacias and thorny shrubs are seen. Bellary district is an arid zone with scanty rainfall which is unevenly distributed. This important factor has to a very great extent influenced the formation of various types of forests. The forests exert indirect influence on the climate, regulation of moisture, prevention of soil erosion and also fertility of the soil. Where there is more rainfall, there is, of course, a better type of forest. The total forest area in Bellary district was 3,78,320 acres in 1960-61. Out of this extent, 1,41,260 acres of forest area was found in Sandur taluk alone. By the end of 1960-70, this total area had increased to 3,91,255 acres, of which 85,728 acres are unclassed forests.

The following statement indicates the extent of forest area in each range as in 1969-70 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Range*			*Reserve forests*	*Un-classed forests*
1	Bellary	..	..	34,219.26	..
2	Hospet	..	..	68,801.98	..
3	Kudligi		..	1,36,839.04	..
4	Harapanahalli	..	..	65,666.38	10,208.34
5	Sandur	..	..	..	75,520.00
		Total	..	3,05,526.66	85,728.34

The figure of area under forests as furnished by the Forest Department shows a slight difference from the figure given earlier under land utilisation. This slight variation may be attributable to the classification of forest area made by the Forest Department and revenue lands taken over by the Department. In 1968-69, an extent of 23,526 acres of land was handed over to the Forest Department. The important forest areas of any significance in Bellary district are Hagari plantation in Siruguppa taluk of Hospet range, Kurugodu zone in Bellary taluk of the same range, Ananthanahalli zone in Harapanahalli taluk of Harapanahalli range, and the entire area of Sandur range. The forest areas in the district have been classified as reserved and unreserved. The reserved forests are under the direct control of the District Forest Officer and the unreserved areas are under the control of the Revenue Department for *bona fide* use for agricultural pursuits. An extent of 3,05,526.66 acres of reserve forests is under the control of the Forest Department. And another extent of 85,728.34 acres of forest area is still unclassified. There are no grazing areas classified as such in the district. The unassessed waste lands where the cultivators take their cattle for graznig require to be improved and converted into grazing areas.

Bellary is not self-sufficient in forest produce. The existing vegetation is a very poor type containing mainly species capable of giving only fuel of low quality and some of the minor forest produces such as rousa grass, beedi leaves, fruits, barks, etc. Bamboo which is an essential commodity in house building and hut construction, is being imported from Andhra Pradesh. Even firewood to an extent of 2,000 tons a year is being imported from the adjoining Dharwar district to feed the sugar mills in the district. The people of the district have to spend more money for buying bamboos and fuel. The principal forest produce in the district is tamarind. This fetches a revenue of more than Rs. 19,000 a year.

The following statement shows the revenue derived from the forests in 1969-70 :—

Sl. No.	*Category*	*Quantity*	*Amount*
1	2	3	4
			Rs Ps
1	Tangadi	5,742 barans	18,322.16
	Kakke bark	915 "	
2	Tamarind	8,030 mds.	50,245.12
	Gum	134 "	
	Honey	17 tons	
	Neem seeds	32 bags	
	Seethaphal	1,20,000 Nos.	
	Soapnut	25 bags	
	Tupra leaves	81,300 small bundles	

1	2	3	4
3.	Jungle wood poles ..		1,032.00
4.	Firewood ..	3,937 tons	64,727.33
	Charcoal ..	180 bags	
5.	Small bamboos ..		882.94
6.	Rousa grass (annual rental).		29,079.87
		Total ..	1,64,289.52

Among the minor forest produce, tamarind plays the major role in the district. The other minor forest produces are neem seeds, kakke, thangadi, honne, gum from dindiga and seethaphal. The chief trees are tamarind, sandal, *kanora, dindiga* and *huragal.* Sandal and some stunted teak trees are found in Sandur forest range. For the purpose of systematic exploitation of the forest produce, coupes were laid out in the leased out mining areas, retaining at the same time some standard trees. To solve the problems of erosion and soil conservation, the Forest Department has taken up afforestation in large areas in Harapanahalli, Kudligi and Hospet taluks by constructing contour trenches of $1\frac{1}{2}\times1\frac{1}{2}\times1\frac{1}{2}$ feet under the Soil Conservation Scheme. In these trenches timber seeds are sown both inside and over the mounds during the early part of the rainy season. The scheme has been in operation in the district since 1962-63. Two afforestation units with headquarters at Harapanahalli and Huvina-Hadagalli are carrying out afforestation of barren and degraded forests also. They not only bring fresh areas under forest, but also protect them against grazing and fire hazards till they are handed over to the State Forest Department for further maintenance. The All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation, Government of India, had by 1971 surveyed an area of about 5,50,000 areas in Harapanahalli and Hadagalli taluks of Bellary district in the sub-catchment area of the Tugabhadra project. The Forest Department has so far covered 9,294 acres of total surveyed area for purposes of raising plantations. The total expenditure incurred for this purpose in 1969-70 was Rs. 3,53,204. The following statement gives the extents of plantations raised in the district under the plan scheme :—

Name of range	*Extent of new plantations raised*
Bellary	1,651.16 acres
Hospet	3,558.80 "
Kudligi	6,327.95 "
Harapanahalli	13,856.87 "

There has been a considerable improvement in raising new plantations by the Forest Department. An extent of 3,310 acres of new plantations, the largest area raised in a year since the merger of Bellary in Mysore State, was raised in 1961-62 as against 300 acres in 1953-54. Along the banks of the Hagari river, a total extent of 4,995 acres of new plantation has also been brought up.

Under the Farm Forestry Scheme, necessary efforts are under way to create fuel reserves, in order to free the agricultural population from shortage of fuel. According to the directions issued by the Government of India, the farm forestry programme is being executed in the National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks, species like babul, neem, eucalyptus, casuarina and sesbania being suggested for palntation.

Famines and scarcities

The thirsty black cotton soil of the district, which has a tendency to break leaving large cracks owing to the baking sun of summer, hardly yielded even grass whenever the famine loomed large over the area. Even the drinking water wells failed to yield sufficient quantity of water for purposes of drinking, let alone irrigating the fields, and many of the cultivators deserted the villages and moved towards the banks of the Tungabhadra river in search of water. At times there were only occasional light showers which could not drench even the outer layer of the soil or no rain at all in several or almost all parts of the district. Many a time, the damage caused to the standing crops by hails, locusts, rats, insect pests, diseases, etc., was never so serious as that caused by drought conditions.

Of the famines and scarcities which overtook the district before its cession to the East India Company, there is no exact record. Ferishta mentions two famines in the 15th century which were said to have spread throughout the Deccan, but he gives no exact particulars. One of Munro's reports makes a passing mention of a scarcity in 1756 and shows that the famine of 1791-92 which was very severe in the circar districts also seriously affected the Bellary area. The first scarcity after the cession to the East India Company is stated to have begun in 1802 and lasted till 1804. In 1805, the famine which affected the districts adjoining Madras spread to Bellary. Distress continued until 1807. Not a tank in the area had its due complement of water and many of them remained empty. In 1824, relief works became necessary in the district but the distress was not very severe. In 1833 occurred the Guntur famine; it was so called because of its severity in the Guntur district. This had its impact on Bellary also. The September and October rains failed and consequently most of the black cotton soil was left untilled. The next famine was in 1854 and this ravaged the entire Bellary and Anantapur districts. In 1866, famine again visited the district and afflicted

Bellary and Kudligi taluks. Ten years later came the worst affliction that the district had ever known, the great famine of 1876-78. The visitation which lasted 22 months affected the entire area. Bellary suffered more terribly in this visitation than any other district. It has been calculated that in those two years, more than 3,30,000 persons died of starvation or disease. The scarcity of 1884-85 was also intense. Three out of the four preceding seasons had been unfavourable and in 1884, owing to deficient rain, the harvests were small.

In 1891-92, famine again visited the district which had suffered most in 1877 and as before Bellary was more severely affected than other areas. The north-east monsoon of 1890 failed in most of the southern and central districts of the Madras Presidency, but in Bellary the rainfall was sufficient. But in 1891, the district suffered again. In 1896 and 1897 yet another famine visited Bellary. Distress was general throughout the area. The south-west monsoon of 1896 failed and so did the north-east monsoon of the same year and the south-west monsoon of the next. Again in 1900, the season was bad. There was famine in parts of the district again in 1921 and 1922. The tracts affected comprised the taluks of Bellary, Siruguppa and Rayadurg. In 1924, scarcity conditions prevailed in Bellary taluk and the collection of revenue assessed on dry land was postponed and subsequently remissions were allowed. Owing to adverse seasonal conditions and consequent scarcity in some or other parts of the district, there were similar postponements and remissions of land revenue during the Fasli years 1336, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, and 1349. Owing to scarcity conditions collection of land revenue was postponed in 236 villages in 1965-66, suspended in 208 villages in 1968-69 and partial remission was allowed in a few more villages, and suspension was ordered in 128 villages in 1969-70. In addition to land revenue remissions, several relief measures were also undertaken by the Government from time to time. The total amounts spent by the Government in each year on this account during the last ten years were as given below:—

Year	*Amount* *Rs.*
1960-61	79,398
1961-62	1,11,154
1965-66	79,255
1966-67	6,201
1967-68	58,636
1968-69	20,96,000
1969-70	6,35,914
1970-71	4,68,675

In recent years, the immense irrigational facilities provided in the ayacut areas of the Tungabhadra Project and the Bhadra Project coupled with the recent innovations in the field of agriculture, like the short-term high-yielding and hybrid varieties of food and commercial crops introduced in the district have contributed much in fading away the memories of the horrors of famines.

Floods

The first serious floods after the district was ceded to the East India Company were those of October 1804. In consequence of torrents of rains between the 12th and 15th October 1804, all the rivers and *nallahs* were in spate. Many tanks were damaged. Thirteen years later, on the 19th October 1817, the rainfall was violent and as a result, tanks, channels and wells were damaged. In August 1825, the river Tungabhadra rose to a high level, damaging the countryside. For a quarter of a century, thereafter, no more floods occurred. In May 1851, a severe storm swept over Bellary damaging houses and crops. With the exception of an unusual rise in the Tungabhadra in July 1882, the district was free from serious floods till 1924.

There were furious floods in the Tungabhadra during the last week of July 1924. Considerable damage was caused to irrigation channels. Harapanahalli, Bellary and Hospet taluks were much affected. The dam across the Tungabhadra has been a flood moderator. In fact, in 1961, when nearly four lakhs of cusecs of water were discharged from the sluices, no damage occurred anywhere on the banks. In the last week of September 1966, the Hagari river was in spate as a result of heavy downpours of rain in the district. A country boat called 'harigolu' in the district, plying in the flooded river near Raravi in Siruguppa taluk, carrying 28 persons, sank and the tragedy resulted in the death of 11 persons. When this river was again in flood in the last week of November of the same year, 12 persons of a village were washed away, 9 of whom were rescued. In December 1966, 595 sheep of a value of over Rs. 22,000 and foodgrains and clothes worth about Rs. 6,600 and a number of huts were washed away by the swift currents of the flooded Devasamudra *nallah*.

Irrigation

The uncertainty of a well-distributed rainfall has high-lighted the importance of artificial methods of irrigation. The practice of irrigating the fields for growing paddy, sugarcane, bananas, etc., is not altogether a new innovation in the field of agriculture. Several channels were constructed by the Vijayanagar kings on both sides of the Tungabhadra to irrigate lands close to the river. About 14,000 acres on the right side of the river were being so irrigated. Among other sources of irrigation, tanks irrigated about 16,000 acres and roughly an equal area was fed by wells and other sources. When compared to the total area of 15.2 lakhs under cultivation, the irrigated area was very meagre. It is

needless to say that the district was exposed to famines and scarcity conditions which were frequent in this district and the other contiguous district of Raichur. A new era in irrigated agriculture dawned when in 1953 the Tungabhadra Dam was completed. The irrigation potentialities created under the Right Bank Canal of the Project and the various developmental activities initiated and followed up by the Tungabhadra Board and the Department of Agriculture, have yielded good cumulative results. There has been a considerable increase in the area irrigated over the past decade. Whereas in 1960-61 the total area irrigated by different sources was 1,07,210 acres, it had risen to 1,81,336 acres by 1970-71. The main sources of irrigation in the district and the area irrigated under each source as in 1969-70 are shown in the statement given below:

Source of Irrigation	*Extent in acres*
I. MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS	
(a) Tungabhadra Right Bank Low Level Canal	73,797
Tungabhadra Right Bank High Level Canal ..	18,000
(b) Bhadra Project . .	10,000
(c) Vijayanagar Channel	17,619
II. MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS:	
(a) Hagaribommanahalli Project	7,350
(b) Gondabommanahalli Project . ..	5,247
III. MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES:	
(a) Well Irrigation	23,150
(b) Old Tanks (both major and minor) ..	18,057
(c) New Tanks	5,113
(d) Lift Irrigation Works	2,150
(e) Pickups and Anicuts	253
Total ..	1,81,336

The percentage of area irrigated to the total cultivated area is roughly 10 and this percentage is likely to go up when the area under the Tungabhadra Project, lift irrigation projects and other sources are fully developed. The crop-wise areas irrigated for the year 1968-69 (the year for which the data are available) are as follows:—

Major Crops		*Extent in Acres*
Rice	..	62,762
Sugarcane	..	26,198
Groundnut	..	13,366
Jowar	..	11,047
Bajra	..	9,896
Maize	..	10,396
Coconut	..	1,735
Other Crops	..	10,018
Total	..	1,45,438

There are a number of tanks in the district, but in most of them, the supply of water diminishes rapidly or fails entirely soon after the end of the rainy season. It is of interest to note that no tanks have been constructed in the river basins in the district. All the tanks are isolated, being constructed across *hallas*. The total number of minor tanks in the district is 170 with a total ayacut of 10,013 acres. There are in all 22 major tanks with an ayacut of 8,600 acres. The major tanks are found in Hadagalli, Harapanahalli, Kudligi and Sandur taluks. **Tanks**

There are in the district some old tanks having an appreciable ayacut. The Daroji tank in Sandur taluk, the Kamalapur tank in Hospet taluk, the Danayakanakere (tank) near Hospet and the Harapanahalli-Doddakere are among such tanks. Practically there are no tanks having an ayacut of more than 600 acres. Many of the tanks are silted up and some of the smaller ones have been entirely out of order. The area irrigated by tanks is large in Kudligi taluk, where the topography lends itself for the construction of reservoirs.

In most of the places in the district where there are no canals or tanks, irrigation wells are the only source for irrigation. In all, there were 2,174 irrigation wells in the district as in 1961 of which 824 were not in use. Out of the total number, 1,443 were classified as masonry irrigation wells. By October 1968, the total number of wells had gone up to 7.711. The cost of constructing these irrigation wells varies from place to place. **Wells**

The following is the distribution of wells and the extent irrigated among the different taluks of the district as in the year 1968 :—

Taluk	*Total No. of wells*	*Area irrigated in hectares*	*Area irrigated per well in hectares*
Bellary ..	1,074	942	1.96
Hadagalli ..	1,066	1,311	1.64
Harapanahalli ..	1,012	677	1.13
Hospet ..	698	989	1.74
Kudligi ..	1,844	2,560	1.62
Mallapuram ..	489	813	1.95
Sandur ..	1,141	1,650	2.01
Siruguppa ..	387	426	2.33
Total ..	7,711	9,368	1.22

Kudligi has the largest number of wells in the district, followed by Sandur, Bellary and Hadaglli taluks in that order. These four taluks together possess about 66 per cent of the total number of wells, while Kudligi taluk alone claims about 24 per cent. Siruguppa taluk has the least number of wells in the district. This might be attributed to the fact that the taluk is having channel irrigation from the Tungabhadra river. The average area irrigated per well comes to about 1.22 hectares. In a very few places, notably at Chikkajogihalli, bores have been put to existing wells to obtain additional supplies of water.

The sub-soil water in areas of black soil lies at a great depth and beneath the stratum of limestone which so often underlies the regada, in the loose black earth, the wells have to be expensively revetted to keep their sides from falling in. In order to meet the requirements of the cultivators and to popularise well irrigation, the Government and other institutional agencies have been advancing loans to the raiyats on easy terms. The sources of finance and the number of wells as in 1969-70 are given below :—

Sources of Finance	*No. of Wells*
Private Sources	4,961
Liberalisation Loan Scheme	1,082
Land Development Bank	730
Local Development Work and Community Development funds	503
Taccavi loans	264
Co-operative Societies	2
Others	169
Total ..	7,711

It is clear that more than 50 per cent of the total number of wells have been constructed by the cultivators out of their own resources or borrowing from private sources. It was in 1961 that the Government began to assist the cultivators by giving loans under Liberalised Loan Scheme. Since then, there has been a gradual increase in the total number of wells sunk as could be seen from the statement given below:—

Year of construction	*Wells sunk*
Prior to 1960	4,447
1961	159
1962	273
1963	424
1964	517
1965	339
1966	372
1967	401
1968	516
Not stated	108

The Land Development Banks have taken up the construction of irrigation wells since November 1965. The total amounts spent by these banks since the inception of the scheme are given below :

Year	*Amount spent*
	Rs.
1965–66	2,94,860
1966–67	7,51,370
1967–68	17,10,635
1968–69	9,32,750
1969–70 (Upto February)	3,16,245

The water is lifted to the surface by manual labour, Kapile and Persian wheel through the help of bullock power, pumpsets fitted with oil engines or electrically operated engines. The traditional types of water-lifting devices are giving way to modern devices. There were 315 oil engine pumpsets and 3,161 electric pumpsets in the district in 1968. In Kudligi, Harapanahalli and Sandur taluks, Kapile has been predominant, while Kudligi accounts for the largest number of electric pumpsets and Harapanahalli for oil engine pumpsets. The following statement shows the total number of irrigation pumpsets energised by the Mysore State Electricity Board in the various taluks of the district upto the end of January 1970:—

Taluk		*No. of pumpsets energised*
Bellary	..	516
Hadagalli	..	615
Harapanahalli	..	274
Hospet	..	719
Kudligi	..	1,109
Mallapuram	..	224
Sandur	..	609
Siruguppa	..	153
Total	..	4,219

Nearly 50 per cent of the 5,441 wells for which the area has been reported are used for raising two crops, while less than 20 per cent of the wells are utilised for getting three crops, as shown below:

Wells used for taking		*Number of Wells*
One crop	..	1,801
Two crops	..	2,596
Three crops	..	1,044
Total	..	5,441

Canals

Even prior to the construction of the giant dam across the river Tungabhadra, there were many canals taking off from the river. The tradition regarding them is that they were all built by an officer (Dannayaka) of king Krishnadeva Raya (A.D. 1509-1530) called Mudda to help the cultivators. Before the river touches Raichur district, there are no anicuts. For the next 194 miles, *i.e.*, in the districts of Raichur and Bellary of Mysore State and Kurnool district in Andhra Pradesh, there are 18 anicuts. There were eight anicuts put up across the river at eight points in Bellary district at Valvapur, Hosakote, Hosur, Thurttu, Ramasagar, Kampli, Siruguppa and Desanur. The first two anicuts, *viz.*, Valvapur anicut (Basavanna Channel) and Hosakote anicut (Raya Channel) were submerged in the Tungabhadra Reservoir and the two channels drawn from them are being fed directly from the Tungabhadra Reservoir. The following table gives particulars of the ten anicuts :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Anicut*	*Name of Channel*	*Length of Channel (in miles and furlongs)*	*Ayacut (in acres)*	*Remarks*
			Hospet taluk		
1.	Valvapur	Basavanna	9.0	2,230—57)	Are fed directly from T.B. Reservoir.
2.	Hosakote	Raya	17.4	4,981—42)	
3.	Hosur	Hulgi	3.1-1/2	1,229—19	
4.	"	Kalaghatta	4.1	566—69	Drainage channel
5.	Thurttu	Thurtha	10.2	2,293—33	
6.	Ramasagar	Ramasagar	9.4	1,626—65	
7.	Kampli	Kampli	14.3	1,600—00	
8.	"	Belagodhal	7.0	329—18	Drainage channel
			Total ..	18,275—74	
			Siruguppa taluk		
9.	Siruguppa	Siruguppa	12.1	2,026—00	
10.	Desanur	Desanur	6.2	1,268—10	
			Total ..	3,294—00	
			GRAND TOTAL ..	21,569—74	

These embankments, just like masonry walls, were thrown across the river Tungabhadra at certain places in order to raise the level of water in the river without actually involving considerable water-spread and to divert the river water into the channels. It is seen that they were constructed with the locally available huge boulders placed one over te other without any mortar or cement and cleverly joined together making a masonry wall across the river. The boulders were sometimes cut into rectangular shapes and joined together with iron hooks (Siruguppa anicut) so as to keep them in position. In some cases stone clamps and paggs are also used to bind these boulders together. They have been rendered water-tight by the silt which has collected in their crevices. These anicuts (except Valvapur and Thurttu) follow a zig-zag or diagonal alignment and are joined to the several small islands or to the ledges of rocks that are found in the river. There is a proposal before the Government to get all these channels remodelled so as to assure the cultivators a continuous supply of water. In 1905, the total area irrigated by them was 13,200 acres in Hospet taluk and 2,300 acres in Bellary taluk. According to the old Gazetteer of Bellary, they could not command any more land as the ground rises sharply away from

the river. Engineers have since made many improvements in them, such as supplying them with head sluices, devising means to check their tendency to silt, and so on. The position has been improved as could be seen from the above table. The total area irrigated by them is 18,276 acres in Hospet taluk and 3,294 acres in Siruguppa taluk which has been in existence since 1929 only.

The Raya channel which takes off from the main river is one of the important channels among these series; "Great sense and ingenuity are displayed in the selection of the line so that the level of this channel should be preserved above that of the bed of the tank, and to effect this the line is carried along the side of a range of low hills at a considerable height above the valley below. The work is in some places excavated in solid rock and in others it is embanked with stone plastered with chunam and backed with earth", says Major Henderson in his Report on Important Public Works for 1852.

The Turttu anicut is about a mile above the ruins of the old city of Vijayanagar. It was probably built to supply water to its gardens. The name Turttu means 'swift' as the channel which takes off from it runs at a great speed. It is constructed with the same ingenuity as the Raya channel. Much silt has been accumulated and it requires remodelling. The Ramasagar anicut is nearly opposite to Bukkasagar village and runs diagonally across the river for about a mile. The Siruguppa anicut is opposite to Kenchanagudda and it appears to have been built in seven different sections across the seven streams into which the river is here divided by rocks and islands.

Apart from the Tungabhadra river, there are several perennial streams in the district which have been put to irrigational use and these are the Hagari, Madihalla, Teligihalla, Hirehalla, Urahalla and Thippapurahalla. Generally, the irrigation of fields is done by flow irrigation and where this is not feasible, lift irrigation is adopted by making use of the *yatha*.

Hagari-bommanahalli Project

An earthen embankment of 5,850 feet long and 50 feet high has been put across the river Chikka Hagari, about three furlongs south-west of Malvi village in Kudligi taluk, at a total cost of Rs. 250 lakhs. It was designed to impound 2,000 M. cft. water with a water-spread of over 3,341 acres. This is called Hagari-bommanahalli Project. There are two canals excavated from the either end of the dam; the Left Bank Canal runs to a distance of ten miles and two furlongs and irrigates about 3,394 acres, while the Right Bank Canal goes upto 21 miles and irrigates about 3,986 acres of land. The village-wise break-up of the ayacut coming under each of the two canals is indicated in the following table:—

(Area in acres and cents)

Sl. No.	Name of Village			Left Bank Canal	Right Bank Canal
1	Malvi	..	.	57.02	339.45
2.	Heregondanahalli	..	..	491.18	440.00
3.	Hagaribommanahalli	.	.	580.79	116.04
4.	Chitrampalli	.	..	..	193.31
5.	Byhalu	..	..	..	715.22
6.	Kadlebalu	..	.	1,044.25	767.70
7.	Hiresobathi		..	608.01	649.07
8.	Badigondanahalli	.	..	..	764.97
9.	Byasidgeri	..	..	552.46	..
		Total	..	3,393.71	3,986.36

Tungabhadra Project

The most important developmental work in the Bellary district is the construction of the dam across the Tungabhadra river at Mallapuram village, three miles from Hospet town on the Guntakal-Gadag metre gauge section of the South-Central Railway. It was Sir Arthur Cotton, popularly called the irrigation wizard of the south, who first thought of harnessing the waters of the Tungabhadra, for the benefit of the people of the Rayalaseema, in 1860. The project was primarily intended for the benefit of the people residing in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Raichur. The first four districts, popularly known as the ceded districts, formed a part of the Madras presidency, while Raichur was a part of the princely State of Hyderabad. With the creation of the new State of Andhra Pradesh on 1st October 1953, the major portion of the ceded districts comprising Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and three taluks of Bellary, became a part of Andhra Pradesh while the rest of the Bellary district was merged with old Mysore State. After protracted investigations and negotiations conducted in the course of several decades, the Tungabhadra Project was formally inaugurated on the 28th February 1945 as a joint venture of the Governments of Madras and Hyderabad. The project work was carried on after the 1st October 1953 by the two Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. Since 1st November 1956, it became the concern of the two Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. It was only in 1967 that the work took the final shape. The project as a whole provides irrigation facilities to the famine areas of Bellary and Raichur districts of Mysore State and Kurnool and Anantapur districts of Andhra Pradesh. The Bellary district receives waters through the Right Bank High Level Canal and Right Bank Low Level Canal.

This multipurpose project consists of one storage dam, three canals and six power stations. The dam is a medium-sized, straight gravity one, the main dam across the river being in masonry, 5,712 feet in length, of which 2,300 feet in the middle constitutes the spill-way with 500 feet of earthen and 1,527 feet of composite sections on the left side. The maximum height of the dam over the deepest foundation is 162 feet. The width of the dam at the base is 93.50 feet, tapering off to the top to a road-way width of 22 feet. The reservoir formed by the construction of the dam spreads within the gorge and makes a vast sheet of water extending over an area of 146 square miles. The gross storage capacity of the reservoir is 133 T.M.C. ft., the live storage being 130.7 T.M.C. ft. above the minimum draw down level of 1,550 at mean sea level. The total cost of the dam, inclusive of all works, was about Rs. 120 crores. The total potential created by the project according to the available data falls short of the targetted potential of 12 lakh acres by about 2 lakh acres. The project is expected to increase the annual food production by over five lakhs of tons and the production of commercial crops by about nine lakhs of tons. Though the direct yield on capital is expected to be small, the net addition to national income will be over Rs. 20 crores per annum.

The project is being looked after by the Tungabhadra Board with the representatives of the Government of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. The Tungabhadra Board deals with all works connected with the project which are common to both the States. The other works within the territories of the respective States and benefiting them exclusively are being executed and maintained by the concerned States themselves. The reservoir at its full level has submerged lands lying (upto plus 1,633 contour) in the districts of Bellary, Raichur and Dharwar. It affected about 30,000 persons living in 5,944 houses belonging to 41 villages, the extent of the area of the lands affected being 44,972 acres. So, fresh lands were acquired and the affected persons were rehabilitated at a total cost of about Rs. 3,06,91,500 up to the end of 1958. The following statements show the names of villages affected by the waterspread of the Tungabhadra Reservoir and the area submerged in each village in Bellary district as also the new rehabilitation centres started :—

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Names of villages affected in Bellary District by the waterspread of the Tungabhadra Reservoir.

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Area affected inclusive of Govt. land in acres	Sl. No.	Name of Village	Area affected inclusive of Govt. land in acres
1	2	3	1	2	3
1.	Kuradagadda ..	1,570	23.	Varadapura ..	204
2.	Basapuram ..	1,392	24.	Kombli ..	422
3.	Gowripuram ..	1,069	25.	Enigi ..	345
4.	Anaveri ..	1,406	26.	Hakandi ..	159
5.	Arelihalli ..	539	27.	Nowli ..	39
6.	Tarehalli ..	690	28.	Danapur ..	83
7.	Anipinakatta ..	1,202	29.	Vyasanakere ..	91
8.	Narayanadevarakeri	3,744	30.	Ankasamudra ..	180
9.	Benakapura ..	854	31.	Venkatapura ..	128
10.	Bellahunisi ..	4,670	32.	Muddapura ..	36
11.	Muthukur ..	3,538	33.	Kotnakal ..	41
12.	Kittanur ..	3,668	34.	Hiresobati ..	212
13.	Rameshwarabandi ..	2,318	35.	Sovenahalli ..	210
14.	Seeganahalli ..	1,704	36.	Enigibasapur ..	119
15.	Bannigola .	1,793	37.	Jambunathanahalli ..	10
16.	Bachigondanahalli ..	2,077	38.	Thimmalapur ..	2
17.	Anandevanahalli ..	2,486	39.	Hosakote ..	132
18.	Basarakodu ..	1,437	40.	Jodi Thimmasandra	509
19.	Tambrahalli ..	1,703	41.	Mallapuram ..	405
20.	Marabbihal ..	1,040			
21.	Hampasagara ..	1,193		Total ..	44,972
22.	Kalvi ..	1,531			

Names of rehabilitation colonies for people of villages submerged in the waterspread of the Tungabhadra Reservoir

1. Tambrahalli North
2. Chintrapalli North
3. Nagenahalli
4. Chintrapalli South
5. Basarakodu
6. Arlahalli and Kurdagadda Colony
7. Anandevanahalli Colony in Kadalbal limits.
8. Kittanur
9. Devalapuram
10 Hagaribommanahalli Weavers' Colony.
11. East Kalvi
12. West Kalvi
13. Thimmalapuram

14. Rameshwarabandi
15. Malapanagudi
16. Seeganahalli East
17. Krishnapuram
18. Bennigola
19. Tambrahalli West
20. Hanumanhalli
21. Nakrahal
22. Seeganahalli West
23. Pinjar Hegdal Colony
24. Byasidgeri
25. Hampasagar Colony at the 11th mile.
26. Bachigondanahalli Colony No. 1
27. Hampapatnam
28. Lokapanahola
29. Devagondanahalli
30. Anandevanahalli in B. G. Halli limits.
31. Ladakambhavi
32. Marabbihal
33. Bikkisara
34. Muthukur
35. Halthimmalapura
36. Mariammanahalli central Colory
37. Hagaribommanahalli central Colony
38. Danapur
39. Kariganur
40. Telingoli
41. Madalaghatta
42. Bachigondanahalli Colony No. 2
43. Ankli
44. Hakandi
45. Varadapuram
46. Marabbihal
47. Enigi
48. Chilagodu
49. Hampasagar Colony at the 66th mile.

The right side canals of the project serve the States of both Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. Of the two canals on the right side, the Low-Level Canal is 217 miles long. A length of the first thirteen miles and 570 feet of the canal is known as the Power Canal and is entirely meant for generating power at Hampi. The head discharge of the Power Canal is 2,500 cusecs and its bed width is 74 feet. After running for a distance of about 14 miles, the canal drops from a height of 110 feet near the Hampi ruins to generate power, and then enters the Gundalakere valley, being called from here the Low-Level Canal. The canal flows with a head discharge of 1,800 cusecs in a bed width of 72 feet providing water to lands located in 80 villages of Siruguppa taluk, 32 villages of Bellary taluk and 10 villages of Hospet taluk. The canal in its first six miles crosses high ridges and low valleys in close succession by deep rock cuts and high embankments, after skirting round with side-walling on the left for nearly a mile along the slope of the hill. After crossing two deep ravines by concrete aqueducts, it pierces finally the high ridge by a tunnel known as the Ramasagara tunnel which is 1,106 feet long. This tunnel was taken up as a measure for avoiding deep cutting of about 98 feet in hard rock. The finished section of the tunnel is 16 feet wide and 17 feet and 3 inches high and is horse-shoe shaped. It has been designed to carry a discharge of 1,800 cusecs of water. The most important the lands

major work on the canal is the aqueduct over the Hagari river at the 75th mile of the canal which is located at about 13 miles from Bellary city. This biggest masonry structure of about 2,827 feet in length was built on wells founded on the sandy bed of the Hagari. It consists of two compartments of 12 feet in width each, the right compartment being used as inspection track. The canal is intended to irrigate 92,345 acres in Mysore State and 1,48,725 acres in Andhra Pradesh. The entire area of 92,345 acres in Mysore State limits is in Bellary district.

The other canal on the right side known as the High Level Canal takes off from the head sluices of the dam. It is a seasonal canal with a head discharge capacity of 4,000 cusecs of water. It passes by the side of the Sandur range of hills, touches Hospet town, cuts a range of hills by means of deep cuttings, negotiates the valleys by small aqueducts and finally emerges out of the hill by means of a tunnel, which is 2,050 feet long, at Mallapuram. It then skirts the Daroji range of hills. At this stage it passes through a tunnel which is 2,546 feet in length and 22 feet in diameter. It is of horse-shoe type, designed to carry 3,595 cusecs of water. As it enters the plains of Bellary it crosses two branches of the Hagari river by two long aqueducts. After passing some distance, it cuts the Uravakonda ridge and drops into the Pennar river from a height of 250 feet, thus creating a potential for the development of power. The canal is 122 miles long of which 69 miles are in Bellary district. The total irrigable area under its command is 3,88,300 acres, of which an extent of 2,00,000 acres of dry-*cum*-wet area is in Bellary district which is spread over four taluks of Hospet, Sandur, Siruguppa and Bellary. There are, in all, 18 distributaries under this canal providing water to Bellary, Hospet, Siruguppa and Sandur taluks. It was expected to create an irrigation potential of 1,99 534 acres by the end of 1970-71. The taluk-wise ayacut under the High-Leval Canal is as follows :—

			Acres
1.	Bellary taluk	..	1,81,455
2.	Hospet taluk	..	12,731
3.	Siruguppa taluk	..	4,248
4.	Sandur taluk	..	1,041
	Total	..	1,99,535

Distributaries There are about eleven distributaries and 48 direct pipes to feed the ayacut area under the Low-Level Canal in Mysore State. The total length of major distributaries is 88 miles and five furlongs and that of minor distributaries 29 miles and one-and-a-half furlongs and the length of direct pipes is 695 miles. The longest of these distributaries is Bagewadi distributary which runs for a

distance of 19 miles and three furlongs from the Low-Level Canal. It carries 138.42 cusecs of water at its head and irrigates 14,339 acres of land. Out of this area, an extent of 5,887 acres is under perennial irrigation, 2,021 acres under wet irrigation and 6,431 acres under dry-*cum*-wet irrigation. There are 27 sub-distributaries to the main distributary, with 19 dry-*cum*-wet blocks, 19 wet blocks and 24 perennial blocks so arranged for purposes of irrigation. The shortest distributary is Muddapuram distributary which is about two miles and six furlongs in length. It irrigates an area of 3,166 acres, comprising 2,413 acres of dry-*cum*-wet irrigation and 753 acres of wet irrigation. It carries 29 cusecs of water and has a bed width of 11 feet.

There are about 18 distributaries under the Right Bank High Level Canal to irrigate an area of two lakh acres in Mysore State. The distributary No 7, which is the longest distributary, runs for a distance of about 23 miles. Distributary No. 5 is the shortest distributary running for a length of only two furlongs.

Irrigation management

There is one division, *viz*., No. 6 Canal Division, created under the Mysore Irrigation Act, 1965, which is entrusted with the work of management and of regulating the distribution of water at the outlet points of distributaries. Three sub-divisions under the control of the Main Canal Division have also been created to assist it in this work. A calculated quantum of water is let out in the main canal after the irrigation engineers work out the details of actual requirement and such other details. The total quantity of water let out in each canal for the last five years was as under :—

(*In M.Cft*).

Year	*Power Canal*	*Low Level Canal*	*High Level Canal*
1965-66	68,690	49,649	
1966-67	72,161	47,694	5,064
1967-68	74,042	54 698	16,275
1968-69	79,705	52,550	23,416
1969-70	71,871	51,647	20,327

As stated earlier, only the required quantum of water is let out in each distributary according to the needs of localisation plan. There is a Section Officer assisted by a crew of Lakers, Sowdies and Work Inspectors, who is responsible for equitable distribution of water among the raiyats under that particular distributary. There are control points constructed suitably, across the distributary and sub-distributaries for this purpose, based on the requirement of the ayacut. The internal distribution of water beyond the outlet points rests with the ayacutdars.

Irrigation methods

Application of water to the land in such a way that a reasonable proportion of the root zone of the plant is moistened is of utmost importance. Different kinds of soils cannot be expected to react all in the same manner to irrigation. Therefore, several methods are pursued according to the nature of the soil and the sources of irrigation. Wild flooding was mainly practised for quite a long period. With the advent of improved methods, the farmers in the area began to practise controlled irrigation. It is necessary to have in mind important factors like the slope of the land, crops to be irrigated, water supply and the ability of the soil to absorb and hold water before adopting a particular kind of irrigation. The methods that are practised in Bellary district are (1) Contour Irrigation or Contour Ditch Irrigation, (2) Furrow Irrigation and (3) Bed and Furrow System of Irrigation. In the Contour system, the advantage of the naturally existing contour and the gradient of the land are fully availed of. The Furrow Irrigation Method is one of the improved methods of irrigation. It is mostly followed for growing crops like sugarcane, chillies, brinjal, tomato, etc. This can be followed in all kinds of soils irrespective of the topography of the land. In the Bed and Furrow System, the water is turned off from the head-ditch into one border-strip or more depending upon the volume of water available for irrigation in the head-ditch. The water virtually 'walks' over the plots instead of running (flowing with velocity) and there is no danger of soil erosion. Thus, in this system of irrigation there is good control of water.

Controlled flooding from field ditches along the contour of the lands allows the water to flood down the slope between the field ditches without forming ridges which restrict its movement. Of the several methods of irrigation, the one that is popular in the district is the bed and furrow system. The use of cattle power, seed drills and inter-cultivation with locally made implements can be accommodated with ease in the bed and furrow system. Moreover, large volume of water could be easily handled by a single irrigator. The optimum width and length of the beds under the bed and furrow system is 5′-7′ and 50′-100′, respectively. It has been demonstrated with success at the Agricultural Research Station, Siruguppa, that one irrigator could with ease irrigate between 0·25 to 0·50 cusecs of water under this system of irrigation. However, experience has shown that it is desirable to adopt an integrated method of the several systems of irrigation.

In order to make use of the available water judiciously so that the waters of the canal are used to grow crops in as large an area as possible, a unique system of irrigation called Patch Irrigation is practised in the Tungabhadra Project area. Under this system, three types of irrigation are being followed by localising lands in the ayacut area for different cropping patterns—

(1) perennial irrigation with water being made available for about eleven months in a year to grow two crops like paddy, sugarcane or garden crops (with a duty of 60 acres per cusec of water), (2) wet irrigation with water being given for about 5½ months in a year to grow mainly one crop of paddy (with a duty of 50 acres per cusec of water) and (3) dry-*cum*-wet or light irrigation with water being given for 5½ months to grow millets under irrigated conditions—such as jowar, bajra, ragi, etc. (with a duty of 160 acres per cusec of water). The latter two types of irrigation are mutually exclusive as the distributaries are so arranged that they can either irrigate wet blocks or dry-*cum*-wet blocks with the allotted quantity of water but not both at the same time, so that the seasons for the wet blocks and dry-*cum*-wet blocks have to be different.

All these three types of irrigation are practised under the Right Bank Low Level Canal, under the Right Bank High Level Canal the entire ayacut being localised for growing dry-*cum*-wet crops only. This practice is prevailing here because of two reasons. Firstly, the quantity of water allowed in this canal is far less than that of the Low Level Canal and, secondly, water is allowed only for about six months in a year. Some of the cultivators are showing greater inclination to grow paddy even in dry-*cum*-wet blocks as paddy crop gives them a good return. In view of this, the supply of water for khariff crops in dry-*cum*-wet blocks has been extended to 15th November in a year instead of stopping it on 15th October. This has slightly altered the whole system of cropping pattern. But, thanks to the introduction of hybrid and high-yielding varieties of crops which have caught the imagination of farmers and enabled them to follow the pattern strictly.

Use of water

Use of water calls for particular skill, especially in black soil areas. The farmers are not yet accustomed to modern irrigation practices. Night-time irrigation is not still popular and some times the water is allowed to go waste for more than ten hours in a day resulting in insufficient supply of water to the lands situated at the tail end. Added to this, the farmers did not construct the feed-channels and water-courses in their respective lands even after a long time the water was allowed in the main canals. Considering all aspects of the situation, the Government of Mysore have undertaken the construction of not only distributaries, sub-distributaries or direct pipes and water-courses, but also feed-channels to the last survey number of the ayacut. The Low Level Canal was provided with its full quota of distributaries and water-courses by the end of 1954 and feed-channels by the end of 1962. This work relating to the High Level Canal was taken up in 1965 and it is expected that it would be completed by the

end of June 1972. The table given below shows particulars pertaining to the use of the Tungabhadra waters in Bellary district as at the end of March 1969 :—

(*Area in Acres*)

	Low Level Canal			*Total*	*High Level Canal*	*Grand Total*
	Perennial	*Wet*	*Dry-cum-Wet*		*Dry-cum-Wet*	
Net command area.	15,330	17,979	58,546	91,855	1,99,540	2,91,395
Area actually developed and provided with water.	15,330	17,979	58,125	91,834	58,609	1,50,043
Area brought under irrigation.	..	..	.	73,797	18,000	91,797
Area actually cultivated.	13,733	15,155	28,234	57,122	18,000	75,122

In addition to the above, the area localised and developed under the old Vijayanagara channels was 13,368 acres and under the Bhadra Project in Harapanahalli taluk it was 4,628 acres.

Localisation

Localisation, which means delimitation of areas as dry, wet, and perennial blocks in the irrigable tract, is an important feature of the Tungabhadra Project. The main purpose of localisation is to extend the benefits of the canal water to as many villages as possible so that the people in these villages are protected against famines. So the entire area is divided into blocks consisting of even and fertile lands of dry ayacut and a balancing area of wet ayacut depending upon the discharge of water in the distributary, the nature of soil, water drainage, etc. The area to be localised was first jointly inspected by the Public Works Department, the Department of Agriculture and the Revenue Department and later on the areas were earmarked. The taluk-wise distribution of the area irrigated under the Tungabhadra Project and the type of localisation adopted as in 1968-69 are as follows :—

Low-Level Canal

(*Unit : Area in acres*)

Type of Irrigation	*Hospet*	*Bellary*	*Siruguppa*	*Total*
		Sugarcane		
Perennial .	3,075	1,150	4,360	8,585
Dry-*cum*-Wet .	28	37	9	74
Wet ..	4	4	.	8
Total	3,107	1,191	4,569	8,667
		Paddy		
Perennial	2,491	1,466	10,251	14,208
Dry-*cum*-Wet ..	275	1,085	270	1,630
Wet	599	4,389	9,835	14,823
Total ..	3,365	6,940	20,356	30,661
		Other Crops		
Perennial .	188	21	68	277
Dry-*cum*-Wet .	1,258	3,964	13,357	18,579
Wet .	111	118	337	566
Total .	1,557	4,103	13,762	19,422
		All Crops		
Prennial .	5,754	2,637	14,679	23,070
Dry-*cum*-Wet	1,561	5,086	13,636	20,283
Wet .	714	4,511	10,172	15,397
Total ..	8,029	12,234	38,487	58,750

The extent of lands cultivated in the Tungabhadra Project area in Bellary district was 76,750 acres and the total area under cultivation in the district was about 14.80 lakh acres in 1968-69. The Tungabhadra Project irrigates nearly 50 per cent of the total irrigated land in the district. Paddy accounts for over 50 per cent of the cultivated area under the Low Level Canal, Siruguppa taluk alone having about 33 per cent. About 15 per cent of the cultivated area is under sugarcane, a major part of which lies in Siruguppa and Hospet taluks.

Land development

After providing field channels to each survey number, creating thereby irrigation potential in real terms, it becomes necessary to level the lands so as to make them fit for irrigation. Lands in Bellary district have usually slopes varying

from one per cent to three per cent and in some cases even five per cent. The bullock power in the district is not adequate to level these lands and tractors are also being used for this purpose. The cost of levelling the lands including removal of shrubs and tonning up of the fertility after levelling is estimated to be about Rs. 220 per acre for lands with slopes from 0.5 per cent to one per cent and Rs. 320 for those lands with above one per cent and upto two per cent. Many of the cultivators do not have enough funds to meet the cost of levelling their lands. Therefore, the State Land Development Bank initiated a scheme in 1967-68 to help them by advancing money against mortgage of lands. The Agricultural Refinance Corporation agreed to take 75 per cent of the total value of special development debentures floatd by the State Land Development Bank, the rest being taken by the State Government directly under this scheme. Long term credit for reclamation and development of land is given to farmers.

The agency to implement the scheme at the taluk-level is the Primary Land Development Bank. According to the programme of the Bank, it was proposed to help develop 75,000 acres of land under the Tungabhadra Right Bank Canal in Siruguppa, Bellary, Hospet and Sandur taluks of the district in about five years by advancing Rs. 144.40 lakhs. In October 1970, this proposal was revised. According to the revised proposal, it is programmed to develop 32,300 acres of land at an estimated cost of Rs. 86.95 lakhs over a period of three years. All lands which are localised under dry-*cum*-wet block are being developed by following contour border-strip method and those that are localised for wet and perennial irrigation are being developed according to the type of irrigation followed. The Primary Land Development Banks in each taluk help the cultivators by advancing loans. The scale of finance varies, according to the slope of the land, from Rs. 230 to Rs. 310 per acre along with Rs. 50 for clearing deep-rooted weeds like *hariyali*, shrubs, etc. Loan for redemption of old debts is limited to Rs. 100 per acre. The farmer who receives the loan is obliged to follow the technical plan wherein particulars of items of work to be undertaken are indicated while developing the land. The year-wise progress of the scheme since its inception is indicated below :—

Sl. No.	*Year*	*Amount disbursed (in Rs.)*	*Area covered (in acres)*
1.	1967—68	28,590—00	332—70
2.	1968—69	3,04,559—50	2,120—63
3.	1969—70	8,10,164—50	5,129—81
4.	1970—71	22,20,938—00	9,156—36
	Total ..	33,64,252—00	16,739—50

In addition to the above, an extent of 17,223 acres of land was levelled by resorting to bullock power and other means during the same period.

Soil conservation in water-sheds of the Tungabhadra Project

The Soil Conservation Scheme in the water-sheds of the Tungabhadra Project was taken up for implementation during the year 1962-63. According to this scheme, the soil conservation works, which are executed on water-shed basis, consist of bringing agricultural lands under contour bunding as per the provisions of the Mysore Land Improvement Act, 1961, and afforestation of barren lands and highly degraded forests. The organisation for the implementation of the scheme consists of the personnel drawn from Agriculture and Forest Departments. They are subjected to the administrative control of the Director of Agriculture in view of the fact that a major portion of the catchment consists of agricultural lands. Aerial photographs for an area of 4,000 sq. miles have been taken in areas which are considered to be more vulnerable. Depending upon the intensity of erosion, the whole catchment area of the Tungabhadra Project has been divided into ten sub-catchments. The deep black soils present great difficulties in operating conservation measures. As such, soil conservation works involving great engineering skill are not undertaken. Instead, dry agronomical soil conservation measures are introduced.

The afforestation units not only bring fresh lands under forest but also protect them against cattle and fire till they are handed over to the State Forest Department for maintenance. By the end of 1969, an area of about 9,294 acres was covered under afforestation work in this district.

From the sedimentation survey of the Tungabhadra Reservoir carried out by the Director, Engineering Research Station, Krishnarajasagar, under the Fundamental and Basic Research Programme sponsored by the Government of India, it is seen that an extent of 4,10,500 acre-feet of silt has accumulated in the reservoir. The loss in capacity of the reservoir due to siltation is 377.29 acre-feet per 100 sq. miles of water-shed area per year on an average. Compared with the original capacity, the total loss was estimated to be about 13.49 per cent over a period of ten years. Greater importance is therefore attached to soil conservation measures. The Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation, Government of India, has so far surveyed an area of about 5,50,000 acres in Harapanahalli and Hadagalli taluks. The Director, Central Engineering Research Station, Krishnarajasagar, Mysore, has prepared a scheme for establishment of 14 silt observation sites in the catchment of the Tungabhadra River Valley Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.5 lakhs.

There is also another scheme for reconditioning of fields for contour border strip. The main objectives of the scheme are maximum utilisation of irrigational potential, reconditioning of lands for receiving irrigation water under various conservation and irrigation methods and educating the farmers in the use of water, land drainage system, use of fertilisers and plant protection materials, etc.

Reclamation

Under the Land Reclamation Scheme, waste lands and saline and alkaline lands have to be reclaimed. A Land Utilisation Survey of Government waste lands was taken up under the Third Five-Year Plan by allotting Rs. 24,000 for the purpose. It was estimated that an extent of 34,000 acres of such waste lands could be brought under cultivation. Some of the lands which were once under cultivation, have gone out of cultivation particularly in the irrigated areas of the district due to water logging and development of alkalinity or acidity. It is stated that about 4,000 acres of land have gone out of cultivation owing to the development of alkalinity. These tracts are mostly found in Hospet, Siruguppa and Bellary taluks. Therefore, it is proposed to reclaim such soils by using chemicals, opening of good drainages, breaking the hard clods of black cotton soils and creating an easy way for percolation of water and also recommending salt-resistant crops to be grown on such affected lands. It is also proposed to reclaim both waste lands and lands affected by alkalinity and acidity by giving a subsidy of Rs. 50 per acre to those raiyats who undertake the work according to the scheme. In 1970, an area of about 92 acres was reclaimed under waste land reclamation and about 86 acres under saline and alkaline soil reclamation. Demonstration plots in order to show the methods adopted in reclaiming saline and alkaline lands are being laid out on the affected lands. It is stated that the trend towards water logging and salinity in the irrigated tracts of the district is on the increase and this has made the Department of Agriculture to pay increasing attention to this aspect.

Regional Soil and Water Management Pilot Project

A pilot project for soil and water management in Bellary district was taken up in the Tungabhadra Project area of the district under USAID in 1969. It has two phased programmes for implementing its objectives, firstly making an intensive study of the physical conditions, indentification of the problems and needs as also development of a detailed plan of action to meet such needs and secondly, assisting the land-owners and cultivators in applying the practices and measures rcommended as also evaluating the results obtained. The accepted practice will be widely used in the Tungabhadra Project area. There is one Irrigation Engineer, one Conservation Agronomist, and one Soil Scientist working for the pilot project.

The soil under the Low Level Canal has been surveyed in an area of 26,776 acres and the land capability map of the High Level Canal has been prepared. Based on the soil temperature and its seasonal fluctuations, soils of the project area are classified as hypothermic soils having the characteristics of tropical sub-humid climate. The estimated percentage of moisture in such soils is as detailed below :—

		Per cent
1.	Surface dark brown loamy soils at 8" depth ..	17.8
2.	Sub-surface at 18" depth ..	19.48
3.	Surface dark gray clay at 8" depth ..	16.00
4.	Sub-surface at 18" depth ..	19.00

Agricultural Research Station, Hagari

The Agricultural Research Station, Hagari, is about a mile south of Hagari Railway Station on the Bellary-Guntakal section of the South-Central Railway, occupying lands in the villages of Kaggal and Paramadevanahalli of Bellary taluk. It is about ten miles away from Bellary town on the main trunk road leading to Anantapur. This agricultural station was started in 1906 with the object of finding out the water requirements for the crops grown in the black soils in the Tungabhadra ayacut. This object was modified in 1910 when water from the Hagari was found unsuitable for irrigation. The station was fully equipped in 1939 when the Dry Farming Scheme was started with the help of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. In 1943, the Dry Farming Scheme came to an end and the station started tackling problems of local cultivation, entirely financed by the State Government. The total area of the farm is 300 acres, of which 193 acres are under active cultivation. This includes 20 acres of garden land commanded by two wells which are fitted up with two oil pump sets. The rest of the area is dry. About 45 acres are under experiments and the rest under seed multiplication plots. The annual rainfall at this station is poor and precarious. The average for the past 45 years is only 20 inches. Even this meagre rainfall is very often ill-distributed, resulting in frequent crop failures. The main object of this station is, therefore, to devise means of utilising, to the best advantage, the limited rainfall received and to gather precise scientific data on the effect of the various cultural operations on the conservation of soil moisture.

The work at this station may be classified broadly into four divisions, viz., meteorological studies, agronomic research, crop improvement and microclimatic studies. In the meteorological section, a scheme known as the Co-ordinated Crop Weather Scheme is being worked out to study the effect of various meteorological factors on crop growth with a view to establish definite relationship between the meteorological factors on the one hand and the

crop performance and incidence of pests and diseases on the other. Under agronomic research, an experiment is being conducted to fix up a suitable rotation of crops in the tract.

Agricultural Research Station, Siruguppa

The Agricultural Research Station at Siruguppa, situated 1½ miles from Siruguppa town on the Siruguppa-Adoni road in the Tungabhadra Project area at a distance of 40 miles from its counterpart Gangavathi, was established in 1937 as per the recommendation made in respect of soil survey of the Tungabhadra Project area by the Agricultural Chemist of the Madras State. It is carrying out research work on irrigation under the river valley project scheme sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research since 1969. The total area of the station is about 94 acres, out of which more than 72 acres are cultivated. The average rainfall is about 760 mm., July and September being the two months of peak rainfall. The soils of the station represent the typical deep black soil which constitutes 58 per cent of soil in the project area on the Right Bank Canal. The depth of the soil is 6′ to 8′ with gypsum in the lower horizon, underlaid with disintegrated rock materials (garasu). A representative compact block of 92 acres with facilities to use the Tungabhadra waters from the old canal was selected and acquired for this agricultural station in 1937.

The station is conducting experiments, after soil analysis, having regard to the fitness of water, climate and the like. Agronomic investigations with regard to the selection of the best strains in crops with a view to securing high yield are on hand in this station. In addition, there are schemes for the evolution of better strains in cotton and cereals like jowar and navane.

Southern Regional Soil Conservation Research Sub-Station

The Southern Regional Soil Conservation Research Sub-Station, Bellary, is one of the eight soil conservation research centres which were established in December 1954, under the Soil Conservation Board, by the Union Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation. It has been under the control of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research since October 1967. It was selected as a main centre for the Co-ordinated Research Project on dry land agriculture in September 1970. The total area under its control for purposes of conducting research work is 87 hectares. It undertakes research work on soil conservation work of the black soil region, evolves suitable agronomic and mechanical measures for effective conservation of soil moisture, investigates the physical, chemical and microbiological aspects of black soils with a view to increasing the structural stability and moisture-retentive capacity and also imparts training in soil conservation. The conservation methods such as contour cultivation, strip-cropping, contour-bunding, terracing, gully-plugging, etc., have been taken up at

this centre in order to evolve suitable methods for soil and water conservation. The results of their research work are of immense value to the agriculturists of the area. Contour bunding has been proved harmful as a fairly big area is rendered unfit for cultivation under this method owing to water stagnation resulting from the low intake capacity of the soil. In its place channels, terraces and trapezodial bunds constructed on grades contour are found more suitable to this soil. Ley farming, a rotation of three years under grass and three years under cultivated crops, has been recommended in place of the application of farmyard manure or compost. The responses to fertiliser application to some of the lands have been uneconomic owing to moisture deficiency. Dry farming practises evolved at this centre have yielded encouraging results. The varieties like jowar-M-35-1 and 5-4-1, cotton—PRH 30/2, bengalgram-BG-482 and A-1 and safflower-129-3 and A-300 have been found superior to other varieties. Water that was going waste in the form of run-off from the agricultural lands has been stored in dug-out ponds and used for further irrigation. This stored water is good for both consumption and irrigation.

Seed supply

Nucleus seeds are being supplied from the agricultural research stations located at Hagari and Siruguppa. Three seed multiplication farms have been established in the district, one at Moka in Bellary taluk and the other at Gundinahole in Kudligi taluk and the third one at Byrapur in Harapanahalli taluk, where nucleus seeds are multiplied. A good number of registered seed-growers have been recognised by the Department of Agriculture. These growers have their own arrangements to multiply the foundation seed, *i.e.*, the seed produced at the farms. There is one Seed-Processing Centre at Sandur which has taken up the work of processing, bagging and supply of certified seeds to the farmers.

Agriculture School

An Agriculture School has been sanctioned by the Government to this district and this is to start functioning from 1972-73 at Kampli in Hospet taluk. The school will offer training to the farmers so as to enable them to adjust themselves to the changing conditions in the field of agriculture and also educate the sons of farmers. A philanthropist of the area, Achappa Doddabasappa, has donated an area of 134 acres for the use of the school and the Sugarcane Growers and Raiyats Association, Kampli, have donated a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 for the purpose of starting the school. Tractors, power sprayers, etc., have been purchased for the school and the development of land with the help of tractors and bulldozers is in progress.

Mechanised agriculture

There were hardly about half-a-dozen tractors in Bellary district before the advent of irrigation facilities under the Tungabhadra Project. Now, as a result of encouragement given by the Government, the number of tractors in the district has greatly increased and the demand for tractors is steadily on the

increase. The Agro-Industries Corporation is also helping the raiyats to purchase tractors on a hire-purchase basis. The various developmental activities initiated by the Tungabhadra Board have considerably helped the cultivators.

Organisation of tractor societies had been a long-felt need of the district. This became all the more necessary when the Agricultural Refinance Corporation scheme was introduced in the district; more and more tractors were brought into use for levelling the lands. Servicing and repair works of these tractors have to be attended to immediately in order to maintain the tempo of land development work. With this end in view, two Land Development Tractor Societies have been organised recently, one at Bellary and the other at Siruguppa. These societies undertake to supply tractors to the members and also to others who are in need of them, on a hire-basis. The loans sanctioned to individual raiyats for purpose of levelling their lands through Primary Land Development Banks are credited to these societies against the individual names of the loanees. The societies, in turn, take up the work of levelling and reshaping the lands of such members. It is also proposed to open service units in these societies so as to help those who own tractors. Most of the agricultural implements being used by the cultivators in general are indigenous. The implements that are in common use are the wooden plough, country seed drill, *guntaka, kolpas,* hoes and sickles. The country seed drill is locally called *kurgi* and this is used in the cultivation of cotton and groundnut. The blade harrow is used for breaking the clods. In recent years, the heavy iron plough is becoming popular. There are also some other implements which are introduced in the Tungabhadra Project area for irrigable cultivation. These are the ridger, bund former, wet land puddler, expanding cultivator and buck scraper. The table given below shows the variation in the number of agricultural implements, etc., between 1960-61 and 1966-67 :—

Sl. No.	*Implements*	1960-61	1966-67	*Variation in number*
1.	Ploughs : (i) Wooden	80,215	61,000	—19,215
	(ii) Iron	10,366	10,664	+298
2.	Carts	32,838	31,780	—1,058
3.	Sugarcane crushers (i) by power	54	215	+161
	(ii) by bullocks	566	677	+111
4.	Oil Engine pumps	225	385	+160
5.	Electric pumps	479	1,174	+695
6.	Persian wheels	336	718	+382
7.	Tractors: (i) Government	22		
	(ii) Private	76	194	+96

Agricultural practice

Agricultural practice in the district divides itself, as elsewhere, into the cultivation of wet and dry areas. In the

latter, it further varies with the nature of the land — one system being followed in the cotton-soil areas and another in the tracts covered by the red and mixed soils. Wet cultivation areas consist mainly of the tracts irrigated by the channels from the anicuts drawn across the Tungabhadra.

Once in three or four years, deep ploughing, especially in the black cotton soils, is resorted to. This not only provides ample facility for the lower soil layers to come into contact with the weathering agencies but also eradicates the deep-rooted weeds like *hariyali*. Also, the deep ploughing offers a good bed for the absorption of rain water. Immediately after the harvest, if the conditions permit, the plots are ploughed or worked with the *guntaka*. Sowing is done mostly with the country seed drill except for cotton and groundnut for which *mohas* are used. Crops are usually hand-weeded once or twice during the growth period. The inter-culture is done two to four times after which practically no operations are undertaken till the crop is finally harvested.

Rotation.—Since time immemorial, the cultivators in Bellary know the advantages of following suitable rotation of crops. Khariff jowar and bajra are grown in rotation with *togari* and groundnut. The Rabi jowar is mainly rotated with cotton and gram. *Togari* is invariably raised as a mixed crop. It is sown mixed with groundnut, jowar and bajra. Paddy is usually grown with sugarcane as a rotation crop.

Crop pattern

By and large, the crop pattern prevalent in the district closely follows the irrigation practices. Formerly dry farming was all the more predominant in the district. But in view of the increased irrigation facilities created by the Tungabhadra project in the ayacut area, the crop pattern in the district has gradually undergone some basic changes. The low priced cereals and pulses that had a dominant place in the district have yielded to superior high priced cereals and pulses. The table given below presents comparative figures of the percentage share of each crop as in 1953-54 and in 1968-69, the latest year for which the data is available :—

Crops	1953–54 (*percentage*)	1968–69 (*percentage*)
Paddy	7.2	4.2
Jowar	24.6	28.7
Bajra	5.2	4.4
Maize	..	1.1
Navane	..	5.5
Sugarcane	0.6	1.8
Cotton	16.3	19.9
Groundnut	10.0	14.7
Others	42.1	19.7
Total	100.00	100.00

This change in cropping pattern is also due to the introduction of improved varieties, specially jowar, bajra, maize, paddy and cotton. The improved variety of paddy (Manila) is fast becoming popular. The new strain of cotton called Hampi is becoming very popular and it is expected that this crop would help to increase the total agricultural out-put in the district.

As already stated there are three distinct seasons in the district, *viz.*, the Khariff, the Rabi and the Summer, and the percentages of the area cultivated in each season being approximately 75, 20 and 5 respectively. The dry cultivation varies with the nature of the soil—whether black or mixed or red. The principal wet crops are paddy and sugarcane. Sugarcane is sometimes grown in rotation with paddy. On the dry lands jowar, bajra, horsegram, cotton, castor, niger and safflower are grown.

The following table gives figures for the year 1968-69 in acres under various crops in the district:— **Principal crops**

Crop	*Acreage*
Paddy	62,782
Jowar	4,25,107
Bajra	65,652
Maize	16,317
Navane	82,102
Sugarcane	26,198
Cotton	2,95,305
Groundnut	2,17,947
Chillies	4,424
Tobacco	3,333
Coconut (No. of trees)	1,891

Jowar is the most important cereal crop of the district. It is grown in all the taluks of the district. Paddy, the next important cereal of the district, is largely grown in Siruguppa taluk where the irrigation facilities are abundant. Among commercial crops, cotton and groundnut are very important. The Bellary taluk is noted for cotton cultivation and Hadgalli taluk for groundnut. A short description of each of these important crops is given in the following paragraphs.

Jowar

Jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) is the most important crop in the district with a total area of 4,25,107 acres under both Khariff and Rabi seasons as in 1968-69. The sowing season for this crop in the western taluks of the district is from June to July. In Bellary and Siruguppa taluks, the rabi jowar is sown in the month of October. Khariff jowar sown in the month of June or July

is harvested during November and December. The Rabi jowar sown in October is harvested during February-March. The Khariff jowar which was sown in an area of 2,72,516 acres, during the same year, spread over all the taluks gives an yield of about 598 kgs. per acre on an average. The following table indicates the extent of jowar cultivation (taluk-wise) as in 1968-69 :—

Taluk			*Area in acres*	*Production in tonnes*
Bellary	..	..	1,22,420	22,891
Siruguppa	.	.	49,640	11,715
Sandur	.	..	24,711	5,832
Hospet	.	..	31,367	7,403
Hadagalli	..	..	63,375	14,957
Harapanahalli	..	.	77,441	18,276
Kudligi		.	47,521	11,215
Mallapuram	..	.	8,632	2,037
	Total	..	4,25,107	1,00,326

With the introduction of modern scientific practices, the crops are more assured and less liable to the vagaries of nature. Contour embankments, except in places where water-logging is prevalent, are provided for even distribution of rain water in the field. This prevents soil erosion and readily conserves soil moisture. A definite spacing of 18 inches in between the rows is now given by sowing with a *gorru*. This gives good growth and gives 13 per cent more yield, when compared to the old spacing of 13½ inches. Mostly, the H-1 jowar strain, a pure line selected from the local "Tella Jonna," is widely used in all taluks. In the cultivation of the Khariff jowar, improved varieties have also come into vogue and these are the CO-9 and D-340. Of late, improved practices have become quite popular. The working of *danties* in between rows, two to three times, ensures a better crop. The usual cultivation practice employed in the district is that once in four years the iron plough is worked for deep ploughing and the ploughed field is then left for weathering action. In the normal course, the country plough is worked for pulverising the upper layer of the soil and then the *guntaka* is worked for levelling. The *hire kunte*, as it is familiarly called in the district, is also worked for breaking the clods and for levelling the fields. Manuring has not been so common as there is a paucity of cattle manure in this area. Wherever cattle manure is available, the field is dressed with six cart-loads of it per acre once in four years.

Generally, after manuring, one or two harrowings are done for mixing the manure in the soil and levelling the field. During the month of July, the jowar field is divided into ten compart-

ments per acre by working a bund-former. The compartments are connected with the help of an implement called *madi guntaka*. As soon as the *hingari* rains are received, jowar is sown at a seed rate of three lbs. per acre. The important factors that govern the yield are the sufficient amount of manure used, careful cultivation methods adopted and constant attention given in the course of the growth of the plant. Good germination with the optimum seed rate are necessary. Sometimes, thinning is also resorted to for higher yields. Spacing of plants in between the rows is also necessary for even and good growth of the crop. If the rainfall becomes low, different strains like M-47-3 are sown. When compared to the H-1 strain, the M-47-3 is shorter in duration by a fortnight with loose earhead and white pearly grain. Unlike H-1, its stalks are not sweet and juicy. Hence the straw is not much relished by cattle.

The improved strains for Rabi jowar are M-47-3 and H-1. The whole area under Rabi jowar has come under these popular strains. The area under Rabi jowar in 1960-61 was 1,05,533 acres and this had increased to 1,52,591 in 1970-71.

Fertiliser application

Jowar being the most extensively grown crop in the district, any effort made to increase the yield of the crop would go a long way in stepping up of food production. Although grown on a wide range of soil types, its cultivation, however, is restricted to regions getting less than 35 inches of annual rainfall. Jowar is highly drought-resistant and does remarkably well under low rainfall conditions. The soils on which jowar is grown have become impoverished because of continuous cropping since many years. The nitrogen content of the soils is very low, being about 0.04 per cent to 0.07 per cent. At many places in the jowar growing tract, the soils are also low in phosphorus. As such, the yields of jowar are low. Of the methods known to agricultural scientists, the judicious use of fertilizers is one of the important steps for increasing the production. Khariff jowar is grown in places receiving about 25 to 35 inches of annual rainfall distributed over the period from April to November. Jowar in this tract is grown in light, medium and black soils. About four to five cart-loads of farmyard manure or compost per acre need to be applied at least about 15 days before sowing and well mixed with the soil by grubbing and harrowing. This helps to get about 25 per cent increase in yield. The yields can be further increased with the application of fertilizers, as with the application of farmyard manure alone, it is not possible to provide adequate nutrients to the crop at the rate it requires. About 25 lbs. of nitrogen (*i.e.*, 125 lbs. of ammonium sulphate) and 15 lbs. of P 205 (*i.e.*, 82 lbs. of single super-phosphate) per acre can be applied to khariff jowar in two equal doses. The first dose of 62.5 lbs. of ammonium sulphate and 41 lbs. of single super-

phosphate can be applied at sowing time. With fertiliser application, the earhead emerges about eight to ten days earlier and the crop matures about ten to fifteen days earlier as compared to the crop to which no fertiliser is applied. The Department of Agriculture watches the performance of the crops and recommends changes in the dosages of fertiliser application from time to time.

Paddy

Paddy (*Oryza sativa*) is grown in all the taluks of the district and this has almost doubled by 1968-69 to 62,782 acres. The total acreage under paddy was 31,853 in 1960-61. The following table shows the acreage and production under paddy in different taluks as in 1968-69:—

Taluk	*Acreage*	*Production in tonnes*
Bellary	8,854	13,281
Sandur	2,977	4,466
Hadagalli	1,325	1,988
Harapanahalli	8,285	12,428
Hospet	9,980	14,370
Siruguppa	24,507	36,701
Kudligi	6,100	9,150
Mallapuram	754	1,131
Total	62,782	94,175

Statistics for a series of years show that on an average more than half of the area under paddy in the district is in Siruguppa taluk, chiefly under the Tungabhadra channels, Hospet, Bellary and Harapanahalli taluks having the next largest extents, respectively. The popular variety of paddy grown in the district is G.E.B. 24. This is particularly popular because it has helped the cultivators in getting higher yields. The usual method employed to raise this crop in the district is to plough the field length-wise and cross-wise two times after harvesting of the previous paddy crop. Before planting or sowing, constant ploughing in the wet condition length-wise and cross-wise is done. Farmyard manure at the rate of 20 cart-loads per acre is applied. Usually green manure crops like sunn-hemp are grown before sowing or planting. The paddy seeds are sown in the wet nursery usually at the rate of 15 to 20 seers per two-*gunta* plot of nursery. The seedlings coming out of this nursery are sufficient for planting one acre. After 25 to 30 days, the seedlings in the nursery are taken out and transplanted at a distance of six to eight inches from plant to plant and row to row. The sowing season for khariff paddy is June and July and for summer paddy, the usual sowing months are December to January.

As is well known, paddy is a crop which thrives in the warm climate and grows under irrigation. The crop is semi-aquatic and is grown under submerged conditions for the major period of its growth. The mixed red and black soils derived from the gneisses and schists found in the Bellary area are suited for the growth of this crop. Paddy is also grown in deep black soils which are characterised by great depth and are heavily textured. The best variety of rice, which was very popular in the district, was what was locally known as *Gaurisanna* and the next in popular estimation was known as *Sipayi*. These were six months' crops which were sown in July. Among the cheaper varieties were *Gargu*, a five months' crop sown in August, and *Siranga*, a four months' crop sown in September. These varieties though gradually being replaced by improved hybrid varieties, are still grown in some places of the district. In recent years, some new varieties of paddy like TN-1, IR 8, IR 5, ADT 27, SR 26B, HR 19, HR 35, Selection 28, GEB 24, etc., are becoming popular.

Ragi is grown both as a dry crop and also sometimes as an irrigated crop. The best yield is obtained in black cotton soils. Even with poor rainfall the crop has a moderate growth with fair yields. The ragi crop is so hardy and drought-resistant that even under very unfavourable conditions, it thrives at times. The ploughing for ragi begins in May. The ploughing is repeated several times according to the frequency of the rains. Manure is applied at the rate of ten cart-loads of cattle manure per acre. Four different practices are in vouge in respect of ragi sowing, *viz.*, drilling, broadcast, hak method and transplanting. Transplanting is considered to be the best of all the methods. Broadcasting is avoided and is not particularly practised in the district. Proper rotation and inter-cropping with groundnut, tur dall, castor, avare and chillies gives better results than the crop of ragi grown independently. Harvesting is done in time as any delay involves shedding of grains. If the sowing is done early and the crop is ready for harvest, only earheads can be picked up, dried and threshed immediately.

Bajra is another important dry crop grown extensively in the district. The total area occupied by this crop in 1960-61 was 56,325 acres, Bellary and Kudligi taluks accounting for nearly 34,565 acres. This had increased to 65,652 acres by the end of 1968-69, Bellary, Kudligi and Sandur accounting for nearly 57,364 acres. The preparatory cultivation, manuring, interculture and irrigation are all similar to that of the jowar crop. It is ordinarily grown as a khariff crop, often as a mixed crop. It grows well when the climate is moderately dry and when the monsoon rains come in light showers followed by plenty of sunshine. Hybrid irrigated bajra is grown in medium black soils and red loams. A good crop yields about 1,500 lbs. of grain and **Bajra**

2,000 lbs. of straw per acre. The yield of bajra in 1968-69 was estimated at 18,514 tonnes.

Tur

Togari or *Tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) is a very important pulse in daily use by all the sections of the population. A total of 22,713 acres was under *togari* cultivation in 1960-61, the highest acreage of 7,050 acres being in Kudligi taluk alone. But by 1969-70, the acreage under tur was only 20,879 acres. The obvious reason for this decrease appears to be preference shown by the cultivators for the hybrid and high-yielding varieties of crops. This crop is grown in all the soils. Soils with a large lime content are said to yield the finest quality. The quality of the pulse consists in the quickness with which it softens on boiling. It is grown as a mixed crop both with ragi and jowar. When mature, the plants are cut at the base and are brought to the thrashing floor and stacked. The pulse is threshed out by piling the crop in a thick layer on the floor and beating out with a stick.

Navane

Navane (*Penicum italicum*) is another important dry crop grown in the district. In 1960-61, a total area of 1,45,080 acres was sown with this crop, Bellary taluk alone accounting for 1,03,100 acres. As in the case of tur, the total area under navane had also decreased by 1968-69 in which year it was 82,102 acres. Navane is harvested within three months of sowing, after which the rows are ploughed up or harrowed to help the growth of cotton.

Bengalgram

Bengalgram (*Cicer arietinum*) is another pulse grown in all taluks of the district. It is grown especially in the black cotton soils and on the beds of tanks when they dry up. In 1960-61, a total area of 2,005 acres was sown with this pulse and this had risen to 2,208 acres by 1969-70. Being a cold weather crop, it is sown late after the north-east monsoon. There is no interculturing and the crop comes to maturity in about three months. Bellary and Harapanahalli taluks are the two areas where Bengalgram is extensively grown. Considerable quantities of this crop are sold when it is green.

Sugarcane

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) is a cash crop of the district. The total area occupied by this crop in 1960-61 was 16,099 acres and it had risen to 26,198 acres in 1968-69. While sugarcane is grown in all the taluks of the district, Hospet taluk alone accounted for 15,628 acres in 1968-69. The following table indicates the extent under sugarcane crop in various taluks of the district, as in 1968-69 :—

Taluk			*Acreage*	*Production (in tonnes)*
Bellary	..	.	1,044	5,754
Siruguppa	..	..	5,000	17,500
Sandur	..	..	836	2,926
Hospet	..	..	15,628	54,698
Hadagalli	..	..	303	1,061
Harapanahalli	.	..	786	2,751
Kudligi	..	..	1,400	4,900
Mallapuram		..	601	2,104
	Total	..	26,198	91,694

The practice in Bellary district is to grow sugarcane in rotation with paddy every second, third or fourth year, according to the richness of the soil and the supply of manure available. The cane generally grown is a thick-stemmed white variety which was introduced into the district about 1840 by Mr. Blaine, the then Sub-Collector. This has since almost entirely superseded the thinner red cane which was formerly grown. The plant is propagated by the method of making the whole cane into cuttings instead of using only the tops, which have far less sugar in them than the rest. The field is not trenched as elsewhere, but after it has been heavily manured and puddled with ploughs, a furrow is made with a plough and the cuttings are put into it. After six weeks, however, trenches are cut between the rows and the earth from them is banked round the roots of the plants. The crop is flooded during the first week and thereafter once a week until the cane is well grown, when two waterings a week are again given to it. The crop is cut in the eleventh month. This traditional method of sugarcane cultivation has undergone some variations as a result of research in Agricultural Stations. Sugarcane varietal trials indicated the suitability of CO-419 for the Tungabhadra project area where the bulk of the cane in the district is raised. The rotations suggested for this crop is to raise a sugarcane crop after early-sown paddy. After the harvest of paddy by December-January, preparatory cultivation for sugarcane is taken up. Two ploughings are usually given. Manuring is done either by sheep-penning at 4,000 to 6,000 sheep per acre or application of cattle manure or compost at 10 to 15 tons per acre. In addition to the above, basal dressing, 150 to 200 lbs of nitrogen per acre, are added usually in the form of ammonium sulphate and groundnut cake in the ratio of 2 : 1. This mixture is applied as a top-dressing just before the first earthing-up is taken, *i.e.*, when the crop is three to four months old. Sugarcane setts are planted in February-March in furrows opened up at two feet-three inches apart. In some places they are planted in rows

on a raised bed and the water is made to rest in the furrows. The usual seed rate adopted is 16,000 setts per acre. Systematic irrigation, once in every seven to ten days, is essential. Frequent ploughing is also done to bring the land to optimum condition. The harvesting of the cane is done after 11 to 12 months from the date of planting.

Cotton

Among non-food crops grown in the district, cotton is the most important, which is grown in the black cotton soils of the district. It is sown extensively in all taluks. The following table indicates the acreage in each taluk as in 1968-69. In all 2,67,296 acres were under cotton in 1960-61 and this had increased to 2,95,395 acres by the end of 1968-69.

Taluk		*Acreage*	*Taluk*		*Acreage*
Bellary	.	1,37,201	Hadagalli	..	32,023
Siruguppa	..	71,000	Harapanahalli	..	23,192
Sandur	..	3,487	Kudligi	..	15,633
Hospet	..	10,864	Mallapuram	..	1,902

Of late, improved strains of cotton have been introduced in the district. The varieties that are in use are the H-420, H-1 Lakshmi and Hampi cotton. Before the waters of the Tungabhadra were let in, the rainfed *deshi* type was grown in the area. This in later days gave place to the high-yielding Cambodia type. The trials so far undertaken reveal that types like Lakshmi (Bombay strain) and M.A-2 are the best for the Bellary district soils under irrigated conditions. The land for cotton is usually prepared by ploughing it twice or thrice and manured at the rate of five to ten tons of cattle manure per acre. Ammonium sulphate at the rate of about 60 lbs. along with nitrogen is also applied. The field is formed into ridges and furrows two feet three inches apart. Two to three seeds per hole are dibbled, the holes being nine inches apart in the row. The sowing is usually done by the middle of August. A top-dressing with ammonium sulphate at the recommended rate is applied when the crop is six weeks old and the plants are earthed up. Irrigation is done once in a fortnight. The variety known as Lakshmi cotton gives a very high yield rate per acre. Normally, the Cambodia crop yields 800 lbs. while a dry land *deshi* type H-1 yields about 250 lbs. The Lakshmi variety matures earlier than the other Cambodia types. The total duration from sowing to harvesting of cotton in the district is 210 days. The Lakshmi variety has a staple length of 0.95 inch. It spins up to 45 counts and gins up to 37 per cent. Irrigated Cambodia cotton is better in quality, fetching a higher price in the market. Only one crop is raised in a year. The sowing months vary in different parts of the district. In the western taluks, the sowing is done in July-August. In Bellary and

Siruguppa taluks, cotton is sown during August-September and also in the middle of October. In rich black cotton soils, no ploughing is done year after year. Deep ploughing with the help of the Kirloskar plough is done once in three or four years. The land after deep ploughing is well levelled by using the *dodda kunte* and then by the long harrow.

Cotton Development Scheme

There is a special scheme in operation in the district for the development of cotton as a cash crop, *viz.*, the Cotton Development Scheme. Under this scheme, a detailed survey is being conducted every year and the area to be covered during the course of the year is fixed. Processed seeds of improved varieties and fertilisers are being distributed among the raiyats at cost-price and also at subsidised rates. Demonstration plots are laid out on the fields of cultivators and field days are held very often so as to drive home the possibilities of growing cotton on modern lines. The total area covered under the scheme during 1970-71 was 7,739 acres as against a target of 10,000 acres. Seeds of improved varieties of cotton like A.K. 235, M-1, Hampi cotton and A.K. 235-B are being multiplied and made available to raiyats in sufficient quantities. The total area under Hampi and Hybrid-4 cotton as in 1970-71 was as detailed below:—

Variety	*Area in acres*
Hampi cotton (in dry area)	30,025
Hampi cotton (in irrigated area)	5,380
Hybrid-4 cotton seed production	1
Hybrid-4 cotton	82
Sea Island cotton	4

Groundnut

Among oilseeds, groundnut (*Arachis hypogoea*) is the most important, occupying 2,17,947 acres as in 1968-69. This crop is extensively grown in Hadagalli and Harapanahalli taluks, where the extent of its cultivation is 67,633 and 43,787 acres, respectively. The taluk-wise distribution of the area under groundnut in acres as in 1968-69 is presented below:—

Bellary ..	21,840
Hadagalli ..	67,633
Harapanahalli ..	43,787
Hospet ..	3,943
Kudligi ..	42,075
Mallapuram ..	21,041
Sandur ..	6,001
Siruguppa ..	11,627
Total ..	20,17,947

The spreading and erect varieties, namely TMV-2, H.G-8, TMV-3 and H.G-7 are popular in the area. A large part of the groundnut-sown area is covered with TMV-2 and TMV-3 strains. The average yield in the district is 250—300 lbs. per acre. The usual cultivation practice employed in the district corresponds to the other dry farming areas. The land is ploughed deeply two to three times with a country plough or mould-board plough. The land is then levelled with the help of the *halube* and harrow. Before sowing, five to ten cart-loads of well decomposed farmyard manure are applied per acre. The sowing is done during June and July, the seed rate being 60-70 lbs. per acre. Only one crop is raised during a year. Under a comprehensive Oilseed Development Scheme, which is in operation in the district, an extent of 31,118 acres was covered with improved seeds. Pesticides were distributed at 25 per cent subsidised rates at a cost of Rs. 8,984.

Pests and Diseases

The main agricultural pests in the district are the red-headed hairy caterpillar which attacks groundnut, cotton and jowar. The grasshopper pest on jowar and other millet crops is also a problem in the district. The usual remedies for controlling these pests are dusting with B.H.C. 10 per cent and also spraying with folidol. Paddy pests like stem-borer and caseworm are controlled by dusting with 10 per cent B.H.C. at the rate of 10 kgs. per acre or spraying with folidol. The groundnut crop is infested with aphids and leaf-miner which are also controlled by dusting with B.H.C. 10 per cent three times during the period of crop growth.

Seed treatment with sulphur is practised on a large scale to control diseases affecting the jowar crop. Seed treatment for paddy, khariff jowar, rabi jowar, cotton, groundnut, etc., is being done on a campaign basis before the sowing season. To control the blast which affects paddy, agrosan treatment is widely practised. In 1960-61, an area of 3,804 acres was protected against pests and diseases by the Department of Agriculture. The cost of these control measures came to Rs. 10,042. Apart from this, an area of 1,500 acres of jowar and other millet crops were protected against grasshopper attack by distributing 11 tons and 66 maunds of B.H.C. 10 per cent. During the khariff and rabi campaigns by the Department of Agriculture, 70 maunds of chemicals (sulphur and agrosan) were used as a preventive measure against seed-borne diseases. In 1970-71, the Government sanctioned Rs. 50,000 to control the red-headed caterpillar on jowar. About 50 tonnes of methyl parathion 2 per cent dust were distributed free of cost to the cultivators of the district covering an area of 7,801 acres. In order to control the pests on khariff jowar, 48.12 tonnes of malathion 5 per cent dust was distributed to the raiyats, covering an area of 6,015 acres in 1970-71. During the same period, total chemicals valued about

Rs. 3 lakhs were distributed among the raiyats, along with 307 hand-operated sprayers at 25 per cent subsidy.

Increasing food production

It was estimated that the requirement of foodgrains per year in Bellary district was of the order of 1,40,000 tonnes for a population of 9.15 lakhs (1961 census) at the rate of 150 kgs. per head per year. The production of foodgrains in 1970 in all the three seasons put together was estimated at about three lakh metric tonnes. Even taking the 1971 census population figures into consideration, there is now a surplus of food production in the district. This has been made possible by following intensive as well as extensive methods of cultivation through various developmental activities. The yield rate per acre of some of the major crops has considerably increased during the last 15 years, as can be seen from the following statement :—

Crops	*Yield per acre (quintals)*	
	1953	1968
Rice	12	30
Jowar . ..	3	15
Bajra	2	8
Maize	..	15
Ragi	4	10
Cotton	1	4

High-Yielding Variety Programme

The High-Yielding Variety Programme was launched in the district from the khariff season of 1966. A programme to evaluate the performance of these varieties was initiated by the University of Agricultural Sciences in 1966 and continued in 1967 in the Tungabhadra Project area. With the assistance and co-operation of OXFAM, USAID and the State Departments of Agriculture and Co-operation, the three University Extension Guides who were entrusted with the work of finding out the possibilities of extending the area under high-yielding varieties, worked out a programme. This programme resulted in bringing about 13,700 acres of land under these high-yielding varieties. Again in 1969-70, the All-India Scheme of Assessment Survey on high-yielding varieties programme was conducted in the four districts of the State, of which Bellary was one. The survey covered hybrid and high-yielding variety crops of paddy, jowar, bajra and maize. The results of the survey were encouraging. The average yield rate of paddy of a high-yielding variety was of the order of 54.78 quintals per hectare as against 32.70 quintals per hectare of local variety, the percentage of increase being 68 whereas the average yield of jowar of the high-yielding variety, for

which the district-wise figures are also available, was about 26.90 quintals per hectare as against 11.29 quintals of local variety, the percentage of increase being 136. The percentage increase in yield rate of high-yielding variety of jowar over local variety was more in the case of larger holdings, while, however, it was not so in respect of paddy ; it is stated that a majority of the farmers did not apply full quantity of recommended dosage of chemical fertilisers to these crops and if applied in full it would give even better results. The new varieties are now becoming more and more popular. More than 85 per cent of the high-yielding variety crops produced was marketed. The net return per rupee of investment in case of high-yielding variety was estimated at about Rs. 2 as against Rs. 1.39 of local variety. In view of this, the programme is spread over all the three seasons. The total area covered under these varieties in 1966-67, the year of introduction of the programme in the district, was only 15,722 acres, while the coverage of area in 1970-71 was 1,43,860 acres, the increase being more than 9 times. The classification of the area covered during the three seasons of 1970-71 is indicated below :—

Sl. No	*Crop*	*Khariff*	*Rabi*	*Summer*	*Total*
1.	Paddy	24,048	..	16,086	40,734
2.	Hybrid jowar	73,302	921	2,600	76,823
3	Hybrid maize	5,565	3,308	.	8,873
4.	Hybrid bajra ..	11,542	..	1,927	13,469
5.	Mexican wheat .	..	3,961	.	3,961
	Total .	1,15,047	8,190	20,613	1,43,860

Of the total area covered in 1970-71, about 75,034 acres were in the rainfed tracts of the district. It was proposed to extend the area under high-yielding variety crops during 1971-72 upto 1,70,000 acres.

Demonstration plots

The Agricultural Department is carrying out a programme of demonstrations in respect of green manure, high-yielding varieties of crops, use of fertilisers, drainage, etc., in the Tungabhadra project area and also in some other parts of the district. Some of the types of demonstration plots extend over 160, 50, 10 and 2½ acres. In the year 1970-71, about 26 five-acre demonstration plots were laid out in the ayacut area of the High-Level Canal at a cost of Rs. 14,274. The net profit realised by these demonstrations, calculating per acre for each crop, was of the order of Rs. 742 for hybrid jowar, Rs. 422 for hybrid maize, Rs. 600 for hybrid bajra and Rs. 243 for K-22-1 navane. These results have helped to encourage the farmers. Demonstration plots are also laid out in respect of the reclamation of saline and

alkaline lands. National demonstration plots in respect of cotton and multi-crop demonstration plots under the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme and High-Yielding Varieties Programme are also being laid out annually. The table given below shows the number of demonstration plots organised under several items during 1970-71 :—

Sl. No.	*Type of demonstration*	*Number*
1.	Half-field demonstration	20
2.	Seed treatment demonstration	71
3.	Ridger usage demonstration	245
4.	Weed controlling demonstration . ..	112
5.	Plant protection demonstration	220
6.	Maturity test demonstration	487
7.	Compost making demonstration	211
8.	Improved Jaggery making demonstration	101

Crop Competitions

One of the best methods of making the cultivators know the benefits of improved agricultural practices and also creating a spirit of healthy competition, is to organise crop competitions at various levels, from the taluk level to the national level. In order to encourage local bodies also to participate in these competitions, the State Government has instituted the scheme of awarding cash prizes to the Taluk Development Boards which help to bring the maximum area of land under high-yielding varieties. Individual winners are being awarded titles and prizes. Shri Narayana Reddy of Vancnur village of Bellary district was stated to have created a world record by growing 35 quintals of Hybrid-4 variety of cotton per acre in the year 1968. Another progressive farmer, Shri Y. Malla Reddy of Handihal village of Bellary taluk was awarded the title of " Krishi Pandit ", a national award, for his record production of paddy of over 64.30 quintals per hectare during 1969-70. He was the first Mysorean to get the award for paddy production. Shri Sethuramachar Katti of Harapanahalli was honoured on the Rajyotsava day in 1969 for his outstanding achievement in growing hybrid jowar successfully under rain-fed conditions in dry lands of Harapanahalli where the rainfall is scanty.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme

An Intensive Agricultural District Programme or Package Programme, as it is popularly called, is in operation in the district in the ayacut taluks (Siruguppa and Hospet taluks) of Bellary district and five taluks of Raichur district. It was introduced in 1968-69 and a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs was sanctioned by the State Government for this purpose. It is a joint venture of the State and Central Governments and the technical assistance is provided

by the Ford Foundation. Under this programme, an improved method of growing the crops has been formulated by combining all the practices which are conducive to increased production in the area. The required technical know-how is provided to the farmers at various stages of plant growth, starting from the preparatory tillage to the harvesting of the crops and also includes marketing of the produce. The important steps that are taken up in raising the crops under this programme include proper tillage, use of good and treated seeds of improved variety, judicious application of manures and fertilisers and after-care measures in order to control pests and diseases.

It is expected that the agricultural production may go up by 50 per cent or even more by following this package of practices. The credit facilities extended to the raiyats under this programme are mostly in kind. The advantages of adopting these methods are demonstrated to the farmers by arranging demonstration plots on their own fields. In 1968-69, some mist-blowers, thrashers, maize shellers, etc., were purchased for use in laying out demonstration plots and they were also hired out to farmers. A lakh of rupees was provided for 1970-71 for taking up demonstration plots on the fields of farmers. Another sum of Rs. 5,000 was allotted for reclamation of saline and alkaline soils in such fields.

Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development

An Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development Scheme has been in operation in the district since 1970-71. This was taken up as a result of research work conducted on dry farming methods. The yield of crops in dry areas can be increased and also double crops can be successfully grown on the same piece of land during a given year, if proper methods of soil conservation measures and improved agronomic practices are followed. In 1970-71, the scheme was in operation only in five villages of Hadagalli taluk and it is proposed to extend its scope to all the dry areas of the taluk in future. The scheme includes items like soil and water conservation measures, use of surface water through construction of farm ponds, judicious use of farmyard manure, fertilisers and improved seeds, timely plant protection measures and scientific methods of cultivation. It is expected that as a result of implementation of this programme, there would be a general awareness of the improved agricultural practices among cultivators of the area. In 1970-71, about 2,000 acres of land was surveyed and an extent of 500 acres of land was contour bunded under soil conservation work at a cost of Rs. 1,62,000, and small farm-ponds were constructed at a cost of Rs. 8,000 each on the fields of farmers under water conservation work. Five wells were sunk, costing about Rs. 75,000 in all and ten sprinkler irrigation sets were supplied at a total cost of Rs. 1,50,000 under minor irrigation work. Various items of work relating to demonstration plots on high-yielding varieties costing Rs. 1,000,

supply of machinery as also plant protection equipment costing about a lakh of rupees and training programmes for farmers at a cost of Rs. 15,000 were taken up in 1970-71 under the scheme.

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme

An Intensive Agricultural Area Programme was also introduced in the district of Bellary during 1966-67. Its area of operation is not limited unlike the Intensive Agricultural District Programme. The main object of this programme is to maximise production of new varieties of crops by using improved seeds, chemicals and fertilisers, etc. The cultivation of principal crops such as jowar, paddy, groundnut and cotton is being intensified under this programme by following the recommended package of practices. In 1970-71, an area of 6,81,491 acres was covered under this programme and it is proposed to cover an area of 7,06,000 acres during 1971-72. The crop-wise break-up of the area covered for each of the three seasons is given below :—

Sl. No.	*Crop*	*Khariff*	*Rabi*	*Summer*	*Total*
1.	Jowar ..	1,50,079	84,372	..	2,34,451
2.	Paddy .	20,174	..	3,951	24,125
3.	Groundnut .	1,62,341	..	34,480	1,96,821
4.	Cotton ..	..	2,26,094	..	2,26,094
	Total ..	3,32,594	3,10,466	38,431	6,81,491

Farmers' Forum

The Farmers' Forum in Bellary has, on its rolls, life members, active members as well as primary members, who are working hard for the betterment of farmers of the district. Young Farmers' Clubs are also functioning in the district and they inculcate in the minds of the agriculturists the need to pursue scientific methods of agriculture. The Forum conducts exhibitions in various parts of the district, distributes leaflets giving agricultural information and holds film shows depicting various phases of modern agriculture. The Forum also holds demonstrations on various stages of cultivation like ploughing, transplanting, control of pests and diseases, jaggery making, green manuring, compost making and other improved cultivation methods. Recently, the Government of Mysore have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20,000 for constructing a building for the use of the Forum. The site has been acquired and the building will be erected shortly.

In addition to the above schemes, other schemes pertaining to local manurial resources, oilseed development, tobacco development, sugarcane development, cotton development, soil re-conditioning, etc., are also in operation in the district. Under these schemes, demonstration plots for crop-raising, manurial application, plant protection, etc., were laid out on the fields

of the farmers, supplying at the same time the inputs required. Field days are also organised at different stages of plant growth on demonstration plots and the farmers of the area assemble at such places to know the improved agricultural practices and the benefits that can accrue from their adoption. Selected farmers from all over the district are being given training in various aspects of agriculture. The training programmes are taken up periodically at district, block and circle levels. The impact of these developmental schemes has been considerable on the farmers of the district, and it can be said that a new era has begun in the field of agriculture in the district.

Horticulture

Not much can be gathered about early developments, if any, of horticulture in the district. Formerly orchards were not developed on commercial lines. It was during the Third Five-Year Plan period that the Department of Horticulture began to distribute fruit saplings to the people. The developmental activities initiated by the Tungabhadra Board has been an added fillip to horticultural activities in the district. Fruits and vegetables, coconut and cashewnut are the important horticultural crops of the district. They are grown mostly with the help of well water and this activity gained an impetus after the availability of power for irrigation. Among fruits, banana is very popular, mango and lime being next in importance. Chillies, onion, tomato and brinjal are the important vegetable crops. The Hospet taluk is well-known for its fruit cultivation, while the Sandur taluk is noted for vegetable cultivation.

According to the Assistant Fruit Development Officer, Bellary, the total area covered by these crops in 1970-71 was 11,000 acres and they were mostly confined to irrigated taluks of the district. More than 50 per cent of this total area is covered by fruit, coconut and cashewnut crops. The following table indicates the area in each taluk in respect of fruit and vegetable crops for the year 1970-71 :—

(Area in acres)

Taluk	*Fruit crops*	*Vegetable crops*
Bellary	277	1,060
Siruguppa	964	759
Hospet	3,171	666
Sandur	978	2,486
Kudligi	415	..
Total	5,805	4,971

Of the total area under fruits, banana alone covered 3,278 acres and mango about 975 acres. The Hospet taluk had the largest area, viz., 2,600 acres under fruits, while the Sandur taluk coming next to it had 978 acres. Vineyards are coming up very well in Chikkajogihalli of Kudlgi taluk. These grapes have a good market in Bellary and Bangalore cities. They are exported out of the State also. The onion crop covers about 1,500 acres. More than 50 per cent of this area is found in Sandur taluk alone.

Chillies (*Capsicum annum*) is a cash crop grown in all taluks of the district. The area sown in 1960-61 was 6,573 acres and this had, however, decreased to 4,424 acres by 1968-69. The crop is extensively grown in Harapanahalli. The decrease appears to be due to the preference shown by the cultivators for the high-yielding varieties of crops introduced in the district in recent years. The crop is also extensively grown in Hadagalli and Kudligi taluks. The land for this crop is ploughed several times, working it with the *kunte* and making a deep tilth. Seed beds are raised in small nurseries in the backyards or gardens and transplanting is done afterwards. After the plants take root, interculturing with a special *kunte* is done so as to remove weeds. **Chillies**

The Department of Horticulture and the Tungabhadra Board have taken up various horticultural schemes in the district. Most important among such schemes are the Fruit Development Scheme, Coconut Development Scheme and Vegetable Development Scheme. Intensive production of quick-growing fruits and vegetables is being encouraged and training of gardeners has been also taken up. The Intensive Agricultural District Programme is also helping horticultural development. The development plans in respect of each of these schemes are prepared well in advance and targets to be achieved during the year are fixed by the Department. This has helped to bring fresh areas under horticultural crops, year after year, on a phased programme. New varieties of fruits and vegetables are being introduced every year.

There are about eight horticultural farms in the district, their area varying from 3 acres to 87 acres. These farms are used for raising improved seeds and seedlings, multiplication of seeds, conducting of trials in respect of the possibilities of introducing new strains in the district, laying out of demonstration plots to make known to the cultivators the improved methods of cultivation of horticultural crops and the benefits that can be derived by following them. The seeds and seedlings raised on these farms are being distributed among the farmers, either free of cost or at subsidised rates. The Gundihole Horticultural Farm

in Kudligi taluk is the biggest one having an area of about 87 acres.

Selected progressive farmers and their sons receive training in scientific methods of cultivation of horticultural crops. There are two such training schools in the district. The first school was started at Bellary in 1966-67. The second one has been started recently (1971) at Chikkajogihalli in Kudligi taluk. Each of these two schools has an intake capacity of 50 persons per annum. More than 200 farmers have so far received training in these schools.

The Mysore Horticultural Society, Bangalore, has started its branches in almost all taluks of the district. In addition to these, a Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Co-operative Society has also been functioning at Bellary. It has as at present (1971) 245 members. These Societies are helping the farmers in getting supplies of all the in-puts required by them, as also marketing of their products. They arrange also lectures on horticultural topics, conduct fruit and vegetable shows, hold field days and offer technical advice and guidance in laying out gardens. It is proposed to organise Horticultural Produce Co-operative Societies at important centres in the Tungabhadra Project area.

A scheme for protecting the horticultural plants against insect pests and controlling their spread is in operation in the district. There is a special squad with spraying attenders in the ayacut area who attend to spraying work and also make known to the farmers, the method of control of various pests and diseases. The common disease infecting the coconut plant is *anaberoga*. It is controlled by spraying malathion and dusting D.D.T. at regular intervals during the period of the plant growth. The common insect pest is shooty-mould and it is controlled by spraying copper fungicide.

Fisheries

A list of important fishes found in the district with their scientific names and local names are furnished below :—

Scientific name	*Kannada name*
Barbus carnaticus	Gende
Barbus tor	Bile meenu
Cirrhina fulungi	Arja or Kullarga
Catla catla	Katla
Cirrhina reba	Arja
Labeo fimbriatus	Kemmeenu
Labeo calbasu	Matchalu
Cat fishes	
Wallago attu	Bale meenu
Mystus seengala	Girlu

Murrels

Ophicephalus marulius	Hoomeenu
Ophicephalus straitus	Kutchu
Ophicephalus punotatus	Korava

Miscellaneous

Mastacembalus armatus	Havu meenu
Glassogobius giuris	Gende korava
Rasbora species	Saslu
Notopterus notopterus	Chavele

Water areas suitable for fish culture are being stocked with quick-growing varieties of fishes, like Catla, Rohu, Mrigal and Mirror carp. The estimated availability of water resources for fish culture in the district is as detailed below :—

1. 98 major tanks with an acreage of 12,660 acres of water-spread.

2. 171 minor tanks with an acreage of 9,678 acres of water-spread.

3. 146 sq. miles of Tungabhadra Reservoir.

4. 55 sq. miles of Hagaribommanahalli Reservoir.

5. 145 miles length of the Tungabhadra river.

A regular campaign is being done by the Department of Fisheries to exploit this fish potential. It is estimated that the Tungabhadra Reservoir gives an annual yield of 600 tonnes and the other sources may yield about 300 tonnes.

Fishing Methods

The following types of crafts and tackle are being used for fishing in rivers, reservoirs and several other water sheets of the Bellary district.

1. *Coracles.*—Coracles made of leather, stretched around a net-work of bamboo frame, are used for the operation of gill nets and long lines in the reservoirs.

2. *Drag nets.*—These nets are used in tanks. The net is rectangular in shape and mostly made of cotton yarn. The mesh size of the net varies from ¼″ to 1″, the length of the net from 80′ to 100′ and the breadth from eight feet to ten feet.

3. *Cast nets.*—These are mainly used in rivers and channels. They are made of cotton yarn. The net is conical in shape; the diameter of the bottom ranges from 10 to 15 feet. The bottom of the net has iron beads or sinkers, and the size of the mesh varies from half-an-inch to one-and-half inches.

4. *Rangoon nets.*—These are gill nets made out of nylon or hemp yarn. The mesh size of the nets varies from three inches to four inches. The length ranges from 100 feet to 200 feet carrying wooden floats and only two sinkers at the extremeties.

5. *Gill nets.*—These are commonly used for fishing in reservoirs and tanks. In the gill net, the fish gets gilled in the mesh of the net, when trying to swim through. The nets are rectangular in shape and they are made of hemp or cotton yarn. The length of the net varies from 100 feet to 200 feet and the depth from 10 feet to 15 feet with floats and sinkers. The mesh size varies from two inches to five inches (stretched). The nets are laid either in the night or in the early hours of the morning for being collected after the sunrise. Most of the bigger fishes such as carps and cat fishes are caught in these nets.

6. *Long line.*—The line consists of a coir cord, varying from 200 feet to 300 feet in length; short and strong cotton threads, to the free end of which hooks are tied, are attached to the coir cord at intervals of about two feet to three feet. The baits offered are mostly frogs, small live fish and earthworms. The long lines are operated both in shallow and deeper waters.

Fish seeds

There is, at present, a farm in the moat in the old fort of Bellary city where fish seeds are reared. It was established in the year 1969 in an area of four acres. The Allipuram Farm started in the year 1970 is under construction. The Tungabhadra Board has put up three ponds and 12 cisterns at a cost of Rs. 50,000. The fish farm in the old fort moat has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 25,000. There are at present three earthen ponds here. However, it is proposed to strengthen the farm by providing cement cisterns and a few more earthen ponds in the coming years. At present, seedlings up to one inch in size are being imported from Calcutta and reared to stock size, *i.e.*, up to three inches, in these two farms and then stocked in the tanks and reservoirs. A thirty-acre site in the premises of the Moka Water Works of the Bellary Municipality has been offered free of cost to the Fisheries Department for establishing a fish farm. The Department has taken up the work of putting up nurseries and ponds and funds for this purpose have been provided under the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme.

Most of the tanks in the district are seasonal. They will be full in the monsoon season and during the rest of the year they will be either dry or there would be small patches of water here and there. However, some tanks which are fed by the irrigation canals are more useful for fish culture. A few selected tanks in Harapanahalli taluk under the Bhadra Project and in Nagarakere in Bellary taluk under the Tungabhadra

Project are used for intensive stocking of fish. Many of these tanks are also used as demonstration tanks for purposes of driving home the possibilities of fish culture and its economic significance.

The entire length of the rivers is not useful for fish culture as the Hagari and other small streams either flow in floods or dry up in summer season. Local fishermen are fishing in deep pools of the Tungabhadra. It is proposed to regulate the system of exploiting fish in the river courses by issuing licences to them under the Mysore Games and Fish Act.

Fisheries in Tungabhadra Reservoir

The Tungabhadra Board, which has the overall control of the multipurpose project, has a fisheries development unit headed by one Fisheries Development Officer, who is assisted by three Fisheries Inspectors, Fishermen, Fieldmen and Watchers. This reservoir has a waterspread of 146 square miles. Intensive fish-seed stocking is done every year in this reservoir. Major carp fry that are being imported from Calcutta are reared in the fish farm and when they attain four inches to five inches in length, they are transported and stocked in the upper reaches of the reservoir. Deep water fishing units have been set up to demonstrate improved methods of fishing in the reservoir. The operation of nylon gill nets improvised as suggested by the F.A.O. Deep Water Fishing Expert is giving encouraging results. Licences are also issued by the Board for the exploitation of fishery in the reservoir. The Government of India have an Inland Fisheries Lacustrine Research Sub-station here to carry on research activities pertaining to lacustrine conditions.

Conservation

The auction sales of fishery rights of tanks and the issue of licences for exploiting fisheries in reservoirs are regulated by the Department of Fisheries so as to conserve the fisheries in the various waterspreads of this district. The right of fisheries in major tanks vests with the Fisheries Department. Normally, the fishing rights are disposed of by public auction. Whenever a village panchayat or Taluk Development Board desires to take fishery rights on a lease basis, such leases are granted to them without auction at estimated rates taking note of the rentals realised from them during the previous years. In 1970-71, the Sandur Taluk Development Board was entrusted with ten major tanks for fishing on a lease basis for Rs. 3,800 for the year. It is reported that the Taluk Development Board exploited the fish potential in these tanks and realised a revenue of Rs. 10,800 during the year.

Fish Marketing

Fresh as well as cured fish are being sold in the district. Marine fish from Karwar are transported to some parts of the district. There is a big fish market at Hospet specially built for the sale of fish, where a major part of the fish caught in the

Tungabhadra Reservoir is sold. The bulk of the fish catch is packed by improved methods and sent to Guntakal, Bangalore and Hubli. At Bellary, fish is sold in the mutton market itself. Dried fish is also sold at Kampli. An ice factory at Bellary is supplying considerable quantities of ice for temporary storage of fish in local markets. Small fish are dried in the hot sun on sandy beds of the reservoir and sent to the neighbouring districts of Andhra Pradesh and to West Bengal where there is great demand for them.

Fishermen Community

The fishermen community consists of Bestas and Bovis. Large number of them are scattered in the villages along the Tungabhadra river and reservoir. Generally the fishermen are busy with fishing work only seasonally. Sometimes they move from place to place to exploit the fishery wealth of the tanks, using drag nets. During off-seasons, they go out as agricultural labourers on daily wages. A society by the name of Gangadhar Fishermen Co-operative Society is functioning at Bellary. There are, at present (1971), three fisheries co-operative societies with a total membership of 274 and a share capital of Rs. 3,000.

Applied Nutrition Programme

An Applied Nutrition Programme has been taken up in Kudligi taluk to provide nutritious fish food to pre-school going children and pregnant women and to provide additional resources to village panchayats and fisheries co-operative societies. Under this scheme, fish seeds and fishery equipment are supplied to village panchayats (and fisheries co-operative societies, if there are any) free of cost for a period of five years. The Department of Fisheries offers training to selected persons of those villages where the scheme is in operation. The entire sale proceeds of the fish catch goes to the respective panchayats or co-operative societies. But they are obliged to supply 20 per cent of the total fish catch to feeding centres which have been started recently. Fish are stocked in the Gundamunugu tank and Gondabommanahalli Reservoir of the Kudligi block.

Conservation of fish in the water resources is a pre-requisite for increased production and as such, the Department and the Tungabhadra Board are keeping a strict watch against possible poaching and destruction of fishes. An ice-*cum*-cold storage plant has been established by the Tungabhadra Board. The plant has a capacity of producing five tonnes of ice and storing ten tonnes of fish. Ice produced at this plant is also sold to local fishermen and merchants.

Animal Husbandry

Most of the cultivators of the district depend upon livestock for power and manure and therefore development of animal husbandry is closely related to agricultural improvement. The

livestock in the district has been generally of a mediocre type. Most of them are scrubs and nondescript. In the old days, little or no care was taken to select suitable bulls for breeding. The only good cattle obtainable in the district are the Hallikar imported from the old Mysore State area. The Hallikar is the most important variety of the cattle of the Amrit Mahal breed of Mysore.

These are largely found in Tumkur, Hassan and Mysore districts, the chief centres being parts of the Nagamangala, Kunigal and Gubbi taluks. The cattle are mostly home-fed and are not maintained in large numbers except by a few breeders in the areas mentioned. One feature which is highly prized in this variety is the very long back which is supposed to give them greater strength for work. The Hallikar cows are poor 'milkers', though the milk is rich and sweet with a high percentage of butter fat. They are of high mettle and though mostly home-bred, are not gentle or tractable. The Hallikars are considered to be an important breed for draught purposes and are bred and multiplied at the Hosur Livestock Research Station in Dharmapuri district (Tamil Nadu) for distribution. In some parts of Hospet and Siruguppa taluks, the use of he-buffaloes for draught purposes was very common. But it has been slowly fading out.

Livestock population

The figures of the census of 1956 and 1966 in respect of the livestock population in each of the taluks of the district are given below :—

1956

Taluk		*Cattle*	*Buffaloes*	*Sheep*	*Goats*	*Poultry*
Bellary	..	46,944	15,088	19,802	20,720	29,954
Siruguppa	..	32,794	10,837	14,825	13,377	15,016
Hospet	..	43,114	12,697	18,624	17,486	30,438
Hadagalli	..	49,960	17,329	23,036	17,537	15,605
Harapanahalli	..	65,715	26,476	33,703	19,879	25,855
Kudligi	..	81,790	27,867	61,190	30,266	21,106
Sandur	..	43,391	10,762	24,485	16,479	19,076
Mallapuram	..	14,969	4,090	9,263	4,391	8,237

1966

Taluk		*Cattle*	*Buffaloes*	*Sheep*	*Goats*	*Other Livestock*	*Total*
Bellary	..	34,462	9,438	13,275	13,789	2,022	72,986
Kudligi	.	77,270	23,555	65,974	33,750	676	2,01,225
Hospet	..	43,544	13,025	22,429	20,007	1,974	1,00,979
Harapanahalli	.	59,661	27,087	27,243	13,521	463	1,27,975
Siruguppa	..	34,931	12,427	21,313	12,558	1,388	82,617
Sandur	..	45,027	9,362	18,180	15,002	654	88,225
Hadagalli	..	46,545	16,850	20,332	11,927	221	95,875
Mallapuram	..	13,802	3,047	6,969	2,670	21	26,509
Total		3,55,242	1,14,791	1,95,715	1,23,224	7,419	7,96,291

The following was the classification of the cattle population as in 1966 :—

Sl. No.	*Classification*		*Cow class*	*Buffalo class*
1.	Working bulls of over three years kept for work only	.	1,46,103	1,471
2.	Bulls and bullocks of over 3 years not used for breeding or work	..	12,536	610
3.	Bulls of over 3 years kept for breeding only	..	1,021	425
4.	Breeding cows of over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production	.	44,286	32,541
5.	Breeding cows of over 3 years kept for breeding which are dry	..	52,729	32,026
6.	Breeding cows of over 3 years kept for breeding which are not calved	..	8,388	5,070
7.	Cows of over 3 years which are used for work only	..	3,808	329
8.	Cows of over 3 years which are not in use for work or breeding purposes	..	1,629	821
9.	Young cows and bulls of one to three years of age	..	84,742	41,498
	Total	..	3,55,242	1,14,791

In addition to these cattle, there were 1,95,715 sheep, 1,23,224 goats and 7,419 other livestock. Thus the total livestock population of the district, excluding poultry, as per 1966 census was 7,96,291, constituting about 3.9 per cent of the total livestock population of the State. However, the general quality of cattle in the district is poor. Further there has been a slight decrease

in the total livestock population of the district over that of 1956 census figures, the total livestock as per that (1956) census being 8,56,789. This may, to some extent, be attributable to the fact that the climate of the district is hot and dry which is not congenial for cattle breeding.

In 1966 there were 86 animals (excluding poultry) per sq. km. in this district, while the corresponding figure for the neighbouring district of Raichur, was 68. For every 100 sectors of cultivated area, there were about 128 animals excluding poultry. Even here Bellary is better placed when compared to its adjoining district of Raichur where the number was only 93, the lowest in the whole State of Mysore. There were 87 animals for every 100 persons living in the district.

Veterinary Institutions

The district has at present one veterinary hospital at Bellary, eleven veterinary dispensaries and sixteen rural veterinary dispensaries. Out of the eleven veterinary dispensaries, six were located at the taluk headquarters and the rest at Kudathini, Choranur, Kottur, Chikkajogihalli and Hagaribommanahalli.

Animal diseases

The common animal diseases in the district are anthrax, black quarter, haemorrhagic septicemia, sheep-pox, foot and mouth disease and parasitic diarrhoea. Among non-contagious diseases, respiratory, digestive and generative ailments are common. Mass dosing of cattle and sheep against parasitic diarrhoea in the water-logged area of the district is being done. In 1969-70, about 76,395 cases were treated and about 4,143 castrations were performed by the various veterinary institutions located in the district.

Development

The total bovine population of the district, as per 1966 census, was 4,70,033, which constituted a little more than 50 per cent of the total livestock population. About one-third of the number were used for work and another 78,273 animals were used for breeding or milk purposes. There were about one to two working animals for each agricultural worker (including cultivators and agricultural labourers). There is great need for the development of livestock population in the district. There are various schemes in operation at present like the supply of pedigree bulls to upgrade indigenous cattle, artificial insemination for rapid improvement of the breeds, cross breeding of local cows with exotic bulls for getting better milk yields and castration of scrub bulls to prevent the multiplication of poor and uneconomic animals, in the Tungabhadra ayacut area and also in other parts of the district. For the improvement of cattle in the ayacut area, there is a cattle development unit at Emmiganur in Bellary district which is a counterpart of the unit at Jawalgera in Raichur district. Artificial insemination, providing of veterinary facilities and castration of scrub bulls are the main activities of this unit.

Consequent on the establishment of a centralised semen collection centre at Munirabad and introduction of a key village scheme at Hospet, all the breeding bulls placed at these centres were shifted to the combined sheep and cattle farm, Kurikuppi. The semen of exotic bulls and murrah buffaloes collected at Munirabad are being supplied to all veterinary institutions including rural veterinary dispensaries for artificial insemination work. In 1968-69, about 1,057 inseminations for cows and buffaloes were done resulting in the birth of 310 calves, while the corresponding figures for 1967-68 were 1,553 and 643 respectively. As a measure of providing wider scope for the artificial insemination work, a campaign of castration of scrub bulls and rams was undertaken in the district by a special squad which works at the State level, and as a result of which 4,062 scrub bulls were castrated in 1970-71, the corresponding figure for 1960-61 being 2,712. Castration is not compulsory, but the rural population has not been slow in realising the beneficial effects of castrating their scrub stock.

In places where the insemination facilities are not provided, some pedigree breeding bulls have been supplied to suitable custodians at subsidised rates. These custodians undertake the maintenance of these bulls as also to provide their services for covering cows of the local inhabitants of the area. By 1971, 76 Hallikar bulls, two Krishna Valley bulls and one Haryana bull were supplied to the custodians.

Cattle fairs help to encourage cattle breeders to take up raising of superior breeds of cattle. Three important cattle fairs at Kuruvatti, Chimanhalli and Hampi are held annually where about 5,000 heads of cattle are brought for sale. One-day cattle shows are regularly held annually in all the taluks of the district during the Gosamvardhana Week in addition to the District Cattle Show at the headquarters town.

Sheep-rearing is very popular in this district. A pure Bellary breed of sheep has a white body and black head with a short tail which produces coarse wool and considerable quantity of mutton. Now a cross breed of Bellary and Marwari sheep is also found in the district.

Combined Sheep and Cattle Farm, Kurikuppi

There is a combined sheep and cattle farm at Kurikuppi in the district. This farm is situated between Bellary and Hospet on the main road about 21 miles from Bellary. It was started by the then Madras Government in 1948-49 to popularise improved animal husbandry practices and also to supply pedigree Hallikar bulls and Bellary rams in the area. The farm was transferred to the Mysore State Animal Husbandry Department on merger of the district in 1953. The farm consists of five sections, *viz.*, farm section, buffalo dairy section, poultry extension section, fodder seed section and fodder bank section ; the last two were established

in 1970-71. At present, pedigree Hallikar and Murrah buffalo bulls and cross-beed Bellary rams, fodder seeds and roots and poultry birds for breeding and eggs for hatching and table purposes are being supplied by the farm. The farm serves as a demonstration centre for various improved animal husbandry practices. It has 684 acres of land under its control, of which 35 acres are under perennial crops, 124 acres under dry cultivation, 440 acres under forests and pastures for grazing purposes and the rest under roads and buildings. The milk produced at the farm is made available to the Civil Hospital and to the public in Bellary city. The stock of animals in this farm during 1956-57, 1960-61, and 1970-71 was as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Breed*		1956–57	1960–61	1970–71
1.	Hallikar cattle	..	318	100	74
2.	Murrah Buffalo	..	32	182	99
3.	Sheep (cross-breed Marwari)	.	212	543	603

As a step to strengthen the farm, the State Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,30,000 for its fodder bank section and Rs. 1,40,000 for its fodder seed section for 1970-71. The animals bred at this farm are distributed among the progressive farmers, development blocks and departmental institutions for further multiplication. The following table indicates the total number of each breed distributed and the number of calves born at this farm during the years 1956-57, 1960-61 and 1970-71 :—

Year		*Hallikar*		*Murrah*		*Sheep*	
		No. distri-buted	*No. of calves born*	*No. distri-buted*	*No. of calves born*	*No. distri-buted*	*No. of calves born*
1956–57	..	..	57	2	9	47	66
1960–61	..	1	27	6	25	4	202
1970–71	..	2	16	4	27	24	86

Dairying

Dairying in the district is fast becoming popular. A few dairies, which were started recently in the private sector, possess exotic cattle and murrah buffaloes. The combined sheep and cattle farm at Kurikuppi is supplying wholesome milk through its buffalo dairy section which was established and added on to the farm in April 1958. In addition to this, the important dairies located in the district are the Sandur Palace Dairy Farm of Sandur, Rajapur Dairy Farm of Kakubal, Ravi Dairy Farm of

Muddapur, Suresh Dairy Farm of Cheruvakunta village and Sathyanarayana Dairy Farm of Bellary. With these and a number of other small dairies, the milk supply position in the district is improving.

Sheep Development

The sheep found in this region have their own characteristics and are known as the Bellary breed. A sheep and wool development unit is functioning at Hospet, with eight extension centres in both Bellary and Raichur districts, which are at Hospet, Mariyammanahalli, Bilavaddageri, Gadiganur, Toranagal and Kudathini in Bellary district and Koppal and Ginigera in Raichur district. The upgraded local breed is by cross-breeding with Marwari rams which are noted for their superior white carpet wool. The centres serve as demonstration units for popularising improved methods of feeding, breeding, management, housing, prevention of diseases, wool production, shearing and grading and marketing of sheep and sheep products.

Efforts at rigorous selective breeding with a view to evolving a suitable strain of sheep, which would yield better meat and improved wool, were begun at this farm in 1948-49. During the course of this trial, in 1950, the Bikaner sheep, which are known for their superior carpet wool, were introduced, but they succumbed to diseases. In 1956, a scheme sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the development of sheep was taken up in the district and it was later (in 1966) shifted to this farm to function as a part of the normal activities of the Department of Animal Husbandry for improvement of sheep and wool on a regional basis. Recently about 150 exotic rams have been imported from the U.S.A. and put on the farm and this may help in evolving a new strain of sheep. Improved rams are being supplied to raiyats under Intensive Agricultural District Programme. The Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 30,000 as grant and Rs. 60,000 as loan under the Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development Scheme for distribution among the deserving farmers for purposes of improving the Bellary breed of sheep.

Poultry Development

The poultry industry is popular in Harapanahalli and Kudligi taluks. These two taluks account for about 36 per cent of the total poultry population of the district, which stood at 1,38,380 as per the 1966 census, which worked out to 14 birds per sq. km. area, and 15 birds for every 100 persons and 22 for every 100 sectors of cultivated area.

There is a Poultry Extension Centre attached to the combined sheep and cattle farm at Kurikuppi. A 100-layer poultry farm was started at this centre in the year 1956 under a pilot poultry scheme which was aided by the Central Government. This extension centre with its poultry farm has also been a training

institute wherein training is offered in poultry. It is encouraging for the villagers to take to poultry farming as a subsidiary occupation to supplement their income from lands. As at present, day-old chicks are brought from the Regional Poultry Farm, Gangavati, and the Central Poultry Farm, Hesaraghatta, and are reared at this farm upto eight weeks and later on they are sold to progressive farmers and the Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks.

In addition to the above, the Government are granting a subsidy of Rs. 1,000 to those farmers who evince keen interest in poultry farming and take up poultry units, of at least 100 layers, under the Tungabhadra Project scheme. One such poultry unit has already been established at Anegondi in Raichur district. Besides this, there are many bigger units started with the assistance offered by the scheduled banks. Among the many poultry farms of the district, the Royal Poultry Farm of Bellary is the biggest with a capacity for 12,000 birds. The Poultry Farm at Chikkajogihalli in Kudligi taluk is the second biggest farm with a capacity for 8,000 birds. Poultry farmers are helped under the Intensive Agricultural District Programme also. Under the Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development Scheme, which is in operation in the Hadagalli taluk and will be gradually extended to the other dry areas of the district, it is proposed to establish 30 poultry units of 200 layers each, for a production of at least 5,000 eggs per day. A sum of Rs. 97,000 as grant and another sum of Rs. 1,60,000 as loan have been given by the Central Government for the implementation of this scheme.

An Applied Nutrition Programme was started in 1968-69 in Kudligi taluk of the district. There are now (1971) 26 units under this programme which are looked after by the Animal Husbandry Extension Officer attached to the Block Development Office, Kudligi. In addition to this, there are four other special schemes in operation in the district, *viz.*, the Tungabhadra Project Scheme, the Intensive Agricultural District Programme, the Bhadra Project Scheme and the Intensive Dry Land Agricultural Development Scheme. Of these, the Bhadra Project Scheme is in operation in the Hadagalli taluk only; under each of these schemes, subsidies are being given to deserving farmers in addition to loans for improvement of fodder, cattle, sheep and poultry, introduction of improved management practices, etc.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

THE need for development of industries is an accepted factor in the evolution of a region's economy. Bellary district is favourably situated in regard to the production of most of the raw materials needed for the development of its industries. The large number of roads laid in recent decades and the connection of the district headquarters by rail to Guntakal from whence lines radiate to Bombay, Vijayawada, Madras and Bangalore and the railway lines from Bellary to Hubli and Hospet to Kottur have all contributed towards industrial expansion in the district. The district abounds in valuable natural resources and basic raw materials vital for the expansion of key industries of the modern type; these resources have to be systematically exploited and utilised for capital works of a productive nature calculated to enhance the prosperity of the people of the district.

Bellary is rich in mineral wealth, especially in iron ore. The region between the twin ranges of the Sandur hills is "exceedingly rich in iron, richest in the whole of India and one of the richest in the world" (R. Bruce Foote). The district is also rich in manganese, the ore containing an average of 43 per cent of manganese dioxide. Agricultural raw materials of considerable value are raised every year. Cotton, which constitutes the main item for the textile industries, and oil-seeds, especially groundnut, which are responsible for a large number of oil mills, are grown in considerable quantities. Sugarcane is largely grown in Bellary and Hospet taluks and this has been helpful for the starting of sugar factories in the district. Among the other important industries may be mentioned cotton ginning and pressing, handloom-weaving and *beedi*-manufacture. In the following pages of this chapter, an attempt is made to briefly describe these and other industries of the district.

Old-time Industries

There is an old saying that "the first, the best and the most perfect of instruments is the human hand". In the old days when the district had no factories which could be defined as modern.

it was with the help of these perfect instruments, *viz.*, human hands, that industries were carried on. When we see the beautifully carved temples at Hampi—the seat of the Vijayanagara Empire—the inlaid work, the old traces of jewellery and pottery which attained a state of perfection, one cannot but be struck with the skilled craftsmanship of those days displayed by the people of the district. In this connection, we may quote two foreign writers who have left their impressions about the old craftsmanship of the Madras Presidency of which, till 1953, Bellary district was a part. Mr. W. S. Lilly writes: "It may be truely said that the artistic spirit displayed in the architecture of their temples permeates the life of the people. From the earliest times, they have been famous for their skill in the production of delicate woven fabrics, in the blending of colours, in the working of metals and precious stones; everything that comes from the hands of their artisans down to the cheapest toy or earthen vessel is a work of art". Sir George Birdwood has said: "Every house is likewise a nursery of the beautiful....... There is universally diffused popular appreciation of technical skill and taste in workmanship which must necessarily have had its effect in promoting the unrivalled excellence of the historic handicrafts........." The examples of such handicrafts in the district were silk and lace-embroidered clothes, toys and beautiful wares in brass.

Apart from those referred to above, which may be classed under industries of skilled workmanship, some other industries are also found to have flourished in the district in the old days. One such industry refers to the manufacture of big iron pans in which sugarcane juice was boiled. It has been recorded that "until recently, the manufacture of the huge shallow iron pans, in which sugarcane juice is boiled, was a considerable industry in Kamalapuram. The iron was brought by pack bullocks from Jambunathakonda and was smelted and worked by men of the Kammara caste."[1] Referring to the decay of this industry, it has been said in the same book that "of late years, the cheaper English iron has completely ousted the country product, the smelting industry is dead and the Kammaras confine themselves to making and mending the boilers with English material."

Glass Bangle Industry

Another important old-time industry was the glass bangle industry, which was once flourishing in Narasapur in Kudligi taluk. The bangles produced were of the plain variety and were sold within the district. Owing to the import of fancy bangles, the demand for the local bangles of this plain variety gradually decreased though it continued to hold its own importance for some years because of the religious significance attached to the bangles and also because the poorer classes continued to buy the cheaper

1. "The Fourteenth Tour of H.E. The Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, Governer of Madras, in Mysore, Bellary, Anantapur and Hyderabad Districts", 1910, p.62.

qualities. To quote from the old Bellary District Gazetteer: "The glass bangle industry which flourished in Narasapur, Kudligi taluk, became defunct recently. The question of revival of this industry was specially investigated by the Department of Industries, but it was found that the industry was incapable of development. It was further held that even with Government assistance, the indigenous bangle manufacture would not be able to withstand intense foreign competition."[1]

Among the other notable old-time industries may be mentioned spinning and handloom weaving, oilseed pressing, hand-pounding of rice, jaggery-making, rope-making, leather-stitching, manufacture of crude equipment for the village drama, stone-carving and manufacture of bricks and country tiles. The causes for the decline of these industries are well known and are common to all districts. The village oil industry has lost its importance with the growth of oil mills and same is the case with hand-pounding of rice due to establishment of rice mills and hullers. The emergence of sugar mills and the growing habit among the people to go in for sugar relegated the manufacture of jaggery to the background. Among the old-time industries, handloom weaving is, however, still carried on in the district in spite of the import of machine-made goods.

Causes for decline of old industries

The general causes attributed to the decline of old industries are the lack of sufficient demand, paucity of funds, insufficient supply of raw materials, want of skilled workers, lack of efficient management and the absence of proper marketing facilities. The migratory character of many of the artisans has also contributed to this. Another reason for the decline of old-time industries was the diversion of younger members of the artisan families to other occupations, such as is brought about by a change in ideas and training. This diversion of younger members has been picturesquely described by Mr. Navarathna Rama Rao. He says: "When the younger members of an artisan family are taken out of the atmosphere of the home workshop and put to an ordinary school, not only is there a sacrifice, or at least an abandonment, of the advantages of tradition, inherited skill and aptitude accumulated through long years of successful work, but the industry also suffers from being starved of fresh minds, which might possibly have revitalised the worn body of an old occupation. This diversion of young talents not only injures the industry immediately, but renders its subsequent revival difficult and improbable. Such an industry is, as it were, chained to the past and rapidly withers and dies through sheer lack of motion and nutriment."[2]

Further, with opening-up of the district by railways, development of communications and expansion of trade and its influence

1. Bellary District Gazetteer, Vol. II, 1930, p. 75.
2. Census of India, 1931, Vol. XXV, Mysore, Part I, Report, p. 229, 1932.

over the economic condition of the people, the old-time industries began to lose their ground. But the process of decline was slow since the people of the upper class continued their patronage, though to a smaller extent, until they were succeeded by the younger generation which had not the same inducement or means to patronise the arts and crafts as their forefathers had done. Competition from more highly developed industries and the changes of tastes and the fact that people of the middle classes were in favour of cheapness of price also contributed to the lowering of the artistic beauty of the articles and the efficiency of the artisan. The gradual displacement in many cases of manual labour by mechanical labour made production possible on a large scale and at a cheaper price, though under such conditions the artisan had no opportunities to show his skill or dexterity in the work. The machine-made products, though of a better finish and polish, lacked the impress of individuality and the touch of the skill of the maker, and the artisans who had freedom of action and thought when carrying on the industries in their homes, soon lost their skill. The gradual increase in the population during the last few decades and the enormous importation of machine-made goods from outside together with the decline of the local industries created a large class of landless labourers who began to press upon the land for their sustenance.

Power supply

In its varied aspects of power supply and development, Bellary district utilised the advantages of both thermal and hydro-electric power. Before hydro-electric power was supplied to various towns and villages, there were three diesel power stations located at Bellary, Sandur and Hospet. At the time of the merger of Bellary district with Mysore State in 1953, only one thermal unit was functioning at Sandur and it was closed in 1956. When the Tungabhadra Dam was thought of and when the project was about to be commenced, the problem of electric power loomed large. The Madras and Hyderabad Governments, whose sustained efforts for the construction of a large reservoir across the Tungabhadra were about to be fulfilled, made an approach to the Mysore Government for supply of power. Under an agreement, the power generated at the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works at Jog was made available to the project. This power load was drawn from the Sokke Power House in Kudligi taluk, which is situated at the border of Chitradurga and Bellary districts. The bulk power drawn from Jog facilitated the construction works at the Mallapuram dam site. The power supply, which was till then met by the diesel stations, was changed into hydel power supplied from Jog.

At present, Harapanahalli, Hadagalli, Kudligi, Mallapuram and Siruguppa taluks are fed by power generated at the Munirabad Generating Station, while the taluks of Bellary, Sandur and Hospet are fed from the Tungabhadra Dam site and Hampi Power

Stations. It is also possible to feed Harapanahalli, Hadagalli and Kudligi taluks from the power generated at the Sharavathi Generating Station in Shimoga district. There are six Master-Unit Sub-Stations at the following places in the district which are administered by the Bellary Electrical Division. The installed capacity of each of the stations is noted below:—

Sl. No.	*Location of Sub-Station*	*Installed capacity*
1.	Bellary	2 of 8 MVA 66/11 K.V.
2.	Siruguppa	1 of 1 MVA 33/11 K.V.
3.	Toranagal	2 of 1 MVA 66/11 K.V.
4.	Kudligi	2 of 1 MVA 66/11 K.V.
5.	Harapanahalli	2 of 1 MVA 66/11 K.V.
6.	Hagaribommanahalli	1 of 1 MVA 66/11 K.V.

There are proposals to instal one more sub-station at Hospet of a capacity of 2 of 8 MVA 33/11 K.V. and to augment the capacities of the sub-stations at Hagaribommanahalli and Siruguppa by adding a 1-MVA capacity transformer to each so as to meet the increased demand for power in these areas. The Bellary Sub-Station is under the jurisdiction of the Tungabhadra Board authorities, but the distribution, operation and maintenance of electricity to Bellary city and the rural parts are under the control of the Mysore State Electricity Board. Since the Tungabhadra right bank power project was started as a combined venture of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, the power generated at the Tungabhadra Dam and Hampi Power Stations was being shared between these two Governments in the ratio of 3:1 till the commission of the first unit of the Sharavathi Generating Station, and thereafter the ratio has been 4:1. However, the power generated at the Munirabad Power Station (on the Raichur side) is being completely utilised by the Mysore State Electricity Board. While the installed capacities of the two stations within Bellary district, *viz.*, Tungabhadra Dam and Hampi Power Stations, are 36,000 K.W. each, that of the Munirabad Power Station within Raichur district is only 27,000 K.W.

Rural Electrification

All the major villages in the district have been electrified through a phased programme of development, in consultation with the District Development Council, Bellary. The progress of

rural electrification in recent years has been rapid as could be seen from the following table:—

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	No. of villages electrified	
		As in 1960-61	As on 31-3-1970
1.	Bellary	23	83
2.	Hospet	12	40
3.	Hadagalli	13*	52
4.	Harapanahalli	5	36
5.	Kudligi	25	88
6.	Mallapuram	..	25
7.	Sandur	13	31
8.	Siruguppa	3	22
	Total ..	94	377

*Includes Mallapuram Taluk.

Power plays a prominent role in the development of agriculture in the district. The development of sub-soil water resources depend, in a large measure, on the lift arrangements that can be made. A good number of irrigation pumpsets have been energised in the district for lifting up water from irrigation wells, etc., for purposes of agriculture.

With the increase in the quantum of power generation, the consumption of electrical energy has also increased over the years. While there were only 10,905 domestic lighting installations in the district in 1961, the number had gone up to 23,555 by the end of March 1970. Similarly, there has been perceptible increase in the number of other types of installations also, as could be seen from the sub-joined table:—

Sl. No.	Types of Installations	No. of Installations	
		As in 1961	As on 31-3-1970
1.	Domestic lighting	10,905	23,553
2.	All electric homes	48	689
3.	Commercial lighting	528	6,200
4.	Public lighting	4,390	12,853
5.	Low tension commercial power	389	1,541
6.	High tension commercial power	5	18
7.	Extra high tension commercial power ..	..	1
8.	Water supply	16	65

The increase in the consumption of electrical energy is correspondingly fetching more revenue to the Government for its power development activities. The average sector-wise consumption of electrical energy per month in the district and the revenue demand in respect of the same are indicated in the table given below :—

Sl. No.	*Type of use (sector-wise)*	*Average consumption per month (in units)*	*Average revenue demand per month (in Rs.)*
1.	Domestic lights and fans	3,79,832	1,24,059
2.	Domestic small power	17,363	2,958
3.	Commercial lights and fans	2,13,788	79,827
4.	Medium and low voltage	6,61,164	99,591
5.	Commercial small power	28,539	4,239
6.	High voltage	7,28,436	3,51,163
7.	Public street lights	1,63,081	26,554
8.	All electric homes	94,595	10,918
9.	Irrigation pumpsets	5,15,559	75,897
10.	Public water works	31,376	4,481
	Total	26,33,682	7,79,687

Power for Industries

The hydro-electric power of the Tungabhara Project is not only serving the needs of the farmers but also that of the industrialsts. It has provided a sound base for industrial expansion and development in the district. Among the few notable industries developed after the advent of hydro-electric power, mention may be made of the two sugar factories, one of the India Sugars and Refineries Ltd. at Hospet, and the other of the Bellary Central Co-operative Stores at Kampli, the Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. near the Tungabhadra Dam, the M. G. Automobiles at Bellary, the Metals and Ferro Alloys Plant of the Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores Ltd. at Vyasanakere and the Bellary Spinning and Weaving Mills at Bellary. A much larger quantity of power will be required for the steel plant at Toranagal, work on which has already begun. Thus the availability of cheap and abundant power has raised new hopes in the minds of the people. It is leading them to new fields of adventure on the develoment front.

The work of supply, distribution and maintenance of electricity in the district is under the charge of an Executive Engineer (Electrical) of the Mysore State Electricity Board, who heads this Electrical Division, wh ch was established in October 1953. The main functions of this Division include, among other things, energising of irrigation pumpsets, electrification of villages and towns, proper

distribution of electricity to various classes of consumers and operation and maintenance of the transmission and distribution system within its jurisdiction. To assist the Divisional Office in these and other functions, there are three sub-divisional offices in the district with their headquarters at Bellary, Hospet and Kudligi, each headed by an Assistant Engineer (Electrical). Besides, there is another sub-division headed by another Assistant Engineer, whose duty it is to quicken the pace of progress of energising of irrigation pumpsets and rural electrification work in the district. The Executive Engineer and the Assistant Engineers, in turn, are assisted in their duties by a number of technical and ministerial personnel consisting of seven Junior Engineers (Electrical), 41 Supervisors, 14 Operators, one Tracer, 22 First and 68 Second Division Clerks, one Stenographer, five Typists, five Store-keepers, 20 Meter Readers, 18 Class IV officials and 306 members of maintenance staff. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910, the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, and the Electricity Supply Regulations, 1970, of the Mysore State Electricity Board are the Acts and Rules that are administered by this Electrical Division in the district.

Mineral resources

Bellary district is known for its rich mineral resources, the most prominent of them being iron ore, manganese and red oxide of iron. The Sandur hills are rich in these resources and are being exploited on a large scale. Topographically, the Sandur territory is an elliptical valley with its long axis running north-west south-east. It is enclosed by lofty parallel ridges rising from the level of Sandur town situated in the centre of the valley. There are high peaks ranging between 3,200 feet and 3,600 feet, both on the east and west of Sandur town. The principal ones are: the Donimalai (3,421 feet) and a peak, 3,525 feet high, one-and-a-half miles from Ranjitpur on the east of Sandur town; Ramgad, a well-known hill station, and Kumaraswami-betta (3,610 feet) where the famous temple of Shri Kumaraswami (or Kartikeya) is situated. The hills are crowned by wide lateritic plateaux. The hills are mainly built up of great walls of resistant and banded ferruginous quartzites of deep brown, red and pink colours. The hills and high plateaux, together with the picturesque gorges and ravines, present a beautiful landscape.

Extensive deposits of haematitic iron ore of high grade occur in this region in several parallel and disconnected bands for a length of about 30 miles in a north-west south-east strike direction. While the average annual production of iron ore in the district is about three million tons at present, the total ore reserves in the district are estimated at about 1,000 to 1,250 million tons.

The deposits, as reported by the Geological Survey of India, are mostly in the interior and in high ranges and have not been exploited so far. Attention during the last serveral years has been

concentrated, mostly by private lease-holders, on the eastern limits of the Sandur belt which is more favourably situated being within a distance of six to ten miles from the railway. Though there are over 200 mining leases in the area and the production of iron ore has steadily increased over the years, so far only the easily workable float ore lyng in the slopes of the hill ranges has been exploited while the main iron ore reefs on the high ranges have remained untouched.

While there are a large number of leases granted, attempts have not yet been made to concentrate mining at a few selected places. Most of the present-day mining comes from a number of small producers, who merely work the soil to a depth of three to four feet and collect the float ore. Mining cost is low because of the easy availability of the ore requiring only a little capital expenditure. This condition is, however, not likely to last long. It is necessary, therefore, that mining and supply of iron ore should be planned on a long-term basis. It may have to be confined to certain select areas capable of yielding large quantities of iron ore.

Principal mines

The following are the places where some of the principal mines, worked by over 50 lessees including the Mysore Minerals Ltd., and producing ores of iron, manganese and red oxide are located in the district (in the taluks of Bellary, Hospet and Sandur) : (1) Belagal, (2) Halkundi, (3) Haraganadona, (4) Ingalgi, (5) Kallahalli, (6) Jambunathanahalli, (7) Sankalapura, (8) Vyasanakere, (9) Kariganoor, (10) Jaisingapur, (11) Vittalapura, (12) Karadikolla, (13) Bhujanganagar, (14) Jogappanakolla, (15) Donimalai, (16) Ramgad, (17) Nandihalli, (18) Ubbalagundi, (19) Narayanapur, (20) Nelagolla and (21) Rajapur.

Of these, two major ore deposits, one in the Donimalai range and another in the Ramandurg range, have been investigated in detail in recent years. While the Ramandurg deposits have an estimated reserve of 160 million tons of haematitic iron ore analysing 63 to 68 per cent Fe., the Donimalai deposits have indicated a net reserve of 75 million tons of hard lumpy ore and an equal quantity of fine ore. These latter deposits are located on the eastern flank of the Sandur valley. With a view to exploiting this source, the National Mineral Development Corporation, a Government of India undertaking, has taken up the Donimalai Iron Ore Project at an estimated outlay of Rs. 21.56 crores for the exploitation of 98 million tons of deposits over a period of 20 years.

Donimalai Iron Ore Project

The Joshi Committee appointed by the Government of India had envisaged some years ago an iron ore production target of eight million tons for export from the Bellary-Hospet area as part of the all-India export target of 25 million tons per annum by 1970-71. This was the basis for requiring the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. to take up investigation of a deposit of required magnitude in the Bellary-Hospet range. The

Ramandurg deposit lying on the western flank of this range was taken up first for such investigation, which, however, revealed that the generation of fines from this deposit was likely to be over 70 per cent and, therefore, too excessive for economic exploitation in the context of the demand for fines as it then stood. The Kumaraswami deposit presented certain procedural difficulties and therefore, the Donimalai deposit, being the remaining one of the three major deposits reserved in this area for exploitation by the public sector, was taken up. The investigations commenced during the latter part of 1965 and the final report of the Geological Survey of India was ready in June 1968. These investigations have been the most exhaustive for a single deposit so far in this country, largely on account of the nature of the geological formation encountered.

The Donimalai deposit, as already stated, lies on the eastern flank of the Sandur valley, which forms part of the Bellary-Hospet range. It is 35 miles by road from Bellary and Hospet towns and seven miles from Sandur. The deposit has been divided for convenience into two broad sections, referred to as the North Block and the South Block, and contains six distinct ore bodies, two in the South Block and four in the North Block. The total length of the deposit is about 10 kilometres, the width varying from 50 to 200 metres. It is thus a very long and narrow deposit, and makes mining, especially on a large scale, a challenging problem.

The Government of India gave its final approval for the Donimalai Project Report, based on the investigations of the Geological Survey of India, in September 1969. The Project envisages an outlay of Rs. 21.56 crores plus about rupees three crores for a new branch railway line linking Toranagal on the Hospet-Madras broad gauge line with Narasapur/ Mudukulpenta at the foot of the Donimalai hill. It provides for the exploitation of 98 million tonnes of ore in a period of 20 years, with an annual run-of-mine through-put of four million tonnes. The mine is to be a fully mechanised one, providing for mining operations with conventional mining equipment of a relatively high per-unit-output. i.e., 150 mm. dia. blast hole drills, 4.6 cu.m. bucket capacity electrical shovels and 50-tonne dumpers. The run-of-mine through-put will pass through primary and secondary crushers and possibly a tertiary crusher. Provision is being made for wet screening and re-circulation of over-sized ore. The crushed product will be subjected to screening leading on to a lump ore and a fine ore stockpile, from where it will be mechanically stacked, reclaimed and loaded into railway rakes formed alongside the stockpiles. The plant will flow down the western flank of the hill and emerge at Narasapur negotiating a tunnel of about 900 metres in length.

The lump ore will be sized to—30+6 mm. specifications. The ore is expected to analyse around 65 per cent Fe. A very important

characteristic of the ore is its relatively low alumina content, which is between 2 to 2.5 per cent on an average and provides a near ideal alumina-silica ratio. A study for the establishment of a pelletisation plant to treat the blue dust and other fines has also been taken up and is nearing completion.

The work on the Project is already in progress and it is expected to go into production by January 1973. The administrative offices of the Project have been located in a building constructed at a cost of about Rs. 50,000 at Sandur. The production from this Project will amount to one-and-a-half times the aggregate current production from the Bellary-Hospet region. Production in the private sector is also expected to rise progressively, especially after the construction of the railway line to Donimalai. A mine of this magnitude, producing ore through mechanical operations, and the installation of a pelletisation plant will open up a new chapter in the iron ore mining industry in this area.

Mysore Minerals Ltd.

As already stated earlier, the Mysore Minerals Ltd., an undertaking of the Government of Mysore, is a lessee for exploitation of iron ore in the district. It has its deposits in the Ettinahatti range and in Kallahalli near Vyasanakere, and is producing, on an average, one lakh tonnes of ore for export. At present, its export is confined to iron ore of larger sizes, leaving the fines and blue dust as a waste. With a view to utilising these fines and dust, thus securing better conservation of this natural resource, the Mysore Minerals Ltd. entered into an agreement with Messrs. V. M. Salagaocar Brother Pvt. Ltd. of Goa in February 1971 for the establishment of a pelletisation plant in the Bellary-Hospet area in close proximity of the desposits being worked. For this purpose, a new company is to be formed, which will undertake initially exploration of the deposits held by the Mysore Minerals Ltd. in order to establish the potentiality for setting up the pelletisation plant.

The plant, which is ultimately estimated to cost about Rs. 25 crores, is expected to be commissioned in about five years from now (1971). Tentatively the capacity of the plant is envisaged at two million tonnes per annum. Apart from utilising its own fines, which are at present dumped out as waste, the plant will also be of great benefit to the other mine-owners of the area, who are also unable to realise any value on their fines. The project, when completed, is expected to provide employment to about 2,500 to 3,000 people.

Other mineral-based industries

Messrs. Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores Ltd., who are lease-holders of 29 square miles of area in Sandur taluk for iron and manganese ores, are among the largest producers of manganese in the country. The Company's annual production of manganese ore has now reached 2.5 lakh tonnes. It has established a pig iron plant at Vyasanakere on Hospet-Harihar road, close to the raw

material resources, with an installed capacity of 100 tonnes of foundry grade pig iron per day. (For more details, please see under 'Large-scale Industries').

With the establishment of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India, a Government of India undertaking, the export business of minerals has been organised on more economic lines. The mineral exports are channeled through this Corporation. A regional office of this Corporation has been established at Bellary for this purpose.

The following statement indicates the production of iron ore, manganese and red-oxide of iron in Bellary district during the five-year period from 1965 to 1969:—

Year		Iron ore		Manganese ore		Red Oxide	
		Production in tonnes	Value in Rs.	Production in tonnes	Value in Rs.	Production in tonnes	Value in Rs.
		(in lakhs)		(in lakhs)		(in thousands)	
1965	..	24.25	84.87	1.25	43.75	4.0	78.20
1966	..	30.00	105.00	1.60	56.00	6.0	102.00
1967	.	28.00	112.00	1.80	63.00	9.5	161.50
1968	..	30.50	122.00	2.50	100.00	8.0	136.00
1969	..	28.15	125.08	2.24	88.21	12.4	220.00

(*Source*—State Department of Mines and Geology).

Manganese ores produced at these mines average between 38/40 per cent Mn., containing 14 to 16 per cent Fe., with very low silica and phosphorous contents, the latter being less than 0.05 per cent. The ore is almost entirely free of obnoxious material and other impurities usually met with in manganese ore. The excellent physical and chemical properties of this ore have made it internationally famous as the "Sandur Ore".

The production of iron and manganese ores in the district is exported through the ports of Madras, Cuddalore and Kakinada on the east coast, and Karwar and Marmagao on the west. The red oxide of iron is, however, consumed within the country for the manufacture of paints. The principal countries to which the iron and manganese ores are exported include Japan, U.K., U.S.A., Belgium, France, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Netherlands and Norway. The nearest port connected by rail to the Bellary ore deposits is Marmagao. In fact, Karwar on the west coast is still nearer, but it is not connected by rail beyond Hubli. There is, however, a proposal to lay a railway

line connecting these two places in the near future. At present about five lakh tonnes of iron ore from this district are moved by rail to Hubli and then by road to Karwar. The development of Karwar port will enable economical transport of iron ore.

Quartz is also produced on a small scale for use in the pig iron plant of Messrs. Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores Ltd. at Vyasanakere. About 1,200 tonnes of 99 to 99.5 per cent SiO_2 purity are produced annually and consumed within the district.

Other minerals like gold, copper, magnesite, calcite, gypsum, galena, soapstone, diamond and limestone are also available in small quantities in the district, but they are not being exploited at present. Particulars about them are indicated in the geology section of Chapter

LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES

Bellary has been essentially an agricultural district with approximately 63 per cent of its geographical area under cultivation. Apart from the mining industry referred to earlier, there are only about half--a-dozen large and medium-scale industries in the district, concentrated mostly at Bellary and Hospet. Among them are two sugar factories, a heavy structural plant of all-India importance in the public sector, a pig iron plant processing local ore, a motor body-building unit, and a cotton-spinning and weaving mill. A brief account of each of these industries is given in the following paragraphs.

Manufacture of sugar

The sugar industry today is one of the major industries in the country and the progress it has made in recent years is significant. The Indian sugar industry owes its development to the grant of protection to it in the 1930s and it was at this time that two factories within the confines of the present Mysore State came into existence, one at Mandya and the other at Hospet. Another factory on a co-operative basis at Kampli was organised in 1958 and thus there are now two sugar factories in Bellary district. It is learnt that a licence has since been granted to Messrs. Kothari Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., Madras, for establishing another sugar factory at Desanur in Siruguppa taluk, with an installed crushing capacity of 1,500 tonnes of cane per day.

The main raw material needed in sugar manufacture is sugarcane. This is grown abundantly in and around Hospet and Kampli. Sugarcane was grown largely in Hospet taluk even during the last century. It has been said that "sugarcane is grown in rotation with paddy every second, third or fourth year, according to the richness of the soil and the supply of manure available. The cane is a thick-stemmed white variety which was introduced into the district in 1840 by Mr. Blane, then Sub-

Collector....On an average, some five-eighths of all the cane grown in the district is raised in the one taluk of Hospet." * The area under sugarcane in Bellary district during 1960-61 was 16,049 acres and more than two-thirds of this area was in Hospet taluk and this had increased to 26,198 acres by 1968-69. Next in importance in sugarcane cultivation in the district are the Siruguppa and Bellary taluks.

While locating a sugar unit, transportation costs are to be considered as they tend to limit the size of the plant. Transport costs affect location of an industry in two ways: (i) cost of transporting raw materials to the factory and (ii) cost of transporting finished products from the factory to the market. Depending on the nature of the materials "location pull" may be either towards the sources of raw materials or near the markets. The sugarcane being bulky as raw material and weight-losing in character in the process of sugar manufacture, the sugar industry is one which has to be raw material-localised. Thus, Hospet taluk being mainly a sugarcane growing area, the factories which are located at Hospet and Kampli are of ideal location. Hospet is a railway station which is connected with Hubli and Guntakal. There is a proposal to convert the Guntakal-Hospet line into a broad-gauge to facilitate easy transit of goods.

Nearness to electric power is also an important factor. The availability of hydro-electric power from the generating station at the Tungabhadra Right Bank has added importance to this industry here.

India Sugars & Refineries Ltd., Hospet

The year 1933 saw the establishment of many sugar factories, mainly due to the tariff protection announced by the Government of India with a view to increasing sugar production in the country and to decreasing the import of foreign sugar. Taking advantage of this concession and also considering that Hospet has irrigation canals taking off from the Tungabhadra river right from the days of the Vijayanagara empire and is a well-known jaggery-producing centre, a public limited company under the name of India Sugars and Refineries Ltd., was registered on 13th April 1933 under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1933, at Madras under the managing agency of Messrs. A. Ranganathan & Co.

The erection of the factory was completed by December 1934 and after trial operations during the 1934-35 season, the factory commenced regular production from the year 1935-36. The local raiyats not being very enthusiastic about the establishment of this factory, the Managing Agents had to face considerable difficulties in the initial stages. The attempts made by the Manag-

*Bellary District Gazetteer, Vol. I, p. 79, 1904.

ing Agents to secure land for cultivation of sugarcane were not fruitful. Shri V. Ramalingam, who succeeded Shri A. Ranganathan as the Managing Agent, launched a scheme of developing the lands on the other side of the Tungabhadra river, *i.e.*, in the Munirabad area, where land was available easily from Nawab Salar Jung's estates. This land was reclaimed, deforested and made fit for cane cultivation by renovating the old irrigation channels. But as these preliminary expenses became heavy and the Company incurred losses, the cultivation had to be abandoned. Shri V. Ramalingam died in 1942 and from 1942 to 1945, the Company was managed by a Board of Directors, with Rukn-ul-Mulk S. Abdul Wajid as Chairman and Rao Saheb A. D. Thandu Mudaliar as Managing Director. In August 1945, the management of the Company was entrusted to "The India Sugar Agencies Private Ltd." In 1946, Shri M. R. Morarka, an industrialist of Bombay, took over as the Managing Director of the Company and he continued to manage the affairs of the Company till the expiry of the managing agency on 31st December 1969.

In the earlier stage of working of this factory, the average yield of cane per acre in the Hospet area was between 18 to 20 tons per acre, while the ruling price of cane then was Rs. 25 per ton. The gross return per acre was only about Rs. 500, and from an acre of cane only about 1.8 tons of sugar could be obtained. With a view to improving both the quality and quantity of the cane grown in the area, intensive propaganda was undertaken by the Company, cultivators were advised to adopt better methods of cultivation and they were provided with the necessary credit facilities. As a result, the average yield of cane per acre in the area went up to about 30 tons and the average gross return per acre rose to about Rs. 2,900. This, in turn, led to an all-round improvement in the economic condition of the sugarcane-cultivators of the area.

The installed crushing capacity of the sugar factory, which was 600 tons per day in the beginning, was raised to 1,000 tons during the year 1956-57. Further expansion programmes were carried out raising the crushing capacity to the present 1,250 tonnes of cane per day. It also holds a licence for further expansion to 1500 tonnes and the implementation of this scheme is now (1971) on hand. The factory is expected to work with this enhanced capacity form the crushing season of 1972-73. The total production of sugar, which was about 50,000 bags per annum in the beginning, has now gone up to 2,50,000 bags. Similarly, the capital investment of the Company has also increased from its original Rs. 14 lakhs to over Rs. 1.5 crores by now. The following statement indicates the working results of the factory from its inception upto the end of 1969-70 :—

Crushing season		*Quantity of sugar-cane crushed (in tons)*	*Quantity of sugar produced (in tons)*	*Average recovery of sucrose*	*Number of working days*
1934–35	..	4,684	446	9.53	35
1939–40	..	38,766	3,409	8.72	131
1944–45	..	64,561	6,104	9.46	145
1949–50	..	87,631	9,369	10.68	160
1954–55	..	1,27,609	13,068	10.23	207
1959–60	..	1,53,133	16,006	10.42	178
1964–65	..	2,24,027	21,628	9.63	218
1965–66	..	2,10,285	20,611	9.76	201
1966–67	..	1,61,926	16,624	10.15	148
1967–68	..	1,48,257	15,871	10.60	133
1968–69	..	2,49,482	22,687	9.06	216
1969–70	..	2,31,218	19,814	8.58	204

Installation of Distillery

The question of disposal of by-products like molasses in the factory was also considered by the Company and it was realised that the only profitable way of utilisation of molasses was converting it into spirit or potable liquors. The Company, therefore, obtained a licence for installing a distillery in 1945 and erected a plant for the manufacture of spirit in 1946, with a daily capacity of 600 gallons. This was raised to 3,000 gallons of spirit per day in 1963. With the lifting of prohibition in the State, the distillery has started the manufacture of liquors such as brandy, whisky, rum, gin, etc., from the year 1968.

In the year 1952, a subsidiary company to this parent company was formed under the name of "Manjula Confectionary Ltd.", for the manufacture of sweets. But due to keen competition in the field, the company could not make any headway and hence it was subsequently closed down and its machinery were sold out.

The early years of this sugar factory had been very trying, but by progressive expansion and co-operation of the raiyats in supplying increased quantities of sugarcane required by the factory, the production has reached a figure of about 20 to 22 thousand tonnes per annum at present (1971). The company is having another subsidiary company, *viz.*, the Salar Jung Sugar Mills, Ltd., situated at Munirabad (within the confines of Raichur district) on the other bank of the Tungabhadra river. It has a crushing capacity of 1,000 tonnes of cane per day and it has its own farms to the extent of about 1,000 acres.

Co-operative Sugar Factory, Kampli

The Kampli Sugar Factory, which was sponsored by the Bellary Co-operative Central Stores, was the first sugar factory to be developed on co-operative lines in the State. At a time when the Bellary Central Co-operative Stores was in search of

new avenues of business, the Government of India announced their decision to encourage the co-operative sugar industry in order to give an opportunity to the cane-growers to have their cane processed in their own sugar factory and thereby solve the vexed problem of the clash of interests of the industrialists and the cane-growers. The Co-operative Stores immediately explored the possibilities of setting up a Co-operative Sugar Factory at Kampli, one of the most important sugarcane-growing centres in the district. For want of a sugar factory nearby, the sugarcane growers in about 5,000 acres of land were all along using their cane for the manufacture of jaggery. The enthusiastic support and response from some raiyats of the area when the idea of starting a co-operative sugar factory there was put to them, confirmed the Bellary Central Co-operative Stores in their view that they should put up a sugar factory at Kampli and in 1954 the final decision was taken to go ahead with the project. In pursuance of this decision, an application was immediately submitted to the Central Government for the issue of a licence for the purpose of setting up the sugar factory and the licence was granted before the year was out.

It was decided to set up the plant at a spot one-and-a-half miles from Kampli and 30 miles from Bellary on the Bellary-Kampli road with a crushing capacity of 600/800 tons of sugarcane per day and orders were placed with a German Company for the supply of the plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 41,31,095. The site was selected in consultation with the sub-committee of the Sugarcane Licensing Board which visited the place in 1954.

The original estimate of investment on the factory was worked out at sixty-five lakhs of rupees. Several pieces of plant and machinery had been over-looked in the estimate and their costs had to be added to the original estimate pushing up the final total cost. Added to this, additional unforeseen heavy costs had to be borne by way of enhanced freight charges and additional expenditure resulting from delayed transport due to the sudden and unexpected Suez crisis. The sum total of all these factors was that the original calculations were completely upset and the gross investment on plant and machinery alone went up to Rs. 81.19 lakhs, as against the meagre resources of the Stores which was as follows :—

		Number of Members	*Share Capital*
			Rs.
1. Individual Members	..	3,010	10,85,750
2. Institutions ..	..	102	1,02,700
3. State Government	..	1	15,00,000
Total ..	..	3,113	26,88,450

It was, therefore, necessary to look to various sources, chiefly to the Government, for their finance. Money was borrowed from the Industrial Finance Corporation, the Bank of Mysore, the State Bank of India and from the Government of Mysore. The entire investment on the factory, including lands and buildings, plant and machinery, temporary sheds for staff, general equipment and stores, electrical installations, spray pond equipment, water works and various other items came to Rs. 1,08,97,816. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 14.48 lakhs by way of revenue expenditure was incurred from the time of the initiation of the scheme till the commencement of production. All this had to be met from borrowings and the share capital as noted below:—

		Rs.
1.	Loan from Government of Mysore ..	18,15,660
2.	Loan from State Bank of Mysore ..	15,60,000
3.	Loan from State Bank of India	14,55,030
4.	Loan from B.D.C.C. Bank (Open Loan) ..	14,47,534
5.	Share Capital	26,14,844
6.	Loans from Industrial Finance Corporation	25,00,000
	Total ..	1,13,93,068

Unforeseen difficulties in the initial stages made it impossible for the Stores to meet the target date of 1957-58 for the commencement of full-scale crushing in the factory and only a token of 4,451 bags of sugar was manufactured that year. Full-scale crushing on business lines was begun in November 1958 and continued till April 1959 when 76,796 bags of sugar of the best quality were produced and the recovery percentage was as high as 11.19. The average crushing was about 750 tons per day, which would have been bettered but for lack of cane due to transport difficulties. This difficulty was, however, solved subsequently with the Government laying the required roads from the villages to the factory. The factory produced 1,25,767 bags of sugar during the 1959-60 season (between November and April) while the production during the 1960-61 season was 1,58,130 bags of fine sugar. The production reached an all-time high of 2,22,037 bags during the crushing season of 1964-65 and it was fluctuating from year to year thereafter.

In the very next year, after the full-scale crushing in 1958-59, a net profit amounting to Rs. 5.58 lakhs exclusive of all commitments and including depreciation on plant and machinery was earned by the factory. The performance in the next year, *i.e.*, 1960-61, was more gratifying in that the profits for the year went up to Rs. 8.87 lakhs. Thereafter, there have been fluctuations in the fortunes of the factory in that it earned profits during some

years and incurred losses during others. The losses during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 were considerable.

The average yield of cane per acre in the area is between 28 and 30 tonnes. The present average crushing capacity of the factory is between 1,100 and 1,200 tonnes per day, *i.e.*, about 1.7 lakh tonnes in about 150 working days. This would require an acreage of at least 6,000 under cane cultivation for assured supply to the factory. There is more than enough acreage under this crop in the area (*i.e.*, within a radius of 10 miles) to warrant the expansion of the crushing capacity to 1,500 tonnes or more per day as, with the facilities provided by the T.B.P. Canal and the Magani roads, the acreage under cane cultivation is on the increase. The raiyats' representatives are offering their full co-operation to see that the factory does not suffer for lack of adequate cane supplies.

The sugar factory at present provides employment to about 1,000 persons of all categories during the crushing season.

Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Ltd.

The Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores was started as a private limited company, in the year 1954, by Shri Yeshwantrao Hindurao Ghorpade, the former ruler of Sandur, to take over the mining lease granted to him by the State Government in 1953, over an area of 29 square miles. This mining lease was previously held by a foreign company called the G.S.M. Co. from 1907 to 1953. This new company was converted into a public limited company in July 1964 in order to establish an electro-metallurgical industry in the area mainly for the production of foundry grade pig iron of which there was considerable shortage in the country. The authorised capital of the Company, which was Rs. 50 lakhs in the beginning, was increased to Rs. one crore, and later to Rs. 1.25 crores after devaluation.

The Company decided to install a 15,000 KVA electric reduction furnace and got a project report prepared by M. S. Dastur and Company, Consulting Engineers. A 10-year agreement was entered into between the Company and the Mysore State Electricity Board in 1968 for the supply of power on a stable basis, since electricity is a crucial factor in this power-intensive industry. The electric reduction furnace, which was designed to produce 40,000 tonnes of foundry grade pig iron per annum initially, was obtained from an Italian firm and was erected at Vyasanakere on the bank of the Tungabhadra near Hospet. After completion of the work, this metal and ferro alloys plant was inaugurated on 20th February 1969. The capital cost of this project was Rs. 3 crores, of which the foreign exchange component was Rs. 1.18 crores. The share capital raised for the project was Rs. 73.5 lakhs, including Rs. 22 lakhs of foreign participation. Apart from the finances obtained within the country,

the Company also obtained Belgian and Italian credits towards import of machinery on deferred payment basis.

This 15,000 KVA electric reduction furnace of the Company is said to be one of the biggest of its kind in the country. It is capable of making several electro-metallurgical products and is equipped with three Sodeberg, continuous, self-baking electrodes. The slipping of electrodes is controlled by an hydraulic system, which is a special feature of this furnace. The control room is provided with sophisticated equipment to ensure fine control over the furnace operation. The main raw materials charged into the furnace for the production of pig iron are ore, coke, limestone and quartz. Some manganese ore is also added whenever required. The furnace is tapped at regular intervals, when the molten pig iron flows into the ladles, which are lifted by electric overhead travelling cranes, and placed in position for the pig iron to be poured into the moulds of the pig casting machine. The plant has a well-equipped maintenance shop and laboratory for analysis of raw materials, pig iron and slag to ensure proper quality control. It produces both standard grade and special grade electric pig iron of good quality. The future expansion programme of the company envisages, among other things, the installation of a pre-reduction kiln to increase the production of foundry grade pig iron to about 70 to 80 thousand tonnes per annum.

Mining operations

The existence of manganese ore in the Sandur area was first discovered by one Capt. Newbold as early as 1838 and the first prospecting licence for this ore appears to have been granted in the year 1906. The Sandur manganese ore is known to possess an excellent mechanical and chemical composition. It is reputed for its low phosphorous content. As already stated earlier, the Company holds a mining lease, extending over an area of 29 square miles, for mining manganese and iron ores. During 1968, the Company produced about 2.1 lakh tonnes of manganese ore as against its initial production of about 30,000 tonnes in 1954. It exported about 1.7 lakh tonnes of ore during the year 1968 to Europe and Japan. From 1969 onwards, the Company's exports have further increased and the figure stood at about three lakh tonnes during 1970-71.

The quality of iron ore in the Sandur range of hills is also said to be one of the best in the world, with an iron content ranging from 62 to 66 per cent. The Company has also undertaken mining of iron ore in recent years and is understood to be producing about a lakh of tonnes of ore since 1969-70.

The mining area has an integrated system of internal transport by diesel locomotives, self-acting inclines and ropeways. The labour strength of the Company is over 3,000 and construction of quarters for them with adequate facilities has progressed steadily since 1954.

The total capital investment of the Company as on 31st December 1970 was Rs. 4.80 crores. It has earned foreign exchange of Rs. 2.39 crores and has been working on a profitable basis.

Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., Hospet.

The Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited, situated close to the Tungabhadra Dam in Hospet taluk, is a successor to the Workshops and Machinery Division of the Tungabhadra Reservoir Project, which was started in 1948. In 1952, it was converted into a Shutter Manufacturing Factory for the manufacture of gates, hoists and penstocks required for the Tungabhadra Project. After the completion of the project, it was felt that the capacity and know-how created in this workshop could be advantageously utilised for the benefit of other river valley projects in the country. Accordingly, its activities were expanded and in 1960, it was registered as a company with equal equity participation by the Governments of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. The total paid-up capital of the company at that time was Rs. 50 lakhs. In 1967, the Government of India also participated in the equity capital of the company with a view to further developing the factory and contributed Rs. 51 lakhs, *i.e.*, 51 per cent, as its share of the equity capital.

The Tungabhadra Steel Products have entered into a technical collaboration agreement with Messrs Neyrpic, Grenoble, France, for the design and manufacture of all types of gates and hoisting equipment. The products manufactured by this undertaking at present include spillway gates, sluice gates, canal gates (both radial and vertical lift types), power-operated hoists required for these gates, penstocks fabricated out of mild steel, electric overhead travelling cranes, electric transmission towers, gantry and goliath cranes, building structurals and pressure vessels. The factory consists of a structural workshop, a machine shop, a foundry, a design section, a rubber seal section and a galvanising plant. As the existing factory premises are found to be inadequate for implementing the development programmes of the Company, about 82 acres of land were acquired nearby and a new galvanising plant, capable of handling 3,000 MT of structurals per annum, has been installed at this new site. The galvanising bath available in the plant is one of the biggest in the country, which can take structurals of 9,500 x 800 x 1,400 mm. size. Ultimately, all the sections of the factory will be shifted to the new site.

The factory now provides employment to over 770 persons. The employment potential is expected to go up by 30 per cent when its expansion programmes are fully implemented. The value of production, which was about 37.42 lakhs in 1960-61, had gone up to Rs. 106 lakhs in 1969-70. With the expansion in the field of irrigation and power under the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the Company has received substantial orders and it is expected that the

turnover will steadily increase in the coming years. The following statement indicates the working results of the company during the last decade, *i.e.*, from 1960-61 to 1969-70 :—

Year		*Production (in Metric tons)*	*Value (Rupees in lakhs)*	*Profit earned (Rupees)*	*Sales (Rupees in lakhs)*	*Number of workers employed*
1960–61	..	1,900	37.42	1,82,845	31.63	875
1961–62	..	1,500	36.38	2,92,991	41.37	827
1962–63	..	2,400	44.63	1,23,817	40.09	811
1963–64	..	2,800	53.24	—52,169	64.33	772
1964–65	..	2,300	74.10	10,58,983	75.45	781
1965–66	..	1,800	78.50	10,48,117	75.45	736
1966–67	..	1,500	65.85	14,00,872	57.00	675
1967–68	..	1,050	64.10	15,28,345	64.29	682
1968–69	.	2,305	72.50	9,64,364	82.03	671
1969–70	..	3,892	106.00	4,80,044	N.A.	771

M. G. Automobiles, Bellary

Messrs. M. G. Automobiles, Bellary, a company of automobile engineers and coach-builders, had its beginning in 1924 with the starting of a single bus service called the Neelakantheshwara Motor Service. The fleet of buses of this company was gradually increased and to meet the maintenance and repairs of the growing fleet, a workshop was started in 1936 in the fort area of Bellary town. The increasing demand for vehicle repairs necessitated the expansion of the workshop and, therefore, a modern type automobile workshop was constructed in Patel Nagar on the Bellary-Anantapur road and it was equipped with latest machinery and other apparatus. The Company undertook agencies for chassis, spares and motor fuel and also dealership for Tata diesel vehicles for Bellary and Raichur districts in 1960. To meet the growing needs of the customers, an up-to-date service centre, a show-room and a spare parts section were added in 1962. Thus it is to-day one of the largest units of its kind in Mysore State.

The lack of facilities in the neighbouring districts and the need for providing additional service to transport operators, prompted the Company to start a body building section in 1954 by obtaining the required materials and skilled personnel from distant places like Bombay and Madras. Within a short period, the demand for body-building increased which necessitated the establishment of a new section for building all-metal bodies, especially to cater to the needs of the Mysore State Road Transport, in 1957. A few years later, *i.e.*, in 1964, the construction of all-aluminium bus bodies was taken up. Thus to-day the Company is in a position to undertake construction of all types of bus bodies—composite, all-metal and all-aluminium. Besides, it builds not only ordinary bus bodies but also deluxe and luxury bus bodies. At present, it caters

not only to the needs of private operators but also to the needs of the State Transport Corporations of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. For rendering effective after-sales service to its customers, the Company established a Branch Service Centre at Raichur in 1970.

The M.G. Automobiles has a capacity to build 30 new bodies every month. It has employed about 600 persons of various categories to man its different sections. The capital investment of the concern, which was about two lakhs of rupees in the beginning, has now gone up to about Rs. 34 lakhs. Various labour welfare amenities such as financial aid, medical aid, canteen facilities, co-operative stores, uniforms, etc., have been provided to the workers in the concern. The chief architect of development of this industrial unit is Shri M. Somappa.

Bellary Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

The Bellary Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Bellary, was established in the year 1963 with an authorised capital of Rs. one crore, with the object of starting a spinning and weaving factory at Bellary which is situated in the cotton belt of the Deccan plateau. Soon a site measuring about 75 acres by the side of the trunk road to Hospet, about four miles from Bellary town, was acquired and the necessary buildings were put up. After erection of the required machinery, some of which were imported from Japan, the factory was inaugurated in March 1966, but it was not until April 1967 that regular production could be commenced. The total capital investment on the factory, as at the end of 1970, stood at about Rs. 74 lakhs.

Though the licensed capacity of the factory is 12,320 spindles, it is now working with only 8,360 spindles and is producing fine yarn of 20 to 40 counts, which is most suitable for handloom weaving, especially with power. It is yet to take up weaving of cloth. It is said that only about 50 per cent of the capacity of the machinery and equipment in the factory is now being made use of. There are proposals to add another 3,960 spindles and about a hundred power-looms in the coming years so as to make the factory a composite and economic unit. During 1970, about 3,500 bales of yarn worth about Rs. 47 lakhs were produced in the factory. The subjoined statement indicates the quantum of production of yarn and its value, from the inception of the factory upto the end of 1970 :—

Year		Production (in bales)	Value (in rupees)
1966	..	631	6,34,045
1967	..	1,625	18,65,600
1968	..	2,924	33,29,189
1969	..	2,702	32,03,993
1970	..	3,506	47,03,695

Most of the yarn produced in the factory, especially of 20 and 26 counts, is exported to Bangalore for consumption by the power-looms. More than 80 per cent of the cotton requirement of the factory is obtained within the district. This has given a fillip to the cotton-growers and dealers of the area who had to look up to outside markets so far. Since its inception in 1966, the factory has purchased cotton worth more than a crore of rupees. The factory has provided employment to about 360 persons (including apprentices), about 85 per cent of whom are recruited locally. However, consequent on the factory not working to its optimum capacity and owing to financial and other reasons, the factory is said to be working under a loss to the extent of about 4 to 5 lakhs of rupees every year inclusive of depreciation. It is expected to turn the corner in the near future when the remaining spindles and power-looms are installed.

Vijayanagar Steel Project, Toranagal

October 14, 1971, was a red-letter day in the modern history of Bellary district, for it was on that day that the Prime Minister of India inaugurated work on the fifth steel plant in the country in the public sector, at Toranagal in Hospet taluk, which was once the archway to the glorious Vijayanagar empire. While it is undoubtedly a significant event for the industrial development of Mysore State as a whole, the district of Bellary in particular can look upon the event as a turning point in the history of its development. Aptly christened as the Vijayanagar Steel Project, it is designed for an initial production of two million tonnes of steel with provision for future expansion to four million tonnes. The plant, which is to be wholly designed and built by the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of the Hindustan Steel Ltd., is expected to be commissioned by about 1978. Latest engineering and technological innovations in iron and steel industry would be adopted in this ambitious project, which is estimated to cost about 300 crores of rupees.

Toranagal was selected for the location of the steel plant, because rich iron ore is available in abundance in its vicinity. The reserves are so ample that they not only meet the needs of the present project and its future expansion, but also leave a large surplus for export. The ore in this area is of very high quality and ranks among the rich iron ores in the world. The vast reservoir on the perennial river Tungabhadra, which is close by, assures enough water supply to the new steel town. The State Electricity Grid lines, fed by the Sharavathi and Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Power Stations, which pass through this area, meet the power needs of the steel plant and the township. Rail and road communications are well established in this area. While Toranagal itself is a railway station, the nearby town of Hospet is linked with both the broad gauge and metre gauge railway lines. Thus, in all aspects, Toranagal offers the best site for this integrated large-scale steel project. Only coal, which is not available locally, has to be obtained from outside.

The steel plant is expected to have large-capacity blast furnaces with latest engineering and technological innovations. The question of setting up large L.D. converters for steel-making and continuous casting units is also being considered. The finishing mills will include *inter alia* a wire rod mill of four lakh tonnes capacity, a light merchant mill of three lakh tonnes, and a light and medium section mill of five lakh tonnes, totalling to about 1.2 million tonnes of finished steel. In addition, the plant will also produce four lakh tonnes of billets a year. About 10,000 acres of land are being acquired for locating this steel complex, which is expected to create employment opportunities for an estimated 20,000 to 25,000 skilled and semi-skilled workers in the first stage. The steel plant will also provide scope for a number of ancillary industries in the area, including foundries for the manufacture of ordinary and alloy castings, slag granulation and slag cement plants, etc.

A strong base already exists for further agricultural development in the area. Industrial development in the major and ancillary sectors, which is sure to follow the establishment of the steel project, will ensure speedy progress in the non-agricultural sectors of the economy also. Thus an area which, barely 25 years ago, was known to be a famine area and whose economy was subjected to frequent strains, will perhaps emerge as one of the richest and most productive parts of the country.

Small-scale Industries

There is general acceptance of the need to intensify the development of small-scale and cottage industries. Providing greater employment and income opportunities, especially to the semi-urban and rural population, they act as a great stabilising force. They contribute to a faster rate of industrial development by serving as feeder and ancillary units. In view of this, greater importance has been attached to them in the industrial policy resolution of the Government and in the successive five-year plans. Several promotional measures have been undertaken for their healthy development.

According to the 'Mysore Industrial Directory' published jointly by the Department of Industries and Commerce, Government of Mysore, and the Mysore Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Bangalore, in December 1970, there were in all 243 registered small-scale industrial units in Bellary district in 1969-70. They had together invested a capital of about four crores of rupees and employed about 5,430 persons. These industries could be divided into nine broad categories as follows :—

(1) Textile Industries; (2) Food, Beverage and Tobacco Industries; (3) General Engineering Units; (4) Wood Industries;

(5) Printing Presses; (6) Leather and Rubber Products; (7) Chemical Industries; (8) Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Industries; and (9) Miscellaneous Industries. A brief account of each of these categories of industries is given in the following paragraphs.

Textile Industries

The textile industries included cotton ginning and pressing and decorticating units, units for the manufacture of ready-made garments, sarees, hand-bags, hold-alls, bed-sheets, towels and the like. The total number of units falling under this category in the district was 71, of which 21 were engaged in the manufacture of ready-made garments and the rest in cotton ginning and pressing and decorticating, etc. While more than 50 per cent of these units were concentrated in Bellary city, the rest had been spread over Harapanahalli, Tekkalakota, Kottur, Hadagalli, Hospet and other places. The total capital investment of these units was estimated at about Rs. 49.72 lakhs, their estimated annual production being worth about Rs. 40 lakhs. They had provided employment to over 1,330 persons.

Garment-making units

The ready-made garment industry was started in Bellary during the first world war to cater to the needs of the military personnel stationed here. The industry passed through various vicissitudes between the two war periods. But to-day, it occupies a prominent place among the small-scale and cottage industries in Bellary district. In fact, Bellary is stated to be the second important centre in the entire Mysore State for the manufacture of ready-made garments. These several organised units not only produce garments for internal consumption but also cater to some of the markets in various parts of India. The industry is understood to have made much headway during the last about ten years. It provides full-time employment to about 1,500 persons and part-time work to about 3,500 workers, and provides job work to about 60 satellite units. During 1969-70, the total turnover of all the units in the district was estimated at about Rs. 150 lakhs. Bellary is especially noted for the manufacture of children's garments as also pants and half-pants for adults; other garments in keeping with the current needs and fashions are also manufactured. However, it is reported that most of the units are ill-equipped and only machines of old type are in use. Hence the future development of this industry depends, to a large extent, on the installation of time and labour-saving modern machines and equipment. According to the Lead Bank Survey Report of the Syndicate Bank, there were in all 80 ready-made garment making units (both registered and unregistered) in the district in 1969-70.

A Garment Manufacturers' Association was formed at Bellary in December 1965. During 1971, 27 garment manufacturing units in Bellary had become members of this Association. Among the objectives of the Association were the promotion, mutual help and

co-operation among ready-made garment manufacturers, protection of the interests of its members, popularisation of the use of ready-made garments and advancement of the tailoring technique in the manufacture of garments.

Cotton Ginning Units

Cotton ginning is a pretty old industry in the district. The beginnings of this industry date back to the 18th century when Rao Saheb Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar and Rao Bahadur Sabhapathy Mudaliar established ginning factories in Bellary town. A little later, two or three more factories came to be established in the same place. The first world war gave an impetus for the development of this industry and this period recorded a substantial increase in the number of ginning and pressing factories in the district. The pace of expansion was, however, retarded after 1925. But the period of the second world war again witnessed an increase in the number of ginning and pressing units. According to the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Bellary district, there were 34 ginning factories registered with the department in the district during 1970-71. These factories were mostly concentrated in Siruguppa, Hadagalli, Kudligi and Bellary taluks, Kottur (in Kudligi taluk) alone accounting for seven units. The availability of cotton in large quantities is the cause for the concentration of these units in these taluks. Some of these factories have also groundnut decorticators along with ginning machines.

The tools and equipment used in this industry are steam or oil engines, boilers, single or double roller gins, cotton operators, drilling machines, high and low pressure cotton presses and the like. The cost of ginning a bale of cotton of 165 kgs. in 1970 was Rs. 18.50. The ginning factories do not have work throughout the year since this is a seasonal industry.

Food, Beverages and Tobacco Industries

There were 53 small-scale industrial units under the category of food, beverages and tobacco industries in the district during 1969-70, with a total capital investment of about Rs. 97.24 lakhs, the number of persons employed in them being 1,220. Of these, 18 units were in Bellary and the rest at Hospet, Hagaribommanahalli, Hadagalli, Siruguppa, Kottur, Ramnagar, Harapanahalli, Ittigi and a few other places. Of the 53 units, as many as 45 units were engaged in decorticating of groundnuts, manufacture of oil and oil-cake, rice milling, etc. Some of these units had also cotton-ginning machines in them.

Oil Mills

According to the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Bellary district, there were 15 registered oil mills in the district producing mostly groundnut oil and cake. Another 15 units were engaged both in decorticating and pressing of oil-seeds. Among the existing oil mills in the district, the earliest to be established was the Indhala Hiremath Ginning, Oil Milling and

Decorticating Factory at Kottur in 1905. With the increase in demand for oil and the gradual increase in the area under groundnut cultivation, more and more oil mills came to be established in the various parts of the district, the noted centres of oil production being Bellary, Hadagalli and Ramnagar. The plant and machinery used in this industry are steam engines, boilers, expellers, rotary machines and filter presses. According to the Lead Bank Survey Report of the Syndicate Bank, there were in all 371 ginning and oil mills (including unregistered units) in the district in 1969-70.

Beedi Factories

Among the other industries coming under this category are beedi-making units, which were five in number (registered units) in the district during 1970. While three of these units were at Bellary, the other two were at Harapanahalli, the biggest of the units being the Sovereign Beedi Factory at Bellary. It is also the oldest beedi factory in the district, having been established as early as 1917. These factories had invested a total capital of about Rs. 3.30 lakhs and had employed 917 persons. A special feature of this industry is that it has provided employment to many poor women, particularly the *purdah*-bound housewives.

The other small-scale industries under this category in the district were nine rice and flour mills, three confectionery units, a coffee powder unit and an ice factory and cold storage, as in 1970

General Engineering Industries

The general engineering industrial units were 39 in number in the district in 1970, of which as many as 25 units were located in Bellary city and the rest at Hospet, Sandur, Siruguppa and a few other places. The total capital investment of these units was about Rs. 16.12 lakhs and they had employed about 290 persons. Of these, as many as 16 units were engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements since there has been good demand for them because of the several agricultural development and extension schemes taken up under the Tungabhadra Project. In addition, some other units which were engaged in the manufacture of buckets, trays, drums and the like also manufactured agricultural tools and implements. (According to the Lead Bank Survey Report of the Syndicate Bank, there were altogether 60 units engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements in the district.) Of the remaining units, about a dozen were engaged in servicing and repairing of automobiles, servicing of oil engines, body building, repairs of machines and such other allied items of work, while two units were making steel furniture, safes, cabinets and the like. In addition to these, there were three units producing household utensils, hospital equipments and surgical items, two units manufacturing barbed wire for fencing, a unit making wiring pipes and another manufacturing small drilling machines.

Wood Industries

There were 24 industrial units in the district, mostly at Bellary and Hospet, engaged in sawing of timber and manufacture of bullock carts, wooden furniture and building materials. Fourteen of these units were saw mills, six were cart-making units and the remaining four were engaged in the manufacture of wooden furniture, etc. The total capital investment of these units was about Rs. 5.42 lakhs, while their annual estimated production was worth about Rs. 6.50 lakhs. About 150 persons were employed in these units.

Printing Industry

With the development of education, expansion of trade and commerce and industrial advancement, the printing industry is gradually coming to the fore in the district. During 1969-70, there were 19 printing presses registered with the Department of Industries and Commerce, in the district, of which nine were at Hospet, five at Bellary, two at Harapanahalli and one each at Hadagalli, Siruguppa and Kottur. Most of these presses were power-operated and they undertook printing, mostly job works, and book-binding. On an average, only three to four persons were employed in most of these presses. While the total capital investment of these units was about Rs. 3.98 lakhs, their annual estimated production was worth about Rs. 3.74 lakhs. They had employed, in all, about 90 persons. According to the Lead Bank Survey Report, there were, in all, 37 printing and book-binding units in the district as in 1968-69.

Leather and Rubber Products

Among the industries engaged in the manufacture of leather and rubber products in the district during 1969-70 were a leather-tanning unit and a rubber-stamp-making unit, both located at Hospet, and seven tyre-retreading, tube vulcanising and tyre-repairing units, of which five were at Hospet and two at Bellary. The proximity of Hospet to the various mining areas in the district, where a large number of transport vehicles ply for carrying ores, appears to be the main reason for the concentration of these units at this place. While the total capital investment of these units was about Rs. 1.55 lakhs, the value of their annual production was estimated at about Rs. 7.61 lakhs. They had employed in all about 45 persons.

Chemical Industries

There are a few chemical industries in the district which are engaged in the manufacture of washing soaps, insecticides, red-oxide, mixed fertilisers and agarbathies. There were eight such units during 1969-70, of which six were at Bellary and two at Hospet. Of these, two units were producing washing soaps, two agarbathies, and one each insecticides, mixed fertilisers, red-oxide, candles and *pan masala*. While the soap factory of K.V. & Sons at Bellary was the oldest (1930) unit, the factory of Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd. near Hospet, which produces mixed fertilisers, is the biggest. This latter unit produces about Rs. 20 lakhs worth of fertilisers per annum and employs about 20 persons. Information

about its capital investment is, however, not available. The other seven units put together have invested a capital of about five lakhs of rupees, while their estimated annual production is worth about Rs. 6.67 lakhs, the number of persons employed being about 60.

Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Industries

During the year 1969-70, there were just two small-scale industrial units in the district, both located at Bellary, engaged in the production of non-ferrous and ferrous castings and agricultural implements. They had invested a total capital of Rs. 4.21 lakhs and produced articles worth about Rs. 1.65 lakhs per annum, the number of persons employed being about 40. Of these, the Mudugal Industries at Bisalahalli near Bellary is a bigger unit with a capital investment of about four lakhs of rupees.

Plastic Industries

Bellary is also known for the manufacture of plastic bangles and fancy articles. The bangles produced here are sold not only within Mysore State, but also in the neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. During 1969-70, there were nearly a dozen small-scale units, all located in Bellary city, engaged in the production of plastic bangles and other articles. A few of these units were also producing paper bags and fountain pens. The total capital invested by these units was of the order of about two lakhs of rupees, while the value of their annual production was estimated at about Rs. 7.63 lakhs. They had, in all, employed about 80 persons.

Other Industries

There were, in 1970, also a few other small-scale industries in the district, of which the Indian Hume Pipe Company Ltd., Hospet, was the biggest. Established in 1953 with a capital investment of about Rs. 2.03 lakhs, it produces about Rs. 7.52 lakhs worth of R.C.C. hume pipes and other cement products annually, the number of persons employed being about 45. There was also another smaller unit at Bellary manufacturing cement products, ventilators, tubes, etc. Among the other small-scale industries in the district was a unit producing *supari*, agarbathi and tooth powder, another producing french polish, lac polish, paints and electrical insulation, a third making glass wares, a fourth manufacturing mirrors and wind-screen frames and a fifth producing lead shots. All these units were located at Bellary, the one producing *supari*, agarbathi and tooth powder being the biggest of the units with over 70 persons working in it.

According to the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Bellary district, the total number of registered small-scale industrial units in the district had gone up to 385 by the end of April 1971, as a result of an intensive campaign undertaken during 1969-70 for the promotion and development of small-scale idustries in the district. But according to the report of the Lead Bank Survey of Bellary district conducted by the Economic

Research Department of the Syndicate Bank, there were, in all, 567 small industrial units in the district in 1968-69, with a total estimated production of Rs. 1.10 crores annually. This number perhaps includes the industries both in the organised and unorganised sectors.

Khadi and Village Industries

The *khadi* and village industries are of considerable importance in improving the economic condition of the rural population. In a district like Bellary, where agriculture is the mainstay of the population, provision of subsidiary occupations is a great necessity. In the absence of these auxiliary occupations, there would be an exodus of rural population to industrial centres during periods of enforced inactivity in agriculture. This would put out of gear the tranquillity of rural economy. Realising this fact, the Government of Mysore have been encouraging and assisting the *khadi* and village industries in the district as elsewhere in the State. There are about twenty different kinds of village and cottage industries spread all over the district, the more important of them being handloom-weaving, pottery, carpentry, blacksmithy, leather stitching, oil *gana*, mat-weaving, basket-making and the like.

Handloom Weaving

Handloom weaving is an important ancient industry which has survived even to this day. It has been experiencing difficult times ever since the mill-made fabrics of the British Indian cotton mills came into the market. However, after the achievement of independence, the Governments both at the Centre and the State, have been endeavouring to support this rural industry by extending financial and other forms of assistance. It was estimated that there were nearly 4,000 handlooms engaged in the weaving of cotton, silk and woollen fabrics in Bellary district in 1904. But, according to the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Bellary district, the total number of *active* looms in the district as in 1971 was only about 600. The weavers in the district purchase their requirements of yarn both locally and from the mills at Davanagere, Bangalore, Bombay and Coimbatore through local merchants. Among the important handloom-weaving centres in the district are Tambrahalli, Moka, Hagari-bommanahalli, Hampasagara, Kottur, Ujjini and Bellary, where *dhoties*, sarees, *chowlies*, towels, shirtings and bed-sheets are produced.

Coloured cotton cloths for women are woven in many places, of which Hospet and Bellary are important centres. In some of these places, cloths with narrow silk borders or having either the warp or weft of silk, or partly of silk and yarn either in the warp or weft or in both are also made and in no centre pure silk cloths (both warp and weft in silk) are made, except against orders placed with the manufacturers. Mostly the Devangas, several sub-sects of Sales, Kuruvanis and Thogatas are engaged in weaving cotton and silk cloth. The cotton yarn is dyed locally, the chief

colouring being indigo dye and *maddi* red. Raw silk is bleached in a solution of 'tsoudu' and lime and dyed with *kiramanji*. Ready dyed yarn is also obtained where the weavers are not able to dye the yarn themselves or to get it dyed in the neighbourhood.

The varieties of women's cloths manufactured in the district are mostly required for local consumption. Those manufactured at Hospet and Kottur are chiefly consumed in the western taluks of the district. Some centres like Hampasagara have specialised in manufacturing cloths for *ravikes* (bodice) and scarcely weave any other kind, the result being that large stocks remain on hand until the marriage season creates a demand for them.

Kambli Weaving

The *kambli* is a woollen blanket which serves sometimes also as bed, overcoat or umbrella as the occasion demands. It is made from the wool of sheep by the Kurubas who are shepherds tending flocks of sheep for the purpose. This industry is mainly carried on in the taluks of Kudligi, Harapanahalli and parts of Hospet. The *kamblies* of Harapanahalli taluk are known for thier fineness of texture and are of nearly the same quality as that of Davanagere in Chitradurga district. This fineness of texture is obtained from the wool of sheep shorn when they are not older than six months.

Assistance to Weavers

It has been reported that most of the active handlooms in the district have been brought into the co-operative fold and 20 Weavers' Co-operative Societies have been organised. Besides being provided with technical advice, Weavers' Co-operative Societies have been sanctioned considerable amounts of loans for working capital from the funds provided for the plan schemes and also from the Reserve Bank of India. Loans have also been given for share capital. The Weavers' Co-operative Societies have also been supplied with various improved weaving equipments. Further, to rehabilitate the weavers displaced by the construction of the Tungabhadra Project, two housing colonies of 50 houses each at Tambrahalli and Hagaribommanahalli and another housing colony of 100 houses at Hospet have been constructed. During the Second Plan period, a total expenditure of Rs. 4.91 lakhs was incurred on the several handloom development schemes sponsored by the State Government in this district, while the expenditure incurred during the Third Plan was about Rs. 7.40 lakhs. Another sum of Rs. 5.83 lakhs has been allocated for this purpose under the Fourth Plan.

Khandasari Industry

On account of localisation under the Tungabhadra Project Low Level Canal, there has been a considerable increase in the area under wet cultivation, as a result of which the raiyats took to growing of sugarcane. But the rates of jaggery were so low that the raiyats were not able to get good returns. Therefore, in addition to the two large-scale sugar factories, the manufacture of khanda-

sari sugar was thought of and two co-operative societies, one at Hirehadagalli and another at Siruguppa, were established for this purpose. Of these, the society at Hirehadagalli is reported to have since become defunct.

The other society at Siruguppa had been assisted financially by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board to the tune of Rs. 30,000. But it is learnt that even this society is now (1971) under liquidation. However, another unit for the manufacture of khandasari sugar has come up recently in the private sector at Ramsagar in Hospet taluk.

Village Oil Industry

As already stated earlier, the village oil industry is fairly old in this district. Before the establishment of oil mills, oil was produced mainly by means of village *ganas*, a number of which exist even now, by *ganigars* or *vaniyars* who have this as a hereditary occupation. Oil is produced from groundnut, castor, gingelly, sesamum, etc., in *ganas* and wooden mills driven by bullocks. The main centres of production of oil by this method in the district are Tambrahalli, Hospet, Chigateri, Lakshmipura, Bellary, Tekkalkota, Siruguppa, Kolagalli and Sandur.

With a view to improving the economic condition of those who are still depending on this indigenous industry for their livelihood, efforts have been made to bring them into the co-operative fold by organising industrial co-operative societies and extending them financial aid and assistance in other forms. During 1970-71, there were nine such oil *gana* industrial co-operatives in the district, one in each of the above mentioned centres. The Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board has extended a total financial assistance of Rs. 1,29,700 to these societies, of which Rs. 7,500 was in the form of grant and the rest as loan.

Pottery

Pottery has also been one of the ancient rural industries in the district. The potters in the district mainly produce unglazed cooking pots and also other articles like earthen pitchers, water jars, frying pans, dishes and the like. Although the gradual increase in the use of cheap metallic vessels has greatly decreased the demand for earthenwares in recent years, there is still some demand for the latter. Bellary, Sandur, Sirigeri and Aladahalli are among the important pottery centres in the district. The equipment of a potter consists of the traditional wheel, frames and buckets. Making of quality earthen products depends more on the skill of hands than on equipment. Since the economic condition of the people pursuing this profession is bad, efforts have been made since the last about a decade to bring the potters also into the co-operative fold by organising industrial co-operative societies of potters and extending them financial aid and assistance in other forms. Four such industrial co-operatives, one

in each of the above-mentioned centres, have been assisted financially by the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board to an extent of Rs. 42,510, of which a sum of Rs. 11,210 was in the form of grant and the rest as loan.

Leather Industry

Leather-working is pursued by a section of the Harijans of the district as a hereditary occupation. They undertake mostly manufacture and repair of shoes and chappals. The economic condition of this class of people is also none too happy. In order to help improve the living conditions of the persons engaged in this industry, seven leather craft co-operative societies have been organised in the district, two at Bellary and one each at Kanchikere, Tekkalkota, Magala, Hospet and Harapanahalli. Of these, the Leather Stitching Society at Kanchikere and the Cobblers' Craft Co-operative Society at Bellary have received a loan assistance of Rs. 1,750 and Rs. 40,394 respectively from the State Government. The remaining five societies have also been given a total financial assistance of about Rs. 1,14,510 by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board, of which a sum of Rs 39,140 was in the form of outright grant and the rest as loan. It is, however, reported that a few of these societies have since become defunct.

Carpentry and Blacksmithy

Carpenters and blacksmiths play an important role in the rural economy of a district. The Bellary district has a number of carpentry and blacksmithy units dispersed all over the district. While some of the carpenters in the urban areas manufacture also ordinary furniture of domestic use like cots, tables, chairs and benches, those in the rural areas mostly produce the common type of building fixtures like doors, windows and roofing materials as also agricultural implements. Such of those individual carpenters who are unable to purchase the required quantities of wood, etc., due to their poverty, work in bigger establishments on payment of wages.

Every big village in the district has at least one or two families engaged in blacksmithy. They produce and repair agricultural implements, re-tyre cart-wheels and undertake such other jobs. The artisans in these industries generally use tools and equipment of old types and they are financially unable to replace them by improved kinds. In order to obviate their difficulties, industrial co-operatives of carpenters and blacksmiths are also being organised in the district wherever possible. The Smithy Workers' Craft Co-operative Society at K. Kallahalli, which was started in 1955-56, is engaged in the production of agricultural implements, for which there is good demand in the district. This society has been given a financial assistance of Rs. 71,497 by the Government. It has been helpful in providing full-time employment to the otherwise under-employed or unemployed blacksmiths of the area.

Gold and Silversmithy

Gold and silver-smiths are found in towns and in every big village. They are engaged in the manufacture of small gold and silver ornaments like ear and nose-rings, gold and stone-studded rings, *thalies* used in marriages, wristlets and bangles and other golden ornaments and silver wares. The enforcement of the Gold Control Orders in 1963 by the Government of India had considerably affected a number of goldsmiths in the district as elsewhere. With a view to rehabilitating them, several measures were undertaken by the State Government including organisation of industrial co-operative societies of goldsmiths. During 1970-71, two such societies were functioning in the district, one at Bellary and another at Hospet. Each of these societies was provided with a working capital of Rs. 40,000 by the Government. Financial assistance was also given to a number of individual goldsmiths to enable them to start cottage industries, petty shops, etc. Educational concessions were given to their children. Training facilities and employment assistance were also provided to them. Now their condition has improved.

Mat and Basket Weaving

Basket-making and mat-weaving from bamboo and date-palm has been another rural industry which is in existence in the district from very early times. This industry provides full or part-time employment to a number of families in the rural areas. Besides baskets and mats, other articles of household use such as screens, tree-guards, cots, chairs, tables and trays are also made. But all the same, the economic condition of the people engaged in this industry is also far from satisfactory. With a view to ameliorating their living conditions, attempts have been made in recent years to bring as many of them as possible into the co-operative fold. Among the societies so organised, mention may be made of the Mat Weavers' Co-operative Society at Chikkajogi-halli in Kudligi taluk, which is manufacturing mats of good quality both out of weeds and date-palm. This society was given a financial assistance of Rs. 29,164 by the Government and this entire amount has already been repaid by the society.

Other Village Industries

There are also several other village and cottage industries in the district such as soap-stone industry, fibre industry, hand-pounding of paddy and neera-palmgur industry. Of these, the last-mentioned industry is understood to have now decome defunct consequent on the lifting of prohibition in the State since 1967. While there were four Fibre Craft Co-operative Societies in the district, one each at Halekote, Emmiganur, Obalashettihalli and Tekkalkota, there was also an industrial co-operative society each for soap-stone workers and for hand-pounding of paddy. While the fibre societies and the society for hand-pounding of paddy have been provided with financial assistance by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board, the soapstone workers' society has been financially assisted by the District Industrial Co-operative Bank Limited, Bellary.

Khadi and Village Industries Board

The Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board has been maintaining a district office at Bellary since 1961 for the administration and implementation of the several *khadi* and village industrial development schemes taken up in the district. The Board extends not only financial assistance to various *khadi* and village industries but also provides technical guidance and training facilities to those engaged in them. According to the District Officer of the Board stationed at Bellary, upto 1970, 35 *khadi* and village industrial co-operative societies in the district had been given a total financial assistance of a little over Rs. 7.56 lakhs, of which Rs. 1.46 lakhs were in the form of outright grants and the rest in the form of loans. The industries thus assisted included *khadi*, fibre, wool, limestone, pottery, leather, non-edible oil, gur and khandasari, hand-pounding of paddy and village oil industries.

Rural Industrialisation Scheme

A Rural Industrialisation Scheme, as sponsored by the late Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, was introduced in the district in 1954 with the main objective of inducing the rural people to take the initiative of establishing suitable small industries and, as far as possible, to depend upon themselves for their development, without looking for external aid. For this purpose, the district was divided into group-circles, taking density of population as the main consideration. Everyone in the group-circle had his share of work under the scheme and was to be self-reliant.

At the commencement of the Second Five-Year Plan, this scheme was being implemented through Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies under the guidance of Village Development Committees. There were 29 such societies in the district at the rate of one in each hobli (revenue circle). Later, these societies were amalgamated and formed into Taluk Industrial Co-operative Societies and eight such societies, one for each taluk, were constituted in the district by 1964. These societies are affiliated to the District Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bellary. A District Industrial Co-operative Society has also been organised at Bellary, exclusively for the purpose of catering to the credit needs of the small-scale and cottage industries in the district. Although these societies continue to function and provide credit facilities for the development of rural industries, the work of the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, as such, was merged with the activities of the Industries and Commerce Department with effect from 1st January 1960.

Industrial Co-operatives

The Second Five-Year Plan laid stress on the formation of industrial co-operative societies for various village and cottage industries with a view to bringing the artisans into the co-operative fold, to providing them credit facilities, etc. The scheme of organising more such societies was continued during the Third Plan. In Bellary district, in all, 57 industrial co-operative societies (excluding Weavers' Co-operative Societies) had been organised

by the year 1970, with a total membership of about 21,590. Almost all these societies had received financial assistance, both as loans and grants, either from the Government or from the State Khadi and Village Industries Board, as already referred to earlier.

District Industrial Co-operative Bank

With a view to promoting and developing the small-scale and cottage industries in the district by providing them with necessary credit facilities, a District Industrial Co-operative Bank was established at Bellary in 1964, with an authorised share capital of Rs. 25 lakhs. It is through this bank that all the Government financial assistance to the industrial co-operative societies in the district is channelised. It also offers credit facilities to small-scale industrialists out of its own funds and renders all other routine banking facilities. The different kinds of loans advanced by this bank include working capital loan, key loan, hypothecation loan, loans against deposits and loans against Government and other trust securities.

During 1969-70, the bank had 198 members including the State Government and industrial co-operative societies. It had advanced, in all, loans amounting to Rs. 10.16 lakhs to its members during that year in the form of short-term, medium-term and long-term loans.

Home Industrial Activities

The Department of Industries and Commerce has been giving grants-in-aid to institutions like *mahila samajas* in the district for undertaking handicrafts activities such as tailoring, embroidery, knitting, rattan work, mat-weaving, etc. Besides, equipment like sewing machines, cloth and mat-weaving looms are also provided to some of the institutions. Technical assistance, if required by the institutions, is also provided. About 15 registered *mahila samajas* in various parts of the district are being assisted by the Department with provision of maintenance and equipment grants. During 1970-71, a total sum of Rs. 11,600 was thus provided to 15 institutions as maintenance grants, while three of these institutions also received Rs. 1,220 as equipment grant. It is reported that this scheme of granting financial aid to the *mahila samajas* by the Department of Industries and Commerce has since been discontinued.

Industrial Estate

With a view to providing suitable factory accommodation and modern facilities to the small-scale industries, an Industrial Estate has been established at Bellary. The Mysore Small Industries Corporation Ltd., which has been entrusted with the responsibility of constructing the Estate, has built six sheds, four of 'D' type and two of 'C' type, at a total cost of about Rs. 4.33 lakhs. These sheds have already been allotted to the small-scale entrepreneurs of the district for starting industries like manufacture of bolts and nuts, pulverising of red-oxide, etc.

Credit facilities

The Government, in their declaration of industrial policy, have assured that all possible assistance would be given to help the growth of industries in the State, both in the public and private sectors. The Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, 1951, had been helpful to the industrial entrepreneurs in the State. After the formation of the new Mysore State, a uniform Act was passed in 1959 laying down the mode and method of extending financial help for the establishment and development of industries. Under the Act, provision has been made to extend financial aid in the form of loan or bank guarantee to such of the industries as are not covered by the Mysore State Financial Corporation Act and also when the loan required does not exceed Rs. one lakh. The State Director of Industries and Commerce is the statutory authority for sanctioning loans to industries under this Act. The Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce in-charge of districts have also powers to sanction loans under this Act upto Rs. 2,000 to small entrepreneurs. In Bellary district, 36 small-scale industrial units have been granted loans amounting to about Rs. 1.46 lakhs during the period from 1963-64 to 1970-71.

The Mysore State Financial Corporation, which was established by the Government of Mysore in 1959, also grants loans to various categories of industries, from Rs. 25,000 upto Rs. 10 lakhs. Upto the end of March 1970, the Corporation had disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 15.11 lakhs to ten industrial units in the district.

As stated earlier, the Bellary District Industrial Co-operative Bank has also been granting loans to small industries in the district, apart from disbursing the amounts of the financial aid sanctioned by the Government to rural artisans, industrial co-operatives, etc. During the period from 1968-69 to 1970-71, the bank had granted loans amounting to Rs. 17.17 lakhs to several small-scale industrial units in the district.

Some of the commercial banks have also been providing credit facilities to small-scale industries in the district since recent years. The pace of providing industrial credit by these banks has been accelerated after the nationalisation of the major commercial banks. While the Syndicate Bank's advances to industries in the district upto 1970 were of the order of Rs. 56.80 lakhs, the State Bank of India had advanced Rs. 51.87 lakhs during the period from 1966-67 to 1969-70. The Andhra Bank had advanced more than Rs. 71 lakhs to several industries in the district during the four-year period from 1966-67 to 1969-70, while the Vysya Bank's advances during the same period were of the order of about Rs. 60 lakhs. During 1969-70, the Canara Bank had granted industrial loans amounting to Rs. 45.73 lakhs in the district, while the State Bank of Mysore's contribution in this regard upto the end of 1970 was to the tune of Rs. 15.89 lakhs. The Central Bank of India

had also granted loans to the extent of Rs. 11.61 lakhs to some industries in the district during 1969-70, while the Canara Banking Corporation's contribution in this respect was about Rs. 8 lakhs.

As mentioned earlier, the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board has also advanced a sum of Rs. 7.56 lakhs to 95 industrial co-operative societies in the district.

Supply of machinery on hire-purchase

The Department of Industries and Commerce helps small-scale industrial units to obtain machineries, indigenous and imported, on a hire-purchase basis from the National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi. Under this scheme, financial assistance is rendered to small industrial units for purchase of machines of the value exceeding Rs. 500 and repayment of the amount in easy instalments spread over seven years. Upto the end of 1970, 21 industrial units in the district had been supplied with different types of machineries under this scheme. These included lathes, drilling machines, sewing machines, electric motors, pulverisers, welding and cutting machines, vertical band saws, grinding and boring machines and the like.

Incentives to entrepreneurs

With a view to assisting the entrepreneurs in establishing and developing industries, several incentive measures have been taken by the State Government in recent years. An organisation called the Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation was established in Bangalore in 1964-65. It offers complete project reports and marketing data and helps in obtaining industrial licences and possible concessions from Government and also participates in the share capital of such industries and underwrites new issues of shares. Scarce raw materials such as non-ferrous metals (like copper, zinc, lead, etc.), B.P. and G.P. sheets and the like are supplied to small-scale industrial units through the Mysore Small Industries Corporation, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India and the State Trading Corporation of India.

A cash refund is allowed on all sales-tax paid by entrepreneurs of new industries on raw materials purchased by them, for the first five years from the dates on which the industries go into production. Government have also impressed on all local bodies in the State the importance of rapid industrial development of every area in the State and have urged them to exempt raw materials, building materials and capital equipment needed by the new industries from payment of octroi for a period of five years from the dates on which these units obtain industrial licences or get registered. In respect of lands obtained for industrial purposes, the recovery of conversion fine is waived for five years. Besides, all new industries are also exempted from the payment of electricity tax for a period of five years from the dates on which these industries go into production. Further, the price

payable for the land offered by the Mysore Industrial Areas Development Board for starting new industries, has been ordered to be recovered in easy annual instalments spread over ten years. In addition, the State Government have reserved over 50 items of articles for being exclusively purchased from small-scale industrialists in the purchase programme of the State Government.

Industrial Associations

There is an association of small-scale industrialists of the district called the "Bellary District Small-Scale Industries Association" at Bellary. The main objectives of this Association are to organise, improve and protect the interests of persons engaged in small-scale industries in both the urban and rural areas of the district. The mine-owners of the district have also formed an association called the "Bellary District Mine-Owners' Association" for protecting and safeguarding the interests of the mine-owners of the district and for effectively representing the mine-owners in all matters connected with the business of mining and sale of mineral ores. The registered office of this Association is situated at Hospet.

Industrial training facilities

Prior to the formation of the new Mysore State, the industrial training centres in different areas had their own syllabus and method of training, and several of them were not organised well so as to give a systematic instruction. With a view to effecting uniformity in the system of training and syllabus and to improving the working of these institutions, the Government reorganised the existing training institutions and a full-fledged Artisan Training Institute was started at Siruguppa. This Institute has training facilities in carpentry, smithy and cotton-weaving. Only 25 candidates are admitted for training in each of these crafts. Candidates of the age-group between 14 and 20 years, who have passed the primary fifth standard, are eligible for admission to training. A period of one year has been fixed uniformly for institutional training in each craft followed by an in-service training of six months. Each trainee is paid a stipend of Rs. 40 per month during the institutional training and Rs. 50 during in-service training. Further, as a follow-up action to encourage the trainees to settle in the crafts and pursue the same after training, each trainee is given a "tools kit" consisting of tools and equipment suitable to the craft in which the candidate receives training, of the value not exceeding Rs. 250 as interest-free loan recoverable in annual instalments.

With a view to imparting training in modern techniques of production, a Model Carpentry and Smithy Centre has been started by the Government at Bellary. For making the workers conversant with the use of the latest machines and equipment, such machines and equipment have been installed in this centre. The period of training ranges from six months to one year and during the period of training, a stipend of Rs. 50 per month is

paid to the trainees. Besides imparting training, this centre has also been designed to take up a regular production line as well.

In order to utilise the abundant raw materials available in the area and at the same time to impart training in improved methods of mat-weaving, a Mat-Weaving Training Centre has been started at Chikkajogihalli in Kudligi taluk. The duration of the training is one year and each trainee is paid a stipend of Rs. 40 per month during this period.

There is also an Industrial Training Institute at Bellary, run by the Department of Employment and Training, which trains candidates for jobs like those of draughtsmen, welders, fitters, turners, electricians, etc. A Junior Technical School has also been functioning at Bellary since 1965. In this school, which is run by the Department of Technical Education, technical subjects like engineering and workshop theory and practice of carpentry, fitting, electrical wiring and servicing, and machine shop work are taught for a period of three years along with the usual academic subjects. Further, there is also a Polytechnic at Bellary which offers three-year courses at diploma-level in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering and two-year certificate courses in cabinet-making, tailoring, blacksmithy, electrical wiring, etc.

Welfare of Industrial Labour

Promotion of welfare of industrial labour is an important factor for the development of industries. Towards this end, provisions of the several labour legislations have been brought into force in the district (see Chapter XVII). The Provident Fund Scheme has been introduced in all bigger industrial establishments, while the Employees' State Insurance Scheme has also been extended to this district from February 1972. The India Sugars and Refineries, Hospet, which is the oldest large-scale industry in the district, has provided free medical aid to all its workers and certain educational facilities to their children. Housing facilities have been provided to a considerable number of its workers. A co-operative stores and a canteen have also been attached to the factory. The other sugar factory in the district, *i.e.*, the Co-operative Sugar Factory at Kampli, has also provided free medical aid and some educational facilities to their workers and their children. A canteen, a recreation club and facilities for indoor and outdoor games have also been made available in addition to providing housing facilities to a good number of workers. Similar amenities have also been provided by the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited, Hospet, and the M.G. Automobiles, Bellary. The latter has also provided uniforms to its workers.

The Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores Limited has also constructed labour and staff quarters. In addition to provident

fund, gratuity, sickness and maternity benefit schemes, etc., introduced under the various labour legislations, drinking water facilities have been provided both in the labour camps and at work-spots. The Company is maintaining a well-equipped hospital and a high school at Deogiri for the benefit of the workers and their children. It has also organised an employees' co-operative society by extending financial assistance towards its working capital. The Bellary Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, which is comparatively a new establishment, is yet to provide housing facilities to its workers. Several other medium and small-scale industries of standing in the district also have been giving medical aid and educational facilities to their workers and their children. In addition, the women employed in them are given maternity benefits as required under the law.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

A—Banking and Finance

In earlier decades

BANKING in the modern sense of the term was almost unknown in the district prior to 1915. It was in that year that an attempt was made by starting a Town Co-operative Bank at Hospet to alleviate the economic distress of the people residing in and around that place. But the actual transactions relating to the lending of money were mostly left in the hands of some affluent men who, with their surplus money, readily offered credit at specified rates of interest for which, in a large number of cases, mutual trust and confidence constituted the security; there were inst nces, doubtless, of default in returning these loans; but by and large, the average borrower redeemed his commitments and settled all claims, to the satisfaction of the lender. There was no organised method of lending or collection, and borrowing was purely a private affair and restricted to the lender and the borrower with no control whatsoever from the State. It was but a continuing process of trading with capital and consequently a large number of persons made it their profession to lend money and collect the interest thereon. Thus the trade of the district was susceptible to fluctuations and uncertainties. The rates of interest charged on the money lent by them were generally exorbitant and altogether prohibitive in some cases. Cases were not few where borrowers went on paying interest which exceeded even the capital.

Money-lenders

In Bellary district, the professional lenders of money flourished mostly in the rural areas and formed into a class by themselves, the Marwaris and the Vysyas being the most prominent among them. They were able to continue their profession in spite of the slow but steady growth of modern banking methods in the district. Some of those who had surplus money to do this business took it as their sole occupation. Their transactions were mostly with the cultivating class. Many of the raiyats became permanently indebted, paying in some cases an

interest that might range anywhere between 18 to 50 per cent or even more. But ordinarily, the interest charged went up to about 18 per cent. Money was advanced on promissory notes and on personal security or on joint security (collateral security). Loans were also given on mortgages of land and other immovable property. A short period, generally a year or two, was usually fixed for repayment of promissory note debts. If the interest was not paid on or before the due dates, penal interest from 18 per cent upwards was charged. It was, indeed, very difficult for any cultivator to redeem his land or other possessions in time. So the money-lenders were always dreaded but were always in demand.

Credit is certainly required by the average cultivator to tide over his difficulties. The credit requirement of a raiyat ordinarily for each crop has been estimated to be about 40 to 50 per cent of the cost of cultivation per acre. So he often borrowed money to meet the expenditure and ran into debts. Whenever he is faced with famine, scarcity or family encumbrances, he has to incur larger debts. The purchase of new implements, country carts, manure, etc., or other expenditure on improvement of his land or the celebration of a marriage even now entail him additional expenses. But the procedural difficulties connected with borrowing of money from banks and other institutions have often made the average raiyat feel that it is easier to take a loan from the private money-lender even at high rates of interest.

Indebtedness

In the absence of any detailed or systematic study of the problem of indebtedness in the district, it is difficult to assess its extent. The spread and level of indebtedness in the district are broadly associated with the nature of the agricultural economy. The general economic condition of the common man in the district is poor. Until recently, the cultivators in the district were in a very bad plight. Formerly, the tract had been torn by strife and clash of rivals for supremacy. There was constant fear of ejection and dispossession of land. In still earlier times, the fact that the right of private possession was not firmly established had discouraged to some extent the money-lenders also from affording credit; but when this disability was removed by the British rulers, there was free scope for the activities of the money-lenders.

The causes of agricultural indebtedness have been studied time and again. They fall under two heads: (i) loans for carrying on agricultural operations and (ii) loans for maintaining the family of the agriculturist. The two are connected in that an insufficient income from the land leads him to borrowing for family expenses. Loans for agricultural operations were inherent in the circumstances of the occupation. In areas where agriculture depends so much on monsoon, failures of crops are frequent. Further, the capital of the agriculturist is generally locked up in land and so he needs credit for his working expenses. The large

size holdings often require considerable capital to level the lands and to cultivate them profitably. The unfavourable seasons increase the debts of families and number of indebted families and the total volume of indebtedness further increases. It is observed that the outstanding debt of many cultivators is incurred for non-productive purposes. By and large, the cultivating community in the district depends still wholly on land for their living. Many of the small cultivators try to supplement their income from agriculture by other sources, mostly agricultural labour. These circumstances often land the agriculturists in heavy debts.

The first attempt to assess the rural debt of the Madras Presidency was made by the late Sir Frederick Nicholson in 1895. He pointed out that "the debt borne by a ryot was heavy and its interest high (commonly 18 per cent) and that it had been incurred mostly for unproductive purposes". The next estimate of rural indebtedness was made by the Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee in 1930. In 1934, Dr. P. J. Thomas of the Madras University conducted a survey. In 1935, the Madras Government appointed Mr. W. R. S. Sathianathan to investigate the problem of rural indebtedness caused by the economic depression. According to him, "the debt worked out at Rs. 38 per head of population, Rs. 194 per family, Rs. 63 per acre of occupied land and Rs. 21 per rupee of assessment. Out of the total debt, 47 per cent was mortgage debt, 50 per cent unsecured and 3 per cent on the security of movables." After 1935, no survey has been conducted in this regard.

Relief measures

State action for the control of rural credit goes back to the time of Warren Hastings, when rules for the adjustment of debts were formulated. Just before 1885, the rate of interest was regulated, being fixed at Rs. 12 per cent in various Madras Regulations. In 1889, the Government of India amended the Indian Contract Act declaring void transactions brought about with undue influence and pressure but the provision was hardly of any use to the ordinary run of agricultural debtors who had not the courage to sue a money-lender openly in court. Consequent on the failure of this amendment to do much good, the Madras Government pressed the Government of India in 1906 for some legislation against exorbitant interest rates. The Government of India introduced in 1918 a measure called the Usurious Loans Act. The provisions of the Act were not uniformly applied in Madras State and were resorted to but rarely. This Act did not prove of much use to the ordinary agriculturists. The position of the cultivators was rendered much worse by the world-wide economic depression which commenced in 1929 and which became acute during the next five years. The problem of rural indebtedness became a matter of grave concern and Government action for the alleviation of distress became urgent. The Madras Debtors' Protection Act, 1935, was the first legislative enactment for the

protection of small debtors who had borrowed sums below Rs. 500. Under the Madras Act IV of 1936, the maximum rates of interest were fixed at 9 per cent simple interest for secured loans and at 15 per cent simple interest for unsecured loans. The Agriculturists' Loans Act had been amended by the Madras Act XVI of 1935 to permit the grant of loans to agriculturists, to enable them to discharge their debts. As a measure of relief, the Madras Debt Conciliation Act, 1936, was ushered in to settle amicably all debts. Another mile-stone in the history of rural indebtedness was the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1938. This was intended to give relief to indebted agriculturists by scaling down their then existing debts through reducing the rate of interest.

In 1961, two comprehensive Acts, *viz.*, the Mysore Money-Lenders Act, 1961 and the Mysore Pawn Brokers Act, 1961 were passed. The former came into force from April 1962 and the latter in October 1966. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the Registrar-General of money-lenders at State level and the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the Registrar for Bellary district, who is the licensing authority at the district level. The Assistant Registrars are working at the taluk level. Under the Act, the Government have fixed the maximum rate of interest in respect of money-lending business at 15 per cent on secured loans and at 18 per cent on unsecured loans. In the case of pawn-brokers, the maximum rate of interest that they can charge has been fixed at 18 per cent simple interest on loans not exceeding Rs. 25 and 15 per cent simple interest in other cases. The Act requires the money-lenders to maintain regular accounts in respect of each loan advanced by them, issue receipts for every payment made by a debtor and furnish to a debtor, on demand, a statement of accounts of debt, showing the principal and the interest outstanding. The number of registered money-lenders in Bellary district as in 1957, 1961, 1966 and 1971 is given below:—

Name of Place		1957	1961	1966	1971
1. Bellary	..	236	394	564	654
2. Hospet		125	274	29	86
3. Kampli	..	62	94	5	15
4. Siruguppa	..	37	63	96	162
5. Kudligi	..	286	411	46	98
6. Hadagalli	..	176	234	2	25
7. Sandur	..	33	60	78	91
8. Harapanahalli	..	302	336	5	34
9. Mallapuram*	..	..	..	2	15

*Figures in respect of Mallapuram for 1957 and 1961 were included in those of Hospet.

In order to help the cultivators to increase food production, special loans for Grow More Food Schemes and other types of loans like land improvement loans, subsidy loans for construction of irrigation wells, besides the *taccavi* loans are being given to agriculturists. The following table indicates the extent of such financial help extended to the cultivators of the Bellary district by the Government in 1957, 1961 and 1971 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Place*	*Extent of assistance*		
		1957	1961	1971
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Bellary ..	11,81,552	12,41,275	32,86,000
2.	Siruguppa ..	4,22,750	9,54,900	6,48,000
3.	Hospet ..	2,42,508	3,69,419	55,00,000
4.	Harapanahalli ..	1,03,439	3,30,344	30,00,000
5.	Hadagalli ..	70,817	2,76,547	15,00,000
6.	Kudligi ..	28,068	2,32,483	2,94,000
7.	Sandur .	1,01,149	3,65,152	2,73,000
8.	Mallapuram	15,334	52,985	5,00,000
9.	Kampli ..	N. A.	N. A.	5,00,000
	Total ..	21,65,617	38,23,105	1,55,01,000

The Government are also substantially helping the co-operatives to give credit facilities to agriculturists, artisans, small entrepreneurs, etc. The District Co-operative Central Bank, Bellary, advanced about Rs. 5 crores for agricultural development during 1970-71. The Co-operative Land Development Bank is also making advances for purchase of pumpsets, tractors and for land reclamation. They are mostly medium-term and long-term loans. The total advances made by this co-operative agency was a little less than a crore of rupees by the end of June 1970 for that year. The total advances made by all the commercial banks in the district for agricultural purposes by the end of 1970 was not more than Rs. 2 crores. In spite of all such assistance extended to cultivators, the professional money-lenders are, as observed by the Lead Bank (Syndicate Bank) Survey Report, still having flourishing business in the rural parts. Considering the huge credit requirement, which is, on a rough estimation, more than Rs. 30 crores, the advances made by the institutional agencies are still quite insufficient.

Commercial Banks

As has been said already, banking in the modern sense was almost unknown prior to 1915. In that year, several prominent men of Hospet and surrounding places met and discussed the

need for regulating the methods of banking. They pooled their resources and started a small institution at Hospet called the Town Co-operative Bank. In 1918, a branch of the then Bank of Madras (now State Bank of India) was opened at Bellary. The District Co-operative Central Bank at Bellary was established in 1920 by a few enthusiasts of the place to provide credit facilities to the people of the area and other banks followed suit gradually. During 1934 and 1936, two branches of the Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate, one at Bellary and the other at Hospet, were opened. After a lapse of ten years, in 1946, a branch of the Vysya Bank, Bangalore, was started in Bellary town. The Andhra Bank opened its branch in Bellary in 1951 followed by a branch of the Canara Banking Corporation in the same place in 1953. A branch of the Bank of Mysore (now the State Bank of Mysore) was set up at Bellary in 1957, while a branch of the Indian Bank was also opend there in 1961. Later, branches were opened at quicker succession. There were, in January 1971, a dozen branches of nationalised banks, 14 public sector banks and 7 non-nationalised banks.

The subjoined table gives the location of nationalised, public sector and non-nationalised banks in the district as on 1st January 1971 :—

Sl. No.	*Nationalised Banks*	*Name of place*	*No of branches/ offices*	*Public sector banks*	*No. of branches/ offices*	*Non-Nationalised banks*	*No. of branches/ offices.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	..	Amaravathi	..	State Bank of Mysore.	1	..	..
2.	Syndicate Bank.	Bellary	1	State Bank of India.	1	Vysya Bank Ltd.	1
3.	Canara Bank	,,	1	State Bank of Mysore.	1	Andhra Bank Ltd.	1
4.	Indian Bank	,,	1	.	..	Canara Banking Corporation Ltd.	1
5.	Central Bank of India.	,,	1	..		..	
6.	,,	Chikkajogi-halli	1	State Bank of Mysore.	1	..	..
7.	Syndicate Bank.	Emmiganur	1	..	..	..	..
8.	,,	Hagaribom-manahalli.		..	..	Vysya Bank Ltd.	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Syndicate Bank	Harapanahalli.	1	State Bank of Mysore.	1	..	..
10	,,	Hospet	1	State Bank of India.	1	Vysya Bank Ltd.	1
11.	Bank of India	,,	1	..	..	..	..
12.	Canara Bank	,,	1	State Bank of Mysore.	1	..	..
13.	,,	Huvinahadagalli.	1	State Bank of Mysore.	1	..	..
14.	Syndicate Bank Ltd.	Ittigi	1	..	..	..	..
15	.	Kamalapuram	..	State Bank of India.	1	..	..
16	.	Kampli	..	State Bank of Mysore.	1	Vysya Bank Ltd.	1
17.	.	Kottur		..	.	Canara Banking Corporation Ltd.	1
18.	.	Kudligi		State Bank of Mysore.	1	..	..
19	.	Sandur	..	,,	1	..	..
20	Syndicate Bank.	Siruguppa	1	,,	1	..	..
21.	Syndicate Bank.	Tekkalakota	1	..	.	..	..
22.	,, ..	Toranagal	1		..	..	..
23.	,, .	Mallapuram Dam-site.	1	..	..	..	..

All the commercial banks operating in the Bellary district have their registered offices outside the district. The table given below shows the increase in the number of branches of banks and banking centres (*i.e.*, places having banking facilities) between 1965 and 1970 :—

Year			*Bank Branches*	*Banking Centres*
1965	..	..	15	4
1966	..	..	16	5
1967	..	..	18	7
1968	.	.	22	10
1969	.	..	31	16
1970	.	..	33	18

Considering the population and geographical area of the district and its trade and commerce, the growth of banking facilities is still far from satisfactory. The Lead Bank Survey Report has

suggested the names of certain places where branches of commercial banks can be started. They are Hampasagar and Tambrahalli in Mallapuram taluk, Hirehadagalli, Holalu and Sogi in Hadagalli taluk, Kurugodu and Moka in Bellary taluk and Mariyammanahalli in Hospet taluk. It has been also suggested that there are some other places where a few more branches of banks can be started, viz., Hagaribommanahalli, Harapanahalli, Kampli, Kottur and Sandur. The Government of Mysore also suggested the opening of branches of commercial and co-operative banks at some other important places also. The Syndicate Bank has already started its branch offices at Emmiganur, Ittigi, Toranagal and Tekkalakota and the District Central Co-operative Bank at Mariyammanahalli, Tekkalakota, Arasikere, Kurugodu, Kowl Bazar in Bellary city and Hirehadagalli. The deposits mobilised by the commercial banks in the district in 1968 amounted to Rs. 4.48 crores, while the corresponding figure for 1966 was Rs. 3.24 crores. The salient particulars of the commercial banks in the district for 1966, 1967 and 1968 were as follows:—

Sl.No.	*Banking Indicators*	1966	1967	1968
1.	Deposits (Rs. in lakhs)	324	372	448
2.	Advances (Rs. in lakhs) ..	350	321	386
3.	Branches (in number)	16	18	22
4.	Credit-Deposit ratio (percentage) ..	108.0	86.3	86.2
5.	Deposit per branch (Rs. in lakhs) ..	20.3	20.7	20.4
6.	Advances per branch (Rs. in lakhs)	21.9	17.8	17.5
7.	Population per office (in 000's) ..	64	58	49
8.	Per capita deposit (in Rs.) ..	32	36	42
9.	Per capita advances (in Rs.) ..	34	31	36

These figures, however, do not give us the exact picture, as the Reserve Bank of India does not publish figures for those centres where less than two commercial banks are operating. Bellary and Hospet towns together claim a lion's share in respect of deposit mobilisation. About 90 per cent of the total deposits and about 97 per cent of advances made by the branches put together, in the district, were at these two centres, as could be seen from the following table:—

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Year	*Bellary*			*Hospet*		
	Deposits	*Advances*	*No. of branches*	*Deposits*	*Advances*	*No. of branches*
1964 ..	130	139	8	70	160	4
1965 ..	164	118	8	90	193	5
1966 ..	184	140	8	125	198	5
1967 ..	208	130	8	142	177	5
1968 ..	222	175	9	183	198	5

State Bank of Mysore

The State Bank of Mysore (which was formerly called the Bank of Mysore), which has its registered office at Bangalore, opened its branch at Bellary (its first branch in the district) in December 1954. Three years later, one more branch was started at Harapanahalli and the very next year (1958) another branch at Hospet. By the end of December 1970, the bank had ten branches located in Bellary district. This bank has the largest number of branches in the district.

The performance of the bank in the field of deposit mobilisation and advances can be seen from the table given below :—

Year	*Total deposits*	*Total advances*
	Rs.	Rs.
1961	32,07,567	59,59,546
1962	37,45,622	85,08,311
1963	41,16,101	49,41,663
1964	48,22,543	56,86,443
1965 .. .	65,65,318	60,71,123
1966	63,73,413	61,08,682
1967	58,59,947	55,22,369
1968	92,60,760	55,74,263
1969	1,12,92,452	1,96,80,400
1970	1,21,80,652	3,42,60,902

Sector-wise advances made by the branches of this Bank in Bellary district as on 31st December 1970 were as below :—

(*Amount in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	*Name of the branch*	*Conventional loan*	*Small business loan*	*Small-scale industries loan*	*Agricultural loan*
1.	Bellary	33.22	0.74	4.79	17.76
2.	Chikkajogihalli ..	0.53	..	..	..
3.	Harapanahalli ..	..	0.20	..	3.82
4.	Hospet	178.29	1.57	2.93	25.81
5.	Hadagalli ..	..	0.03	..	1.79
6.	Kudligi	1.29	0.48	..	48.62
7.	Kampli	0.50	0.01	..	0.01
8.	Sandur	1.62	0.10	1.48	3.73
9.	Siruguppa ..	1.05	0.25	0.20	11.79

In order to inculcate banking habits among the people, the Bank has introduced savings bank deposit, thrift deposit,

cumulative deposit and fixed deposit schemes. Since 1968, it has been advancing loans for agricultural activities also with a different approach to the problem, *viz.*, "area approach". For this purpose, Bellary has been selected as one of the centres for intensive financing to farmers to meet their requirements. A development office has also been opened at Bellary. The Bank has covered the Kudligi taluk and offered financial assistance to about 1,000 deserving agriculturists for digging irrigation wells and also for purchase and installation of electric pumpsets. About 5,000 farmers have been already benefited by this scheme. Recently the Bank has taken up financing of the twin villages of Kappagal and Shivara which are served by the Tungabhadra High Level Canal in helping the all-round development of these villages.

Canara Banking Corporation Ltd.

The Canara Banking Corporation Limited was incorporated at Udipi in May 1906 with a view to aiding agriculturists, industrialists and traders. Two branches of this Bank were established at Bellary and Kottur in 1953. In the beginning, it was not possible for the branch at Bellary to deal with problems of long-term financing and it was serving its constituents in the district by granting them only short-term advances on tangible and easily marketable and readily realisable securities having a quick turnover, *viz.*, gold ornaments, promissory notes, approved merchandise and hypothecation of standing crops. The total deposits mobilised by the two branches in the district and the total advances made by them during the decade from 1961 to 1970 were as follows :—

Year	*Deposits (in Rs.)*	*Advances (in Rs.)*
1961	12,47,000	16,41,000
1962	12,74,000	15,13,000
1963	15,23,000	12,12,000
1964	17,67,000	11,51,000
1965	21,30,000	9,85,000
1966	21,05,000	9,17,000
1967	21,36,000	10,05,000
1968	26,02,000	14,32,000
1969	28,13,000	14,90,000
1970	31,31,000	16,82,000

Though there has been an increasing trend in respect of deposit mobilisation, it is not so in respect of advances. An analysis of loans outstanding at the two centres on the last day

of December 1968, 1969 and 1970 given below discloses the nature and extent of advances :—

Sl. No.	Sector	1968	1969	1970
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Small-scale Industries ..	..	..	3,31,000
2.	Transport	..	39,000	46,000
3.	Other Industries ..	2,70,000	2,89,000	..
4.	Trade	1,97,000	1,72,000	1,69,000
5.	Agriculture	..	1,36,000	1,82,000
6.	Financiers	25,000	18,000	31,000
7.	Personal	8,82,000	9,18,000	8,77,000

State Bank of India

A branch of the State Bank of India was established at Bellary in 1918 as a branch of the Bank of Madras. Subsequently in 1920, the three Presidency Banks of Bombay, Bengal and Madras were amalgamated to form the Imperial Bank of India, and in 1955, the Imperial Bank of India was nationalised and constituted as the State Bank of India under the State Bank of India Act, 1955. The branch of the Bank of Madras thus became a branch of the State Bank of India. In 1961, a pay office of this branch was opened at Hospet.

Syndicate Bank

The Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate, now called the Syndicate Bank, which was incorporated at Udipi in 1925 chiefly to finance cottage industries, took up, after three years, commerical banking and began to expand its activities by establishing branches. The Bellary branch was opened in 1934 and the Hospet branch in 1936. One of the developmental activities undertaken by this branch was the provision of credit facilities to small-scale industries; a scheme for this was evolved and put into operation in April 1956. The essence of the scheme related to close co-ordination of the activities of the various agencies associated with the scheme, viz., the State Industries Department, the State Finance Corporation, the Small-Industries Service Institute and the National Small-Industries Corporation Ltd. This scheme has been working successfully and the bank has been able to extend credit facilities to small-scale units. Thereafter, it was only in 1969 that the Bank opened five branches at Ittigi, Emmiganur, Siruguppa, Tekkalakota and Toranagal after a survey of the banking potentialities of the district made jointly by the Reserve Bank of India and the Syndicate Bank under the 'Lead Bank' programme. Since then, another branch has been opened at Mallapuram. These branches have been rendering banking services to the public of these places as well as to a number of people in places round about. As the 'Lead Bank' for the district, it plays a major

role in the opening of new branches and takes up investigation of banking progress by inviting the co-operation of other banks operating in the district. The Bank's advances in the district as in October 1970 were as given below:—

Sectors			*Amount in 000's of Rs.*
Industry	..	..	5,680
Agriculture	..	..	1,846
Others	..	..	2,977
Total	..	..	10,503

Vysya Bank Ltd.

The Vysya Bank Ltd., which was established at Bangalore in 1930, started a branch office at Bellary in 1946. It was only in July 1964 the Bank opened another branch at Hospet and it was followed by the opening of two more branches at Kampli and at Hagaribommanahalli in July 1965 and September 1966 respectively. These branches accept deposits of all kinds, *viz.*, current, savings bank, cumulative, three-year cash certificates, fixed deposits and call deposits. Advances are made on gold ornaments, bullion, merchandise, Government securities, shares, insurance policies and warehouse receipts. The total deposits and advances of the Bank in the four branches in Bellary district, as on 31st December 1970, were to the extent of Rs. 61,77,427 and Rs. 51,80,485 respectively. In respect of savings, the bank has opened savings bank accounts, special savings bank accounts and a daily collection account called '*Pragathi* Deposit Account'.

The Indian Bank

The Indian Bank, which was incorporated in 1907 at Madras, has a branch at Bellary from 1961. This branch of the Indian Bank came into being at Bellary as a result of the amalgamation of the Rayalaseema Bank with the Indian Bank. The branch office of the Rayalaseema Bank was at Bellary since 1940 till the date of amalgamation and the registered office of that bank was at Anantapur from 25th November 1939. The branch office of the Indian Bank, which is now one of the important nationalised banks, is affording financial accommodation to a considerable extent for the growth of industries and commerce.

Andhra Bank Ltd.

The Andhra Bank Ltd., which was established at Masulipatam in 1923, has a branch at Bellary which was opened in October 1951. The Bank, which owes its existence to the foresight and wisdom of the Andhra patriot, the late Dr. Bhogaraju Pattabhi Seetharamaiah, who gathered round him a group of enthusiastic businessmen and public-spirited persons of Masulipatam to start this bank, occupies a unique position in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The branch of this bank at Bellary restricted its

business dealings only to agriculturists of the district in the initial years, but later, its services were also made available to old and new industries alike. It has entered the field of foreign exchange also.

Bank of India The Bank of India, one of the nationalised banks of the country, with its head office at Bombay, started its branch at Hospet in April 1962. This branch was advancing loans especially to mining industry and for the export of iron and manganese ores. After the nationalisation, advances to agricultural sector, small-scale industries, transport enterprises, self-employed and technically qualified entrepreneurs also began to be made. The volume of business turned out by this branch between 1962 and 1970 was as follows :—

Year	*Deposits*	*Advances*
	Rs	Rs
1962	2,35,000	24,65,000
1963 . ..	4,88,000	25,74,000
1964	9,52,000	29,20,000
1965	10,06,000	41,30,000
1966	31,31,000	54,61,000
1967	19,87,000	69,45,000
1968	36,20,000	84,96,000
1969	23,82,000	97,57,000
1970	30,54,000	113,49,000

Advances made by the branch, as on 30th December 1970, were as follows :—

Particulars	*Amount (Rs. in '000)*
Mining Industry	55.87
Agriculture	18.35
Small-Scale Industries	9.03
Road Transportation	1.53
Retail Traders	1.87
Export	20.00
Profession/self-employed small business ..	00.24

Co-operative movement The beginnings of the co-operative movement in the district may be traced to the first quarter of the present century. With the establishment of a town co-operative bank in 1915, there was a real commencement of co-operative movement in the district. A year after this, another co-operative bank on similar lines, was started at Bellary. In 1920, the District Co-operative Central Bank was started. After experiencing a set-back, the co-operative

movement regained momentum from 1950. By the end of June 1970, the total number or co-operative societies had gone up to 759, as against 500 in 1960-61.

Co-operative Institutions

There were in all 528 co-operative institutions in the district on 30th June 1961. During the year 1959-60, there were only 500 co-operative institutions and in 1960-61, 45 new institutions were organised and 17 were eliminated in the process of re-organisation. By the end of June 1970, the total number of these societies had gone up to 759. From 1960 to 1970, the increase in number of agricultural credit societies alone was from 334 to 432. The category-wise break-up of co-operative institutions in the district in 1968, 1969 and 1970 was as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Type of Institution*	As on 30th June		
		1968	1969	1970
1.	District Co-operative Central Bank ..	1	1	1
2.	District Industrial Co-operative Bank ..	2	1	1
3.	Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies	430	434	432
4.	Non-Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies	31	34	38
5.	Primary Land Development Banks ..	7	7	7
6.	Marketing Co-operative Societies :—			
	(a) Fruit and Vegetable	1	1	1
	(b) General Marketing	9	9	9
7.	Milk Supply Co-operative Societies ..	8	13	13
8.	Farming Co-operative Societies ..	15	16	16
9.	Sugar Factories	2	2	1
10.	Other Processing Co-operative Societies ..	2	2	1
11.	Other Non-Agricultural Credit Societies ..	17	20	21
12.	Consumers' Co-operative Societies :—			
	(a) Wholesale	1	1	1
	(b) Primary Consumers'	97	98	97
13.	Housing Co-operative Societies (General)	20	30	32
14.	Housing Societies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	8	8	8
15.	Weavers' Co-operative Societies ..	20	20	20
16.	Fisheries Co-operative Societies ..	3	3	3
17.	Co-operative Union	1	1	1
18.	Industrial Co-operative Societies ..	57	58	53

District Co-operative Central Bank

The Bellary District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Hospet, is the central financing agency of the district for all co-operative credit societies affiliated to it. It also serves as a balancing centre accepting the surplus funds of one institution and making them available to another which required more capital. The object of this bank is to cater mainly to the needs of the agriculturists of the district. Loans for improvement of lands, sinking of irrigation wells, purchase of pumpsets, cultivation of lands, marketing of agricultural commodities, etc., are being sanctioned. For this purpose, there is a service co-operative society at each village having a panchayat with jurisdiction ranging from three to five miles of its surroundings and the agriculturists of the area are admitted to it as members. The loan applications of the members are sent to the financing bank through these service co-operative societies. The financing bank, after making a scrutiny of the particulars furnished, sanctions the loan and arranges for its disbursement through the society concerned. The Reserve Bank of India has suggested that the loans given to agriculturists should be partly in kind and partly in cash. Based on this suggestion, the loans are being granted under three components or units at three stages of the crop growth. As the farmers require cash during the sowing season and again during harvest season, the loans for these purposes are given in cash. But during the second stage when the crops are growing, agricultural inputs are distributed according to the dosage recommended by the Department of Agriculture. The quantum of assistance to be given for each stage, either in cash or kind, is determined at the "Field Workers' Conference" which is ordinarily held once in a year and this conference is attended by the representatives of Service Societies, Marketing Societies, Agricultural Department, Revenue Department and the Department of Co-operation. Thus, in the domain of co-operative finance of the district, the District Co-operative Central Bank acts as a nerve centre.

This co-operative bank was started in 1920 with 15 individual members and 52 societies as members with a paid-up share-capital of Rs. 4,800, the jurisdiction of the bank extending to all the taluks of the district. The financial position improved gradually and during 1958-59, the bank had a membership of 307 individuals and 394 societies, with a paid-up share-capital of Rs. 10,04,900. During 1968-69, there were 241 individual members and 556 societies as members and the paid-up share-capital increased to Rs. 46,94,800. It had 18 branches as in 1970. The financial position of the bank as on 30th June 1970 was as follows :—

(1) *Membership* :—

(a) Individuals	..	237
(b) Co-operative Societies	..	572
(c) State Government	..	1

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(2) *Share capital* :—	
(a) Individuals	0.37
(b) Co-operative Societies	41.06
(c) Government contribution	23.80
(3) *Funds* :—	
(a) Statutory Reserve Fund	7.83
(b) Bad-debt Reserve	0.64
(c) Special Bad-Debt Reserve	5.98
(d) Other Reserves	5.98
(4) *Deposits* :—	
(a) Current	44.60
(b) Savings	20.79
(c) Fixed and others	62.60
(5) *Borrowings* :—	
(a) Short-term	118.31
(b) Medium-term	13 80
(c) Cash credit	79.35
(d) Overdraft account	0.37
(6) *Investments* :—	
(a) In shares	7.72
(b) In securities and fixed deposits	28.83
(c) Cash on hand	16.12
(d) Cash at bank	16.93
(7) *Loans outstanding* :—	
(i) Loans to Societies—	
(a) Short-term	176.21
(b) Medium-term	46.60
(c) Cash credit	123.72
(ii) Loans to individuals	7 22
(8) *Advances* :—	
(i) Agricultural Credit Societies—	
(a) Short-term	154.27
(b) Medium-term	6.21
(ii) Non-Agricultural Societies—	
(a) Short-term	..
(b) Medium-term	8.17
(iii) Cash credit loans	286.87
(9) *Recoveries of loans and overdue position* :—	
(i) (a) Short-term demand	213.71
(b) Short-term overdues	85.90
(c) Percentage	40.00
(ii) (a) Medium-term demand	30.58
(b) Medium-term overdues	21.17
(c) Percentage	0.70
(iii) Percentage of overdue of short-term and medium-term loans.	55
(10) *Profits*	3.47

Town Co-operative Banks

There are two town co-operative banks in the district. Of the two banks, the Town Co-operative Bank at Hospet which was the earliest banking institution in the district, was established in 1915. A year later the Town Co-operative Bank, Bellary, was started on similar lines. These banks have been brought under the purview of the Banking Regulations Act, 1949, as applicable to co-operative societies. They were started with the main object of developing the habit of thrift and savings among the members and to mobilise resources from the public as also advance loans to them. These banks have deposit schemes like fixed deposit, recurring deposit, savings deposit and provident fund. Different types of loans are granted for useful purposes like purchase of seeds, manures or agricultural implements, the manufacture or purchase of country carts, purchase of cattle, advances to artisans for purchase of implements or raw materials, loans for buying foodgrains or other necessaries of life, educational purposes and for payment of life insurance premia. The financial position of these two banks for the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 is indicated below :—

(Amount in rupees)

	Particulars	*Town Co-operative Bank, Bellary*		*Town Co-operative Bank, Hospet*	
		1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Membership	1,081	1,671	1,082	1,202
2.	Paid-up share capital ..	1,23,025	1,45,665	1,02,786	96,522
3.	Deposits :				
	(a) Fixed ..	1,63,955	1,60,729	1,56,035	1,69,260
	(b) Pigmy .	1,36,082	2,18,721	..	..
	(c) Recurring .	2,710	3,516	5,244	2,978
	(d) Savings .	26,059	27,135	..	..
	(e) Provident fund .	4,653	5,078	7,321	8,458
	(f) Current ..	15,339	3,467	14,478	8,450
	(g) Staff security ..	3,700	3,950	3,300	3,550
	(h) Staff provident fund	6,597	5,797	..	..
4.	Loans outstanding against members :—				
	(a) Short-term .	53,899	1,10,889	1,64,948	1,12,168
	(b) Long-term ..	3,24,454	4,00,802	1,26,300	1,50,335
5.	Investments :—				
	(a) National Savings Certificates and National Defence Certificates.	54,000	54,000	7,300	12.180

1	2	3	4	5	6
	(b) Reserve Fund invested.	29,080	29,080	6,562	6,562
	(c) Shares in other Co-operative Institutions.	11,600	11,600	19,100	20,700
6.	Reserves :—				
	(a) Reserve fund ..	80,757	83,448	33,018	36,582
	(b) Other funds ..	85,017	89,802	25,293	35,702
	(c) Profit ..	10,760	9,853	10,877	17,218

Industrial Co-operative Bank

The Bellary District Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bellary, started functioning from October 1964. The Bank is exclusively meant for promoting agro-industries, processing industries, particularly small-scale industries, cottage and village industries. It extends financial help to village artisans and such other persons who are engaged or interested in establishing and running cottage and village industries through registered co-operative societies and also by direct disbursement. The membership of the bank is open to registered co-operative societies, small-scale industrialists, etc.

The Bank undertakes all types of banking activities. It borrows money from the Mysore State Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bangalore, and makes advances to registered co-operative societies and individual industrialists. The loans to village artisans like weavers, goldsmiths, etc., and loans sanctioned under the small-scale industries scheme by the State Government are being channelised through the Mysore State Industrial Co-operative Bank. In such cases, the Bank acts as a mediator in disbursing the loans in the taluks of Bellary, Siruguppa and Harapanahalli. In other taluks of the district, it makes advances directly to institutions and individual industrialists (*see* also Chapter V).

Primary Land Development Banks

As on 30th June 1970, there were seven primary land development banks in the district covering all the eight taluks with a total membership of 12,957 and with a share capital of Rs. 7,06,000, reserve and other funds of Rs. 6,90,000, deposits of Rs. 28,000 and working capital of Rs. 1,30,60,000. Their advances amounted to Rs. 1,26,36,000. The advances are mainly made towards land development, reclamation of lands under a scheme of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation in the Tungabhadra Project area, sinking of irrigation wells, installation of irrigation pumpsets and purchase of tractors, and the banks have also to keep a strict watch over the progress of various works for which money is advanced. Under the Well Scheme, which is in operation since the beginning of 1971, the progress of work is stated to have been about 62 per cent of the total number of works undertaken. By

the end of 1970, about 10,950 acres were developed in the Tungabhadra Project area. Out of 195 irrigation pumpsets for which loans were sanctioned, about 138 were energised.

Agricultural Credit Societies

There were 358 agricultural credit societies and one sugarcane growers' society in the district as on 30th June 1961. As against this, the total number of societies at the end of June 1970 was 432. There were 48,000 members in the agricultural credit societies in 1961, while the corresponding number for 1970 was 1,02,913. The working capital was Rs. 83,43,000 in 1961 and this had gone up to Rs. 3,08,27,000 by 1970. These societies had advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 63,98,000 for seasonal agricultural operations and other purposes and recovered Rs. 48,94,000 and the loans outstanding amounted to Rs. 80,65,000 as on 30th June 1961, whereas the total advances by the end of June 1970 had gone up to Rs. 1,72,10,000 for agricultural operations and other purposes, excluding advances in kind like fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, agricultural implements, etc., and recoveries amounted to Rs. 1,42,41,000 and the loans outstanding were to the tune of Rs. 2,21,61,000.

These societies have begun to play a vital role in the issue of loans in the irrigated tracts to enable the agriculturists to use the irrigation water available to the maximum extent. In order to help these societies to rise to the occasion, the Government have been paying them large sums of money in the form of share capital and loans and subsidies for construction of godowns. During the year 1970-71, the Government contributed Rs. 1,30,000 towards the share capital as against Rs. 2,35,000 in the previous year. About 52 godowns with the help of the amount sanctioned by Government as loan and 17 godowns with the assistance of the amount allotted under the Intensive Agricultural District Programme, have so far been completed.

Non Agricultural Credit Societies

As on 30th June 1961, there were 20 non-agricultural credit societies in the district while there were 38 by the end of June 1970. Of the latter, two are urban banks and 30 are salary earners' co-operative societies. The members of these societies are non-agriculturists. The total membership as on 30th June 1970 stood at 11,344. The share capital as on that date was Rs. 7,35,000, reserve and other funds Rs. 3,62,000 and deposits Rs. 7,30,000. The total borrowings from central financing agencies and other sources amounted to Rs. 7,36,900.

By the end of June 1961, loans to the total extent of Rs. 14,56,000 had been advanced on different securities like fixed deposits, merchandise, gold and silver and immovable properties. As against this, these bodies (excluding the two urban banks) had given loans to the tune of Rs. 12,53,000 as at the end of June 1970.

House-Building Co-operative Societies

There were 11 house building co-operative societies as on 30th June 1961, with a membership of 1,052 and the paid-up share capital of the societies was Rs. 2,83,000, while there were 32 societies with a membership of 2,920 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 4,92,883 as on 30th June 1970. The housing societies at Hospet, Bellary and Chikkajogihalli have constructed houses in their own colonies. These societies borrow money from the Mysore State Housing Corporation. The total borrowings of all the housing societies from the Corporation amounted to Rs. 8,76,218 as in 1970. The loans due from members had amounted to Rs. 7,17,000 in 1961 as against Rs. 5,25,608 in 1971. Two hundred and fifty-eight houses had been constructed by the societies on behalf of their members by 1971. The loans due to the Corporation from the societies amounted to Rs. 7,89,712 in 1971.

The Government of Mysore have introduced a scheme for construction of houses to members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through co-operatives. There is one society in each taluk which is specially meant for this purpose. These societies borrow funds from the Mysore Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Corporation and advance loans to the members. The maximum amount of advance admissible is nine times the share value of each member. The total amounts of loan sanctioned by the Corporation by June 1970 amounted to Rs. 31,74,500 for construction of 1,319 houses. The Government contributed a sum of Rs. 1,81,060 as interest-free loan towards the share capital of these societies and a subsidy of Rs. 8,000 for their managerial cost. There are, at present (1971), 4,894 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,32,200.

Co-operative Wholesale Stores

There were two wholesale co-operative stores in the district, one at Bellary and the other at Hospet. The wholesale stores at Hospet has become defunct. The other one, *i.e.*, the Bellary Central Co-operative Stores Ltd., was founded in 1942. Started with a small membership of 317 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 28,950, this institution has developed into a huge, well-knit organisation with branches and sub-depots all over the Bellary district. It rapidly progressed from its inception in 1942 to its peak in 1950, when its membership rose to 900 and its paid-up share capital to Rs. 1,54,000 earning, by virtue of its useful activities and service, considerable profits and building up reserves to the extent of seven lakhs of rupees.

This Stores was also entrusted with the procurement of foodgrains on a sole monopoly basis by Government in 1946. From 1949 to 1950, the wholesale distribution of iron and steel, manures and mill cloth for the entire Bellary district was undertaken in addition to foodgrains, pulses and groundnut cake. Now the Stores is dealing in essential commodities and the wholesale

business in foodgrains has been stopped. It supplies essential commodities to hospitals and jail. The total membership of the Stores as on 30th June 1970 was 585. The share amount as on that date stood at Rs. 4,59,000 and the reserve and other funds at Rs. 9,36,583. The Stores is running a sugar factory at Kampli. There is a proposal to separate this factory from th stores and to make it an independent unit. (For more details about this factory, *see* Chapter V).

Primary Consumers' Co-operative Societies

There were 24 consumers' stores as on 30th June 1961, of which 11 were students' stationery stores. Their number went up to 98 and 15 respectively by 30th June 1970. Their membership was 7,000 while paid-up share capital was Rs. 93,000 as on 30th June 1961. By the end of June 1970, the total membership of all the societies stood at 23,245, with a share capital of Rs. 3.53 lakhs. These stores had purchased goods in 1961 worth Rs. 13,76,000 and sold goods worth Rs. 10,56,000 and the corresponding figures for 1970 were Rs. 66.40 lakhs and Rs. 63.08 lakhs respectively. The consumers' stores in the district are now dealing in non-controlled commodities. They earned a profit of Rs. 40,006 in 1970, as against Rs. 85,000 during the previous year.

Marketing Co-operative Societies

There are ten co-operative marketing societies in the district, of which one is a fruit and vegetable marketing co-operative society located at Bellary. The Fruit and Vegetable Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Bellary, had a total membership of 270 and a share capital of Rs. 14,000 in 1970. The society sold fruits and vegetables worth Rs. 34,045 in 1969-70. The total membership of all these societies stood at 11,287 and the share capital at Rs. 20.74 lakhs, as on 30th June 1970. The Government of Mysore have contributed Rs. 18.18 lakhs towards the share capital of these societies. The financial positions of these institutions as on 30th June 1969 and 1970 was as detailed below:—

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Particulars	*As on 30th June*	
	1969	1970
Membership (in numbers)	11,362	11,287
Share capital	20.84	20.74
Reserve and other funds.	11.03	11.37
Deposits ..	0.66	0.98
Borrowings ..	69.06	65.27
Working capital ..	102.09	98.34
Value of purchase ..	252.67	109.45
Value of sales ..	2066.5	70.08
Stock held ..	80.69	114.14
Net profit ..	2.11	2.04

There is one Taluk Agricultural Produce Marketing Co-operative Society in each taluk. These societies act as agents of the State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. in respect of distribution of fertilisers on consignment basis and as agents of the Government in procuring foodgrains. During the year 1969-70, these societies distributed 15,194 tonnes of chemical fertilisers and other agricultural requisites valued about Rs. 49,48,837 and consumer goods worth about Rs. 50,31,975 and procured about Rs. 18,07,818 worth of foodgrains. Three of these societies are having their own rice mills (the remaining four are also going to possess one each shortly). Five of these societies are having eleven godowns of their own and the Government of Mysore have sanctioned 27 more godowns, of which 22 godowns have been completed. In addition to these, the societies have taken 78 godowns on hire-basis and these godowns are used for storing chemical fertilisers, foodgrains, etc.

A godown with a capacity of 5,000 tonnes is going to be constructed shortly at a cost of Rs. 7.90 lakhs for the Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Bellary, with the help of the Government and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. This Society has also started a cotton ginning factory. For this purpose, the Government of Mysore sanctioned Rs. 54,000. The factory is having a capacity of 10 gins. The Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Harapanahalli, has started a unit, with the help of Government to the tune of Rs. 45,000, for helping to prevent the attack of pests and diseases on hybrid crops. A fully equipped mobile van is provided for this purpose.

Tungabhadra Agricultural Implements Co-operative Society

The Tungabhadra Agricultural Implements Co-operative Society Ltd., Hospet, established in March 1967, has been manufacturing agricultural implements. The National Co-operative Development Corporation has contributed Rs. 65,440 towards the fabrication of agricultural implements. A tractor service-*cum*-repair centre has also been established. For this purpose, the State Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1,37,000. Further the society will possess a mobile workshop van shortly at a cost of Rs. 50,000 which will be taken out to rural parts for attending to repair works of the tractors. A godown with a capacity of 400 tonnes has been constructed by this society at a cost of Rs. 54,000.

Lift Irrigation Co-operative Societies

There are 29 Lift Irrigation Schemes in the district intended for irrigating 22,090 acres. As many as 24 schemes have been taken up by the Public Works Department and 9 have been completed. In respect of the remaining five units, the beneficiaries are forming co-operative societies and entrusting the construction work to the Public Works Department. According

to the policy of the Government, all the schemes will have to be taken up under co-operative sector only.

Coinage

The decimal coinage system, which has been acclaimed as the simplest form of coinage and which works in multiples of ten and thus makes the task of conversion easy, was introduced all over India from 1st April 1957 and the district of Bellary has had the beneficial impact of this change. The British Indian coins, which had been in use from the days of introduction of the British rule in the district, have been replaced by the new decimal coins. Since 1st April 1957, fifty, twenty-five, twenty, ten, five, three, two and one paise coins have been issued all over India and are circulating in Bellary district, and they have completely replaced the old coins.

PART B—TRADE AND COMMERCE

Course of Trade

Despite disturbed political conditions and changes of ruling dynasties in the district, trade and commerce seem to have flourished without much interruption. Though not industrially much advanced as yet, the district which is in the centre of the peninsula, is known for its imports and exports of agricultural and mineral produce. From time immemorial, the principal trade related to cereals and millets which are largely grown in the area. The black-cotton soil in the eastern part of the district accounts for the growth of cotton trade and the bulk of this goes to the Ado i market which, prior to 1953, was part of Bellary district. Adoni has a large number of cotton-ginning factories and naturally, the cotton produced in the district finds its way to that place. Davanagere in Chitradurga district is another place which has commercial connections with Bellary.

Apart from the cereals, millets and pulses which are handled in the wholesale bazaars of Bellary, Hospet and other places of commercial importance in the district, cotton, groundnut, carpets, blankets and jaggery, iron and manganese ores are exported. About a century ago, the district did not have good road communications. It was only after the middle of last century that some kind of road communication was established between old Mysore and the Bellary region. Prior to the extension of the railway from Madras and Hubli, grains and other commodities that went from and to the district were transported by country carts. While coins were employed in business transactions, it appears that the bartar system, which meant that a surplus agricultural commodity grown in a particular area was given in exchange for some other commodity which was brought from another area in which it was surplus, was also in vogue side by side. The introduction of the railway line in 1871 connecting Bellary and Hospet with Guntakal on the east and Hubli on the west marked the development of trade and commerce in the district.

In the past, commercial business in the district of Bellary had its heyday during the rule of the Vijayanagara kings as they encouraged foreign merchants to visit their extensive empire and to sell their wares, but the ravages brought about after the fall of the empire resulted in great deterioration in trade. Later, after the British occupation of the district and implementation of several reforms, development in the field of commerce put Bellary firmly on the trade map of the peninsula. The district has now become a big clearing house for trade and commerce and is linked with Dharwar, Kurnool, Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Davanagere and other important places. The metre-gauge line from Guntakal to Hubli and the main road from Madras to Bombay, both of which pass through Bellary and Hospet, the railway lines connecting Bellary with Rayadurga, opened in 1905, another linking Hospet and Kottur which was also thrown open for traffic in 1905 and another branch line taking off from the Hospet-Kottur line at Gunda Road running upto Kanivihalli, have made the district commercially important. There is a steady and large movement of goods from Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh, Davanagere in Chitradurga district and also from Hubli and Dharwar into Bellary district and *vice-versa*.

Wholesale centres

In the furtherance of trade, the wholesale *mandies* or marts play an important part. The Bangalore road in Bellary town and the main bazaar in Hospet have become very important wholesale business centres. The former is busy throughout the week with large imports and exports of agricultural commodities, carpets, blankets and other goods. The district also produces commercial crops, and cotton is the principal product which is handled by wholesale markets. With the growth of textile mills at Adoni, Davanagere and Guntakal, the cotton trade in the district developed to a large extent. With the growth of irrigational facilities for the cultivation of sugarcane in the Tungabhadra project area, the sugar mills in and around Hospet have given added importance to the district. The development of mining at Sandur has also been another landmark. Iron, manganese, red oxide, limestone and other minerals are largely exported to foreign countries. The district also produces cottage industry goods like handloom fabrics and carpets which are sent to the neighbouring districts. The Bellary carpets have earned a name for quality throughout Karnataka. Recently, the manufacture of stainless steel vessels and plastic bangles has been started in Bellary town, the former being marketed locally for the present and the latter are sent to Bombay, Poona and Bangalore.

A pre-requisite for a successful and efficient trade is good provision of transport. With the development of a network of roads and construction of bridges across the rivers, the progress in trade has registered a rapid upward trend. Direct road

communication between Bellary and Raichur has been made possible by constructing a submersible bridge across the Tungabhadra near Kampli and the construction of the bridge near Siruguppa has gone a long way in improving trade connections with the adjoining district of Raichur.

Establishment of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India, the Donimali Project taken up by the National Development Corporation, the Vijayanagara Steel Plant, the work on which has been inaugurated, the increased marketable surplus of agricultural produce in the Tungabhadra Project area, organised institutional credit agencies operating in the economic market of the district, improved infrastructure facilities—all these have created a favourable climate for further development of trade and commerce in the district.

Imports and Exports

The business of imports and exports is centred in the principal urban areas like Bellary, Hospet, Siruguppa, Kottur, Hagaribommanahalli, Harapanahalli and Hadagalli. Of these, Bellary town, Hospet and Kottur are situated along rail routes. The trade flows from Anantapur district towards Bellary by rail and road and from Bellary to Davanagere by road *via* Harapanahalli and Harihar. The trade from Bellary to Hubli and Dharwar goes through the Madras-Bombay road and also by the metre-gauge railway to Hubli. The exports from the district are cotton, groundnuts, sugar, jowar, rice, onions, iron ore, manganese ore, carpets and woollen blankets. The imports consist mostly of textiles, cement, condiments, wheat, jewellery and timber. The bulk of the export trade passes through Guntakal, Adoni and Hospet. Sandur is a centre from where mainly iron and manganese ores are exported to the west coast. Most of the cotton is exported to Davanagere, Adoni and Guntakal. Textiles are obtained from Bangalore, and condiments and consumer goods are imported from Anantapur. (It is also proposed to link Toranagal, the site chosen for the Steel Plant on Hospet-Madras broad-gauge line, with Narasapur-Mudukulpenta at the foot of the Donimalai hills).

Trade Centres

Bellary is the principal trade centre in the district and has a regulated market yard. Hospet and Kottur are other important centres of trade. Most of the taluk headquarters in the district are wholesale business centres. At all these places, there is abundant retail trade also. Wholesale transactions are effected in cotton, groundnuts, groundnut oil, jowar and other foodgrains and blankets. The transactions are done in the market yards and bazaars. Agricultural produce passes directly to shandies and wholesale bazaars from where the retailers buy their goods and sell them to their customers.

Establishment of regulated markets has proved to be one of the pre-requisites of the development of the rural economy. The regulated markets in Bellary district were previously governed by the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act of 1933. The Act provided for better regulation of buying and selling of commercial crops like cotton and groundnut. In the area notified under the Act, no person could establish or continue a business in a notified commodity except under a licence granted by the market committee. The regulated market committee obtains its funds by levy of fees on the agricultural produce sold within the notified area. All the moneys are paid into the market committee funds which are expendable for the various purposes for which the market committee was constituted, such as, the acquisition of sites for the market, maintenance and improvement of the market, construction and repair of buildings, provision and maintenance of standard weights and measures, payment of expenses incidental to elections and the like.

The Act was first introduced at Adoni (which was part of Bellary district before Bellary was merged with Mysore) in 1940 and subsequently extended to the entire district during 1949. In the beginning, only cotton and groundnuts were the two commercial commodities that were brought under the purview of this Act. The Regulated Market Committee at Bellary was established in August 1950. Under this main market, three sub-markets, one each at Bellary, Kottur and Hagaribommanahalli, were established at the same time. A sub-market at Siruguppa was established in February 1954. In June 1960, three more sub-markets came into being and they were located at Hospet, Harapanahalli and Hadagalli. Thus, under the Bellary main market committee, there are seven sub-markets functioning in the district.

The Mysore Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966, and the Rules framed thereunder were brought into force in the district with effect from 23rd January 1967. Under the provisions of this Act, crops like cotton (kapas and lint), groundnut, paddy, jowar, *sajje*, *navane*, niger, cotton seeeds, castor, gingelly, jaggery, tamarind, chillies, oninon, safflower and coriander have been notified as commercial crops and the traders and commission agents who carry on trade in those crops within the notified area are required to obtain licences. The following statement shows the number of licensed operators and the licence fees collected in the main market at Bellary during 1969-70 :—

Sl. No.	Market functionaries		Number	Amount in rupees
1	2		3	4
1.	Commission Agents	..	101	10,100
2.	Traders—			
	(a) 'A' Class Traders	..	33	4,950
	(b) 'B' Class Traders	..	31	3,100
	(c) Retail Traders	..	91	1,365
3.	Pressers	..	3	300
4.	Stockist	..	1	100
5.	Exporters	..	4	400
6.	Importers	..	6	600
7.	Processors	.	5	500
8.	Ginners	..	4	400
9.	Weighmen	..	94	1,410
10.	Hamals		82	410
11.	Casual Traders	..	24	240

The District Marketing Officer appointed under the Act attends to items of work like organisation, development and administration of the Regulated Market for agricultural commodities and livestock. He conducts survey on marketing of the same and supervises the grading centres. He also administers the Warehouse Act. He is also responsible for conveying the market rates of more than 40 commodities as prevailing in Bellary and Hospet markets at the end of each week to the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi, and at the end of each fortnight to the Chief Marketing Officer in Mysore, Bangalore. Further, the weekly wholesale prices as also stocks and arrivals of important agricultural commodities at Bellary, Siruguppa, Hospet, Hagaribommanahalli and Kottur are being communicated to 'Ecostate', New Delhi, in addition to daily telegrams of market rates of cotton, groundnut and jowar as prevalent at Bellary. In order to help the growers to study the price trends and also keep them in touch with the changes in prices daily, the prices of cotton, jowar and groundnut prevailing at the end of each day are being intimated to the All India Radio for broadcasting them in the rural programmes daily.

There are no primary grading units in the district. Recently, one cotton (*kapas*) grading centre has been sanctioned to the Bellary Regulated Market Committee. Six poultry farms, *viz.*,

Government Poultry Farm, Kurukuppi, R. Subbaiah Poultry Farm, T. B. Dam, Chikkajogihalli Poultry Farm (Kudligi taluk) and Zamir Poultry Farm, Bellary, have obtained licences for grading of eggs under 'Agmark' specifications. In order to grade edible oils like groundnut and gingelly, a sub-packing station is expected to commence working soon after the Oil Grading Laboratory at Raichur starts functioning. The main advantages of the regulated markets have been (1) to define the trade allowances and market charges; excessive charges are reduced and unauthorised ones are prohibited; (2) correct weighments are assured by the system of licensing and supervision; the weights are also periodically checked; disputes arising out of differences in quality and consequent deductions are settled by the committee who act as arbitrators, and litigation is thus avoided; and (3) market intelligence is collected and disseminated by the committee.

Regulated Market Committee, Bellary

The Regulated Market Committee, Bellary, was established in 1950 having jurisdiction over the entire district. The following are the sub-markets in the district: (1) Kottur, (2) Hagaribommanahalli, (3) Siruguppa, (4) Harapanahalli, (5) Hospet, (6) Hadagalli and (7) Kampli.

Seven more sub-market yards in places like Moka, Kurugodu and Kudathini in Bellary taluk, Hatcholli, Tekkalakota, Karur and Sirigere, all in the Tungabhadra Project area, were proposed to be established and a sum of Rs. 14,38,198 was set apart for this purpose during the year 1969-70. As already indicated, in the beginning only two prominent commodities, *viz.*, cotton and groundnut were under the purview of the market committee. In view of the progress and experience gained in implementation of the regulations of trade in these two commodities, the Government extended from 1959 the scope of the Market Act to 13 more agricultural commodities and they are: (1) paddy (husked and unhusked), (2) jowar, (3) *sajje*, (4) *navane*, (5) safflower, (6) niger, (7) castor, (8) cotton seed, (9) gingelly, (10) jaggery, (11) chillies, (12) onions and (13) coriander.

The Bellary Regulated Market Committee is one of the important market committees in the State as is evident from the following arrival figures :—

Sl. No.	Name of commodity	1967-68 Quantity in quintals	1967-68 Value in Rs.	1968-69 Quantity in quintals	1968-69 Value in Rs.	1969-70 Quantity in quintals	1969-70 Value in Rs.
1.	Cotton						
	(a) Kapas ..	39,803	93,34,657	24,088	47,62,797	64,841	111,56,977
	(b) Lint ..	7,462	25,84,610	1,981	6,60,984	4,495	17,34,478
2.	Groundnut ..	49,132	49,13,438	48,054	52,74,466	61,803	107,92,169
3.	Paddy ..	134,215	112,25,980	44,760	45,30,620	40,223	41,24,963
4.	Onion ..	24,541	6,77,872	8,450	3,49,142	12,964	4,65,669
5.	Jowar ..	41,318	34,29,461	12,223	8,51,929	4,032	2,75,747
6.	Bajra .	17,583	12,06,181	3,188	2,24,987	1,418	91,965
7.	Jaggery ..	40,220	62,39,118	34,215	52,27,009	44,269	26,64,860
8.	Tamarind ..	13,307	20,58,602	1,203	1,47,718	57	8,337
9.	Chillies ..	15,418	45,34,905	3,478	9,04,811	2,206	11,78,931
10.	Navane .	28,693	21,40,728	3,827	2,84,577	1,524	59,904
11	Kusume ..	67,966	0,75,768	13,664	13,09,418	8,854	11,19,476
12.	Gingelly .	300	63,000	14	2,347	182	..
13.	Castor seeds ..	..	..	27	134	..	..
14.	Cotton seeds ..	..	..	..	..	52	6,06g

The income and expenditure for the years 1958-59 and 1968-69 were as follows :—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1958-59 . ..	1,05,031 00	1,29,930 00
1968-69	1,69,060 17	1,49,309 56

The Market Committee acquired 40 acres of land and formed a wide market-yard which is fully fenced. It has put up a traders' hall. Good roads around and leading to the market-yard have been formed and electric lights have been provided and provision has been made for supply of water and a cattle shed has been constructed. The total investment of this market committee is about Rs. 3,50,000.

Regulated Market Committee, Hospet

The Regulated Market Committee, Hospet, was established in June 1960. The market area of this committee covers the entire taluk. The commodities notified under the Act are paddy, onion, jowar, bajra, jaggery, tamarind, chillies and *navane*. Jaggery,

jowar, paddy and tamarind are the predominant commodities brought for sale to the market-yard. There were good number of licensed operators in this market. The following statement shows arrivals in quantity and their value for the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 :—

Sl. No.	Name of the commodity	1967–68 Quantity in quintals	1967–68 Value in Rs.	1968–69 Quantity in quintals	1968–69 Value in Rs.	1969–70 Quantity in quintals	1969–70 Value in Rs.
1.	Paddy ..	8,840	11,72,179	10,611	10,26,961	7,309	9,13,625
2.	Onion ..	1,210	68,146	3,039	1,37,567	1,644	60,825
3.	Jowar ..	11,298	13,29,915	12,149	9,45,219	13,792	8,36,980
4.	Bajra ..	1,571	1,03,635	1,268	75,000	..	..
5.	Jaggery ..	18,465	26,86,070	24,535	28,08,326	31,155	4,52,860
6.	Tamarind ..	6,505	12,67,640	5,099	7,92,526	6,167	61,38,873
7.	Chillies ..	4,080	9,38,530	17,195	11,70,901	1,209	6,55,075
8.	Navane ..	1,194	1,03,674	1,808	2,42,638	879	75,705

Regulated Market Committee, Kottur

The Regulated Market Committee, Kottur, was established in August 1950, in the heart of Kottur town which is situated at a distance of 19 kms. south-west of Kudligi, the taluk head-quarters. There is a railway station nearby which is the terminus on Hospet-Kottur metre-gauge line. There is a proposal to extend this railway line from Kottur to Harihar, an industrial town in the neighbouring district of Chitradurga. This would help trade in agricultural commodities and the like. Groundnut, cotton and tobacco are the principal commodities that are being brought to this market. There were 12 'A' class, 9 'B' class, 2 'C' class and 204 'D' class traders in this market. The statement given below shows the arrivals of some of the important commodities and their value for the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 :—

Sl. No.	Name of the commodity	1967–68 Quantity in quintals	1967–68 Value in Rs.	1968–69 Quantity in quintals	1968–69 Value in Rs.	1969–70 Quantity in quintals	1969–70 Value in Rs.
1.	Cotton—						
	(a) Kapas ..	9,725	12,15,754	7,110	9,93,990	17,625	28,11,004
	(b) Lint ..	951	3,50,391	952	3,68,254	1,213	4,50,980
2.	Groundnut ..	7,680	7,48,084	12,864	31,20,597	6,486	7,87,970
3.	Paddy ..	446	34,948	62	5,456	681	43,096
4.	Onion ..	3,040	70,903	2,025	64,134	1,294	38,090
5.	Jowar ..	1,544	1,24,279	180	13,740	277	16,900
6.	Bajra ..	58	4,089	..	..	..	..
7.	Jaggery ..	3,228	4,81,848	4,309	3,97,722	5,783	3,20,980
8.	Chillies ..	293	66,334	145	30,046	68	34,800
9.	Navane ..	136	9,126	42	3,048	..	..

Regulated Market Committee, Siruguppa

The Regulated Market Committee, Siruguppa, came into being in February 1954. The important commodities that are brought for sale are paddy and jaggery. There were in 1970 two 'A' class trades, three 'B' class trades, 726 'C' class traders, two 'D' class traders and about a dozen commission agents in this market. The subjoined statement shows the quantity of important arrivals and their value for the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of the commodity*	1967–68		1968–69		1969–70	
		Quantity in quintals	*Value in Rs.*	*Quantity in quintals*	*Value in Rs.*	*Quantity in quintals*	*Value in Rs.*
1.	Paddy ..	22,380	17,38,670	21,764	13,66,045	5,230	3,38,942
2.	Jaggery ..	31,240	50,04,096	63,177	49,70,035	67,568	46,21,999

Regulated Market Committee, Hagaribommanahalli

The Regulated Market Committee, Hagaribommanahalli, was established in August 1950. It is situated in Hagaribommanahalli village in Hadagalli taluk, about 25 miles from Hadagalli on the Hospet-Harihar highway. There is also a railway station at this market centre connecting Hospet and Kottur by metre-gauge line. The important crops that are being brought to this market are groundnut, jaggery, oilseeds and tamarind. The statement given below shows the quantity of important arrivals and their value for the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of the commodity*	1967–68		1968–69		1969–70	
		Quantity in quintals	*Value in Rs.*	*Quantity in quintals*	*Value in Rs.*	*Quantity in quintals*	*Value in Rs.*
1.	Groundnut ..	18,580	22,88,905	..	..	19,227	29,04,800
2.	Jaggery .	376	52,678	34,737	45,06,792	670	27,600

There are seven oil mills in and around this place. Some of them were established prior to 1947. The total quantity of oil produced in these mills from 1966-67 and 1969-70 was as follows :—

Year				*Quantity in metric tonnes*
1966–67	..	..	..	3,240.082
1967–68	..	..	..	3,036.817
1968–69	..	..	..	4,774.264
1969–70	..	..	..	3,670.828

Regulated Market Committee, Harapanahalli

The Regulated Market Committee, Harapanahalli, was formed in June 1960. There are many wholesale *mandies* also at this centre. Groundnut, maize, bajra, cotton and tobacco are the main crops grown round about this town. The value of total annual agricultural production is estimated at Rs. 70 lakhs, of which groundnut alone accounts for Rs. 45 lakhs. The arrivals of various commodities to this market and their value for the year 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 were as detailed below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the commodity	1967–68		1968–69		1969–70	
		Quantity in quintals	Value in Rs.	Quantity in quintals	Value in Rs.	Quantity in quintals	Value in Rs.
1.	Groundnut ..	20,278	17,70,336	48,351	2,20,000	13,260	17,69,000
2.	Jowar ..	..	..	106	5,320	480	23,000
3.	Jaggery ..	..	..	..	..	109	5,201
4.	Navane ..	..	..	..	..	80	4,000
5.	Bajra ..	..	..	..	..	130	1,221
6.	Cotton seeds ..	..	..	..	..	7	725

There are godowns having a capacity for storing 1,800 tonnes at this centre. The three oil mills located at this place are making use of the groundnut grown in this area.

Regulated Market Committee, Hadagalli

The Regulated Market Committee, Hadagalli, was constituted in the year 1960. There are good roads connecting this centre with Ittigi and Hospet. Groundnut, jowar and cotton are the main crops grown around this town. The value of total annual agricultural production at this centre is estimated at Rs. 83 lakhs. The following statement shows the arrivals and their value for the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70:—

Sl. No.	Name of the commodity	1967–68		1968–69		1969–70	
		Quantity in quintals	Value in Rs.	Quantity in quintals	Value in Rs.	Quantity in quintals	Value in Rs.
1.	Cotton—						
	(a) Kapas ..	757	1,07,799	50,011	68,860	1,403	1,64,484
	(b) Lint ..	652	3,48,173	9,433	36,026	438	2,11,710
2.	Jowar ..	875	67,775	60	4,209	83	4,296
3.	Bajra ..	50	3,450	25	1,360	..	..
4.	Castor ..	10	1,326	..	..	..	..
5.	Gingelly ..	..	..	83	94,400	94	18,200
6.	Groundnut ..	..	..	..	..	12,167	15,07,372
7.	Sajje ..	..	..	..	..	100	6,196

Warehouses

With the development of trade in the district, the necessity for warehouses enabling proper storage was keenly felt. The introduction of a Central law called the Agricultural Produce (Development of Warehouses) Corporation Act, 1956 (Act XXVIII), resulted in the starting of a Warehousing Corporation in every State. In Mysore State also, a State Warehousing Corporation was established to afford good storage facilities for foodgrains in principal markets. At Bellary, which is a big business centre with a regulated market, a warehouse was started in November 1959. Gradually the co-operatives entered the field. There are now two Government owned warehouses with a total capacity of 800 metric tonnes, two State Warehousing Corporation godowns with a total capacity of 1,080 metric tonnes and 2,600 metric tonnes each and 46 co-operative godowns with a total capacity of 10,530 metric tonnes.

Fairs

A 'fair' is a periodical market generally held once a year, and is usually associated with a religious festival. Some of the big fairs last from one to two weeks. There are about 46 important fairs or festivals in the entire district. They are mostly held in the months of February, March and April which coincide with the period after the agricultural harvest. The number of people attending these fairs is also very large. The Hampi car festival in the district, it is estimated, attracts a crowd of over two lakhs. In the same way, the car festival of Mylaralingaswamy Karnika held at Mylara village of Hadagalli taluk attracts two o three lakhs of people. Shri Malleshwaraswamy car festival held at Bellary is estimated to be the third biggest fair attracting more than 80,000 people. These fairs deal in many commodities. People from the neighbouring districts also attend to the important fairs for carrying on trade in cutlery, crockery, utensils, sweets, agricultural implements and the like. The trade in livestock in some of these fairs is of large magnitude. A list of important fairs in the district is given at the end of the chapter.

Shandies

The shandies are of ancient origin and are a social concomitant of the village system; wherever there was need for the exchange of surplus commodities, a shandy came into being. These places of exchange became gradually fixed and people gathered in the same place for buying and selling. The village shandies help a good deal in the sale of village produce and today the village weekly markets are places of brisk trade where business of all kinds is transacted. They perform the dual functions of helping the raiyat to buy his needs and of enabling him to dispose of his surplus. There are about 40 important shandies in the district and the most important of them are held at Bellary (Tuesday and Friday), Hospet (Sunday), Kampli (Tuesday), Siruguppa (Sunday), Sandur (Sunday), Hirehadagalli (Thursday) and Kottur (Thursday). Kottur, in Kudligi taluk, is coming up as one of the most important trade centres in the district. The

estimated total transaction on each shandy day at this centre in respect of groundnut, cotton, jowar and paddy is put at Rs. 3 lakhs, Rs. 2 lakhs, Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 60,000 respectively. This is also a big weekly vegetable market in the district. About 8,000 people attend this shandy every week. The following list indicates the prominent shandies in the district and the days on which they are held :—

Sl. No.	Taluk		Place	Shandy day
1	Bellary	1	Bellary	Tuesday and Friday
		2	Kudatini	Sunday
		3	Kurugodu	Saturday
2	Hospet	1	Hospet	Sunday and Saturday
		2	Kamalapur	Monday
		3	Kampli	Tuesday
		4	Mariyammanahalli	Monday
		5	Gadiganur	Monday
3.	Siruguppa	1	Siruguppa	Sunday
		2	Sirigere	Wednesday
4	Sandur	1	Sandur	Sunday
		2	Daroji	Wednesday
		3	Choranur	Monday
		4	Vaddu	Thursday
5	Mallapuram	1	Tambrahalli	Tuesday
		2	Hampasagar	Sunday
6	Hadagalli	1	Huvinahadagalli	Saturday
		2	Hirehadagalli	Thursday
		3	Ittigi	Friday
		4	Hampapatna	Thursday
		5	Hagaribommanahalli (Old)	Sunday
		6	Do (New)	Wednesday
7	Harapanahalli	1	Harapanahalli town	Saturday
		2	Teligi	Monday
		3	Duggavathi	Friday
		4	Arasikere	Friday
		5.	Chigateri	Tuesday
		6.	Haluvagalu	Thursday
8.	Kudligi	1.	Kudligi	Friday
		2.	Kottur	Thursday
		3.	Alur	Monday
		4.	Hosahalli	Tuesday
		5.	Gudekota	Sunday
		6.	Chandrashekharapura	Saturday
		7.	Malvi	Wednesday
		8.	Bannivikal	Sunday
		9.	Hurlihal	Wednesday
		10.	Chikkajogihalli	Monday

Shandies usually start after day-break and go on till late in the afternoon. Men and women come from nearby villages and buy their needs. Though a number of retail shops are existing in the villages, shandies have not lost their importance and are continued in the same old fashion. A substantial volume of trade in agricultural commodities passes through these weekly shandies and the only control exercised on the transactions or the trade practices is the levy of market charges relevant to the use of the market place, as for example, the charges on carts or head-loads of commodities or livestock brought for sale.

State trading

The post-war period of rise in prices, general inflation and hoarding and profiteering by anti-social elements created problems requiring urgent solution. In 1942, the Foodgrains Control Order was passed by the old Madras Government and all exports were prohibited. Later, in the 1950s, the Government opened fair price shops and some merchants with clean trade practices also undertook the responsibility. By the end of 1961, there were 50 fair price shops in the district and by the end of June 1971 the number of fair price shops in the district had gone up to 538 spread over various parts of the district. The total number of people benefited by them is estimated at three lakhs. Generally, foodgrains and other controlled articles are distributed through these fair price shops.

The Government thought of creating a buffer-stock so that the prices could be controlled better by rushing the supplies to the scarcity areas. So the Government began to procure paddy, jowar, etc., under the Essential Commodities Act. Between 1966-67 and 1967-68, paddy, jowar, bajra and ragi were covered under the Levy Order, 1966. The Enforcement Officers appointed under the Act, help the purchasing agents who are generally the Taluk Societies to procure paddy from the growers at the notified purchase centres and notified rates. The levy grains thus procured are sold either to the public in the district or sent to the informal rationing areas in the State, as per the instructions of the Director, Food and Civil Supplies, Bangalore. During 1970-71, a quantity of 17,985 quintals of paddy was procured, Siruguppa taluk topping the list, where as much as 11,950 quintals were procured.

District Chamber of Commerce

A Chamber of Commerce occupies an important position in the mercantile world since it meets a widely-felt need for correct guidance and advice. The need to have a Chamber of Commerce in Bellary district was felt by some traders, businessmen and industrialists for striving to promote their interests and the economic betterment of the area, and the Bellary District Chamber of Commerce was established at Bellary in 1954. The organisation worked effectively till 1956 followed by a dormant period of about three years. In 1959, the managing committee took up a

membership drive in the district and consequently the number of members went up to 167 by July 1959 and this number further increased to about 200 by the end of 1961. The membership of the Chamber as at the end of June 1971 was about 400. It has started three of its branches at Hagaribommanahalli, Kampli and Siruguppa. There are about 30 to 40 members at each branch with a vice-president. The organisation is represented on Sales-Tax Advisory Committee, State Level Food Advisory Committee, and Railway Advisory Committee of Hubli and Guntakal. The Chamber is publishing a fortnightly bulletin which provides information and guidance to its members.

Hospet Chamber of Commerce

The Hospet Chamber of Commerce, Hospet, was established in December 1965 with the aims of encouraging mutual help and co-operation among the business community, promoting and protecting trade and commerce, industry, mining, banking, insurance, transport, etc., maintaining libraries and reading rooms, establishing museums for commercial products and organising exhibitions. It has a managing committee of 21 members. It gets its funds by way of annual subscriptions and donations from its members. The membership of the Chamber as in May 1971 was 84.

District Mine-Owners' Association, Hospet

The Bellary District Mine-Owners' Association Limited, Hospet, was established in 1953 with an initial membership of 42. It is a well-known fact that the Bellary district has large deposits of iron ore which had remained untapped. Many individual mine-owners found it difficult or were unable to represent properly to the State and Central Governments in the matter of getting the requisite facilities and co-operation to go ahead with the mining operations. Hence this Association was formed in order to (1) safe-guard the interests of the mine-owners belonging to the Association, (2) to effectively represent the interests of mine-owners in all matters, (3) to secure facilities from the Government, railway and other authorities concerned with the benefit of mine-owners and (4) to secure contracts from the State Trading Corporation of India on behalf of the members. The Association has been able to carry out successfully the objectives with which it was started.

Weights and Measures

Before the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures, the weights and measures which were in popular use in Bellary district were complex and the weights and measures that were generally in use are shown below:—

21 *tolas*	..	..	1 *seer*
1½ *seers*	..	..	1 *sava seer*
2 *sava seers*	..	..	1 *adi seer* (3 *seers*)
2 *adi seers*	..	..	1 *panch seer* (6 *seers*)
12 *seers*	..	..	1 *dhadiyam*
4 *dhadiyams*	..	..	1 *maund* (25.92 lbs.)

A seer of gold or silver weighed 24 tolas. The weights larger than the maund were the *heru* and the *naga*. The *heru* was equal to nine maunds and it was generally used to weigh chillies, jaggery and tamarind. The *naga* was used for weighing cotton and was usually equal to 12 maunds.

Throughout the district, the seer used for measuring grain was one which was holding 84 tolas' weight of mixture of nine kinds of grain which was equivalent to 86 tolas' weight of paddy. This was divided into halves, quarters, eighths and sixteenths, known as *ara seer, pavu seer, ara pavu seer* and *chatak*. In Bellary taluk, 2,560 seers unit was called a 'putti'. But in other taluks of the district, the largest unit was called a *khandaga* which differed in various places, being sometimes equivalent to 1200 seers, sometimes to 1280 seers and sometimes to 1600 seers.

In addition to the above, there were sundry vague terms in popular use among the 'lower classes' such as 'pudusedu' which meant half a handful; 'charedu', a handful, and 'dosedu', a double handful.

Oil and ghee were sold throughout the district by weight and not by measure, but the seer of butter was of either 21, 32, 36 or 42 tolas. Milk, buttermilk and curds were retailed by the sub-multiples referred to of the seer used for grain.

As regards lineal measures, the English inch, foot and yard were in use, but still the popular measures were as under:—

5 *angulas* (or thumb's breadths)	—1 *chotu* (distance between the tips of the thumb and first finger when fully extended).
6 *angulas*	1 *genu* (hand's span)
2 *genus*	1 *mola* (cubit length from elbow to tip of middle finger).
2 *molas*	1 *gaja* (yard)
4 *molas*	1 *maru* (distance between tips of the two middle fingers measured across the chest with the arms horizontal).

Bodice cloth was sold in terms of a cubit plus the length of the top joints of the middle finger. The removal of *nath* grass was paid for by the *kolu* (stick) of six (sometimes five) *molas*. For distance, *parauva*, which was about a league, and *gavuda* or *amada* which meant ten or twelve miles.

The ordinary measures of time that were in popular usage, which are still followed in books of astrology, were 2½ *gadias* (or in Kannada *ghaligas*, of 24 minutes each) equal to one *tasu* or hour. Three *tasus* were equal to one *jama*.

With the introduction of the metric system, the old units have gone out of use. The new system has been made compulsory. The units of weights now are kilograms and grams and petrol and diesel oil are sold in litres. A good deal of propaganda was done to familiarise the people with the new system. (*See* also Appendices—General).

Statement showing important fairs and festivals in Bellary district.

Sl. No.	*Name of place*	*Month when held*	*Deity or saint in whose favour jatra is held*	*Duration (days)*	*Approximate average attendance*
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mallapuram Taluk				
1.	Madalagatta h/o Kabli	November/ December	Anjaneyaswamy	7	4,000
	Harapanahalli Taluk				
1.	Thimmalapur h/o Advihalli.	December	Venkataramanaswamy	3	12,000
2.	Koolahalli ..	March	Gonebasaveshwara-swamy	3	10,000
3.	Harapanahalli ..	November	Veerabhadraswamy	2	7,000
4.	Chigateri ..	April	Karnikotaswamy	2	5,000
5.	Harapanahalli ..	February	Mylaralingaiahswamy	1	1,000
	Siruguppa Taluk				
1.	Tekkalakota ..	March	Kadasiddeshwara	3	5,000
2.	Tekkalakota ..	May/June	Malleshwara	3	4,000
3.	Siruguppa ..	March/April	Shambhulinga	2	2,000
4.	Raravi ..	February	Yellamma	2	6,000
5.	Raravi ..	February	Gandhamma	2	5,000
6.	Darur ..	August/Septr.	Veerabhadraswamy	2	3,000
7.	Sirigeri ..	March/April	Nagalingaswamy	4	3,000
8.	Malekota ..	December/ January	Veerabhadraswamy	8	6,000
	Kudligi Taluk				
1.	Kottur ..	February	....	6	25,000
2.	Chikkajogihalli	January/ February.	....	3	2,000
3.	Ujjini ..	May	....	4	10,000
	Hospet Taluk				
1.	Hospet ..	March	Sannakki Veerabhadra-swamy.	1	15,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Hospet ..	March	Jambunathaswamy	2	20,000
3.	Ananthashayanagudi.	March	Anjaneyaswamy	2	10,000
4.	Mariyammanahalli	March	Lakshminarayanaswamy.	3	10,000
5.	Hampi .	April	Virupakshaswamy	4	2,00,000
6.	Hospet ..	May	Vadakarayaswamy	2	20,000
7.	Hospet ..	May	Hosuramma	1	5,000
8.	Kampli .	December	Pyati Basaveshwara	2	10,000
	Hadagalli Taluk				
1.	Sogi ..	January	Veerabhadraswamy	3	5,000 to 6,000
2.	Chiminihalli .	February	Durgavva	3	5,000 to 6,000
3.	Bannikal ..	March/April	Anjaneyaswamy	3	2,000 to 3,000
4.	Gaddikeri ..	March/April	Anjaneyaswamy	3	2,000 to 3,000
5.	Moregeri .	January	Basaveshwaraswamy	3	2,000 to 3,000
6.	Ittigi .	March/April	Anjanoyaswamy	3	2,000 to 3,000
7.	Holagundi .	January	Siddeswaraswamy	3	3,000 to 4,000
8.	Mylara .	February	Mylaralingaswamy Karnika.	4	2,00,000 to 3,00,000
9.	Kuruvatti .	February	Mallikarjunaswamy	3	8,000 to 9,000
10.	Holalu .	April/May	Veerabhadraswamy	3	2,000
11.	Hirehadagalli ..	January/ February.	Kattibasaveshwara	3	2,000
12.	Hirehadagalli ..	September/ October	Halaswamy	4	10,000 to 15,000
	Sandur Taluk				
1.	Karthikeshwara	November (twice in 5 years).	Karthikeshwaraswamy.	3	10,000
2.	Dharmapur ..	March	Narasimhaswamy	3	3,000
3.	Bommagatta ..	March	Hulikunteshwaraswamy.	3	8,000
4.	Vaddu ..	November/ December.	Eshwaraswamy	3	3,000
5.	Sandur ..	Once in 60 years	Gramadevatha	7	10,000

1	2		3	4	5	6
6.	Krishnanagar	..	April	Babaiah Urusu	1	5,000
7.	Sandur	..	April	Rahamathabbi Urusu	1	5,000
	Bellary Taluk					
1.	Kurugodu	..	February/ March.	Doddabasaveshwara	7	50,000
2.	Emmiganur	..	December/ January.	Jaditata	3	10,000
3.	Emmiganur	..	March/April	Basaveshwara	3	10,000
4.	Moka	..	February/March	Malleshwaraswamy	5	20,000
5.	Bellary	..	February	Malleshwaraswamy	7	80,000
6.	Challagurki	..	June/ July	Yerritata	5	50,000
7.	Dammur	..	February	Venkavadhuta	3	10,000
8.	Kudathini	..	May/June	Anjaneyaswamy	3	10,000

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

THE Bellary district enjoys a central position in South India. It has the Tungabhadra river as its boundary along the whole of its western and northern sides. The headquarters town of Bellary is right in the middle of a horizontal line that may be drawn across from the west coast to the east coast. It has Madras on the south-east, Mysore and Bangalore on the south, Mercara and Mangalore on the south-west, Panaji and Hubli-Dharwar on the west, Sholapur, Poona and Bombay on the north-west, Raichur on the north, Hyderabad on the north-east and Vijayawada and Machilipatnam on the east, several of these places being roughly equi-distant from it.

Early Roads

During the time of the old ruling dynasties and especially during the days of the Vijayanagar rulers, there existed a good system of road communications. Well-known travellers like Razzak, Paes, Nicolo Conti and Barbosa have all noted in their travelogues the excellent system of road communications in the Vijayanagar empire. According to the writings of some of these travellers, there was a highway from Vijayanagar to Goa, facilitating the flow of merchandise from the west coast to the capital of Vijayanagar. Due to the ravages of war, recurring famines and the decline of the Vijayanagar empire, these roads became mere cart-tracks owing to disuse and neglect. By the middle of the 19th century, the condition of road communication in Bellary district was such that there were no roads worth the name. Major Henderson, Civil Engineer in charge of the area, said in 1852: "Roads there are none deserving the name. They are mere tracks." It was in the middle part of the 19th century that the roads were laid in the Bellary district.

Travellers in the old days were able to reach Bellary from the old Mysore State without much trouble. From there, it was difficult to go northward for want of good roads or rest-houses. The line north-eastward to Kurnool was merely a track made by the wheels of country carts. No attempts were made to form

roads or to make those tracks passable that were either intersected by streams or were subject to inundations. The condition of the road north-ward to Adoni was also the same. The state of the main lines of roads was such that they were fit only for light traffic. Prior to 1851, the maintenance allowance was only Rs. 650 for the minor roads of an area of nearly 13,000 square miles and it worked out to be about nine pies per square mile per annum. A beginning in road-making was made in 1851 by constructing a highway from Bellary to Dharwar through Hospet as far as Hampasagar and also a road from Bellary through Hirehalu to the old Mysore border. Importance was given to the former road with a view to providing an outlet for the cotton grown in the district to be sent to the ports of the west coast.

In the middle of the 19th century, there were several roads in the district linking the Bellary town to places outside the district. Some of the important old-time roads were: Bellary-Dharwar road *via* Hospet and Hampasagar, Bellary-Siruguppa road, Bellary-Kurnool road *via* Moka, Adoni-Siruguppa road, Kudligi-Somalapura road and Hospet-Sandur road. These roads have been vastly improved in recent times.

When the famines occurred in 1866 and 1876, the construction of roads received a further impetus. The district had a few tanks or irrigation channels at that time, and the formation or improvement of roads was the only relief work.

In 1876, a sum of Rs. 56 lakhs was spent on the construction of new roads and another sum of Rs. 12 lakhs on repairs.

The rivers of the district, the Tungabhadra, Hagari, Chikka-Hagari and Chinna-Hagari (Janagahalla) had not been bridged anywhere in the middle of the last century with the result that the traffic was frequently delayed. There were not even causeways in the old days. At the close of the 19th century, the chief metalled roads were the following: Bellary to Dharwar; Bellary to Siruguppa; Bellary to Kurnool; Adoni to Siruguppa; Adoni to Nagaladinne; Madhavaram to Aspari; Halvi to Malapalli; Kudligi to Somalapura, and Hospet to Sandur.

From the middle of the 19th century to the end of that century, the British administration in the district gave increased attention to the construction of roads as also to the improvement of other means of communications.

In 1925, the Madras Government approved the suggestion of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Kharegot, to construct a road bridge across the Hagari river on the Madras-Bombay trunk road and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 9,10,260 for the conversion of the railway-bridge into a combined road and railway bridge. This

bridge was opened by Lord Goschen, Governor of Madras, on 11th July 1928. Most of the roads in the district, which were un-metalled, were metalled by 1930 and made fit for motor car and bus traffic. Buses began to ply on the Bellary-Hospet road, Bellary-Harapanahalli road, Hospet-Hampasagar-Hadagalli road, Bellary-Kampli road, from Bellary to Adoni *via* Alur and on Bellary-Emmiganur road and Adoni-Siruguppa road.

In the red soil areas of the district, the ground is firm and dries readily. Roads once made on these soils need relatively less care and expense. But in the black cotton soil areas, the road-making encounters numerous difficulties. Water-logging is always a problem. During the rainy season, the soft soil on the slopes tends to form channels and makes the surface heavy after the cessation of rain. These difficulties have been mostly overcome by modern methods of engineering.

When the Bellary district was under the administrative control of the Madras Government, there were only two trunk roads, *viz.*, Hospet-Mysore Frontier road (length—62.2 miles or 100.18 kms.) and Madras-Hospet road (length—76 miles or 122.31 kms.). These roads passed through more than one district and so the responsibility of maintaining them rested with the Government. The branch roads which came under a different classification were generally confined to a single district. There were twenty such branch roads in the district in 1930 and they were the following: Adoni to Siruguppa, Alur to Nagaladinne, Aspari to Madhavaram, Bellary to Siruguppa, Guntakal to Alur, Bellary to Kudatini, Chippigiri to Alur, Chippigiri to Tuggali, Gundalapalli to Bellary, Harapanahalli to Hadagalli, Harapanahalli to Somalapur, Hirehalu to Aspari, Hospet to Sovenahalli, Kudligi to Gowripur, Rachmari to Halvi, Rayadurg to Kanekal, Hospet to Kampli, Rayadurg to Kuderu, Toranagal to Ramandurg and Hospet and Kudatini to Kampli.

Road mileage

The periodical figures of road mileage were as follows :—

Old Bellary district :

1871-72=548 miles or 881.92 kms.

1901-02=842 miles or 1,355 kms.

1925-26=1,019 miles or 1,639.92 kms.

Bellary district minus the three taluks transferred to Andhra Pradesh :

1953-54=757 miles or 1,218.27 kms.

As in 1953, at the time of integration of the district with the old Mysore State, the total length of Provincial Highways in the

district was 200 kms. (128 miles), while that of the major District Board roads was 416.8 kms. (259 miles). The length of the other District Board roads was 482.8 kms. or nearly 300 miles and that of village roads was about 112.6 kms. (70 miles). Altogether, the total length of the roads in the seven taluks of the district was 1,218.27 kms. (757 miles). The total expenditure on Government roads was Rs. 3,36,000 in 1952-53. (Source: Mysore Information Bulletin, September 1953, p. 165).

When the district was integrated with the Mysore State in 1953, the former was considerably backward in respect of road communications compared with other regions in the State. The State Government took steps to increase the road mileage and as a result, in 1956, the total road length in charge of the Public Works Department stood at 1,137 kilometres and this went up to 1,639 kilometres by 1970.

Categories of Roads

Of the five categories of roads, classified according to the Nagpur plan, the National Highways, the State Highways and the Major District Roads form the more important categories. The remaining two are Other District Roads and the Village Roads. The National Highways are very important roads and they form the arteries of the country. They connect the State capitals, metropolitan cities and important centres of major activity in the country. They are maintained by the Public Works Department of the concerned State with the help of the Central Government funds. The State Highways connect district headquarters and the National Highways and serve as main channels of traffic to and from the district roads within the State. The Major District Roads link important marketing centres with the Railways, National Highways and State Highways. The Other District Roads link important market places. Approach roads from the main roads to the villages, which have generally unmetalled surfaces, form the village roads. If we take into consideration the total road length under each one of these categories and compare it with the total population and area of the district, it would be easier to know the real position of the Bellary district in so far as road development is concerned. The percentage of area of the Bellary district (which is 9,897 square kilometres) to the total area of the State is 5.15, and in 1961 it had 3.88 per cent of the population of the State. But the district percentage of road length to the State total length (in charge of the Public Works Department) was 3.6 as on 31st March 1970, giving only the 17th place for the district in the State. In 1970, the district had 215 kilometres of road length of all kinds for a population of 10,000 whereas the State average was 233 kilometres.

Out of a total of 1,269 kilometres of National Highways in the State, Bellary district had a length of 85 kilometres, that is,

6.7 per cent of the total length in the State (1970). It had 280 kilometres of State Highways which was 4.1 in terms of percentage of the total road length of the category in the State. The percentage in respect of the Major District Roads for Bellary district was 4.6, with 651.2 kilometres of road length out of the State's 14,152 kilometres. In point of Other District Roads, the percentage was 2.1 with 407.5 kilometres of road length out of the State's 19,485 kilometres. The village roads gave only 1.5 per cent with a road length of 215 kilometres out of the State's total of 14,256.5 kilometres. The grand total of all these five categories was 1,639 kilometres for the district and 45,912 kilometres for the State in 1970.

The following figures show the road lengths taken over as State Fund Roads from the Local Bodies during the years from 1958-59 to 1969-70 :—

(Length in kilometres)

Year		*Road length ordered by Government to be taken over*	*Road length actually taken over to the charge of the Public Works Department*
1958–59	..	330	278
1960–61	..	330	328
1961–62	..	..	.
1963–64	..	51	53
1964–65	..	..	..
1965–66	..	19	19
1966–67	..	40	39
1967–68	..	71	56
1969–70	..	13	14
Total	..	854	787

The progress achieved in the district since 1956 upto the end of March 1970 and the particulars in respect of surfaced and unsurfaced road lengths are indicated in a table (I) appended at the end of the chapter.

The category-wise and surface-wise break-ups of the total road-length under the Public Works Department as on 31st March 1970 was as follows :

(In kilometres)

	Category	Cement-concrete	Black-topped	Water-bound macadam	Non-metalled and other roads	Total for the district	State total
1.	National Highways.	..	47.1	37.9	..	85.0	1,269.0
2.	State Highways	7.0	273.0	..	..	280.0	6,749.1
3.	Major District Roads.	..	406.5	229.9	14.8	651.2	14,152.1
4.	Other District Roads.	..	82.4	222.1	103.0	407.5	9,485.3
5.	Village Roads	3.8	29.8	116.4	65.0	215.0	14,256.5
	Total ..	10.8	838.8	606.3	182.8	1,638.7	45,912.0

Of all the taluks in the district, Hospet ranked first with a road length of 398.4 kilometres, while Siruguppa came last with a road length of 265.8 kilometres. The taluk-wise figures of road-lengths in Bellary district as on 31st March 1970 are given in a table (II) attached at the end of the chapter.

Taluk Board Roads

Out of a total road length of 590 kilometres maintained by the Taluk Development Boards, only 15.4 kilometres were of water-bound macadam, while a length of 264.2 kilometres was of other kinds of surface and 310.4 kilometres of natural soil. As on 31st March 1970, 168 kilometres of roads were under the charge of the Community Development and National Extension Service Scheme, 13 kilometres under Village Panchayats and 40 kilometres under Municipalities.

In respect of accessibility to the villages, the position in Bellary district is considerably good. In 1970, out of a total of 628 villages, 390 villages were at a distance of about five kilometres of metalled road, 93 villages at a distance of more than five kilometres and below ten kilometres, 70 villages between 10 and 20 kilometres and the remaining villages at a distance of more than 20 kilometres from metalled road. While 390 villages were at a distance of five kilometres of any type of road, 238 villages were at a distance of more than five kilometres from any road as in 1970.

An amount of Rs. 252.66 lakhs was spent on roads in the district during the nine years from 1961-62 to 1969-70 as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs))

Year		Original works	Repair works	Total
1961-62	..	20.18	7.49	27.67
1962-63	..	20.49	10.39	30.88
1963-64	.	7.85	9.68	17.53
1964-65	..	10.77	14.34	25.11
1965-66	..	17.05	14.17	31.22
1966-67	..	16.23	13.20	29.43
1967-68	..	10.33	15.02	25.35
1968-69	..	13.42	20.23	33.65
1969-70	..	12.78	19.04	31.82
Total	..	129.10	123.56	252.66

Rural Communications Programme

A Rural Communications Programme with the object of providing all the villages with a net-work of fair weather roads was launched in the State during the year 1959-60. The programme consists of (a) construction of rural roads, (b) linking of existing rural roads and (c) construction of bridges with linear waterway of more than 20′ on roads other than those under the Public Works Department. The standard of these roads is of only gravel or earth surface and they are meant mainly for cart traffic. These roads connect the villages to the nearest important roads, market places and rail-heads. The average cost of construction of these roads has been estimated at Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000 per mile (1.6 kilometres) in the black cotton soil areas of the district.

In Bellary district, good progress has been made in this field. The total mileage tackled upto the end of March 1969 was 409 and the mileage completed was 355. The mileage further contemplated is 465. The year-wise figures in this respect from 1962 to 1969 were as given below :—

Year (as on 31st March)		Mileage tackled	Mileage completed	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1962	..	342	89	9.81
1963	..	390	272	14.83
1964	..	390	272	16.07
1965	..	404	336	16.90
1966	..	404	338	17.62
1967	..	404	339	18.33
1968	..	409	343	18.80
1969	..	409	355	19.68

Cross drainages are also being constructed for these roads and the extent of work done in this respect is given below :—

Year		*Number of works tackled*	*Number of works completed*	*Number of works in progress*
1962	..	9	4	5
1963	..	9	9	..
1964	..	9	9	..
1965	..	27	19	8
1966	..	27	19	8
1967	..	27	22	5
1968	..	28	22	6
1969	..	28	22	6

Avenue trees on the roadsides are quite meagre in number in this *maidan* district. It is stated that there were only 2,398 such trees on the National Highway No. 13 within the confines of the district as on 31st March 1970.

Village Roads

As stated earlier, there are a good number of village roads in the district with a total road length of 215 kilometres in charge of the Public Works Department. In the formation of new roads linking several villages, the public have whole-heartedly co-operated. Except in the rainy season, it is not difficult for country carts to traverse on these roads. In the hilly tracts of Sandur and Kudligi taluks and the black-cotton soil plains in other areas, roads have been aligned to suit the needs of the people.

The work of providing road communications utilising funds of the Community Development Blocks received much attention specially in Sandur and Siruguppa taluks. In the Sandur Block, during 1960-61, 33 road works were taken up involving a length of 71½ miles or 115 kilometres at a total cost of Rs. 1,45,497. About 40 villages of the hilly region have been brought under easy road communications. During the same year, in the Siruguppa Block, 27½ miles or 44 kilometres of road at a cost of Rs. 93,094 were completed.

Ayacut Roads

The State Government approved a plan to lay out about 285 kms. of ayacut roads in the Tungabhadra Project area at a cost of Rs. 97.37 lakhs to help the inhabitants of the rural areas. So far, the Special Irrigation Division has laid out about 31 kms. of road. With the full co-operation of the people, causeways and culverts have been constructed. As per the Government order of 1969, the ayacut roads that are completed are taken over by the Public Works Department from the Irrigation Division for maintenance.

Bridges

With the big river Tungabhadra flowing in the north of the district and several streams and *nalas* interspersing the Bellary region, programmes of road construction necessitate considerable attention for the construction of bridges across these rivers and streams. Though railway bridges were constructed across the Hagari river and *nalas* at the required points at the time of laying the railway lines, construction of some important road bridges was taken up only recently. Formerly, only a low-level bridge built near the Tungabhadra dam near Munirabad connected the Bellary district with the Raichur district. In order to avoid a detour and to have a direct communication from Bangalore to the districts of the erstwhile Hyderabad State *via* Bellary, it was decided to take up the construction of a bridge near Siruguppa-Dhadesugur across the Tungabhadra and the work begun in November 1959 was completed during the year 1961-62. Actually, there are two bridges, one on the left across the main river and the other on the right across the branch of the river with the Desanur island in between.

The bridge is a link between the Bellary-Siruguppa-Dhadesugur road in Bellary district and Dhadesugur-Sindhanur road in Raichur district. The road running on this bridge joins the Poona-Bangalore National Highway at Hiriyur, through Siruguppa-Bellary-Challakere road. When compared with the circuitous route *via* Munirabad, this route is a much shorter one, the distance reduced being about as much as 58 miles (93.3 kms).

In order to facilitate the construction of the Tungabhadra dam, completed in 1957, two temporay submersible bridges across the two branches of the river were constructed. Incidentally, these also served the purpose of connecting Hospet in Bellary district with Munirabad in Raichur district. The supply of power for industries and water for irrigation from the Tungabhadra dam increased the developmental activities in Bellary and Raichur districts. As a result, the movement of traffic between the two districts increased considerably. In view of this, it was decided to provide a bridge across the Tungabhadra river near Hospet and Munirabad to connect Bellary and Raichur districts. The work on the bridge, commenced in May 1965, was completed in November 1968.

There were 18 major bridges in the district in 1956. The number of such bridges rose to 26 by March 1970. The Bellary district ranks ninth in the State with 26 major bridges, South Kanara being the first with 74 major bridges. The total linear waterway of all these 26 bridges is 2,383.52 metres.

The Public Works Department of the State Government spent nearly seventy-four lakhs of rupees on bridges in Bellary district

during the years from 1961-62 to 1969-70, the year-wise break-up being as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year		*Expenditure on original works*	*Repair works*	*Total*
1961–62	..	5.02	0.19	5.21
1962–63	..	18.39	0.30	18.69
1963–64	..	6.44	0.08	6.52
1964–65	..	5.71	0.13	5.84
1965–66	..	6.71	0.15	6.86
1966–67	..	6.40	0.16	6.56
1967–68	..	10.01	0.19	10.20
1968–69	..	7.33	0.26	7.59
1969–70	..	5.90	0.12	6.02
Total	..	71.91	1.58	73.41

Vehicles and conveyances

The usual public conveyance in towns is the pony-driven *jutka*. *Jutkas* are commonly found in towns such as Bellary, Hospet, Harapanahalli, Kottur and Hadagalli. Most of these vehicles are owner-driven and are licensed by the municipalities. Bicycles and cycle rickshaws are by far the largest number of vehicles found in towns. The bicycle-owners have to get licences from the municipalities. There are a good number of cycle rickshaws in Bellary city. The other means of conveyance are private cars, jeeps, lorries and trucks. There is a city bus service in Bellary city providing a quick means of conveyance to the citizens, which is especially useful to students, employees, patients, etc. The bullock cart is still the important means of transport in the rural parts of the district. By and large, the farmers have their own carts to help their agriculture operations, marketing, etc. In recent times, some well-to-do farmers have taken to the use of tractors for these purposes. As on 31st March 1970, there were 177 tractors and 146 trailers in the district.

Ferries

The main rivers in the district, *viz.*, Tungabhadra and Hagari, are crossed by ferries. Paes, a celebrated traveller who visited the court of Vijayanagar, says that in 1520 A.D. he saw some of the ferries being used by people to cross the rivers in the countryside. The region near Kampli is noted for ferries. They are usually licensed by the Taluk Boards and the passengers are charged a small fee to cross the rivers. Usually passengers are carried in 'basket boats' which are circular in shape, made of bamboo frame work, covered inside with hides to prevent water getting in. In some places, iron pans meant for boiling sugarcane juice are also used to cross the rivers. The Hagari river is seldom in floods. Though several bridges have now been constructed

across the rivers, the ferries have not gone out of existence, but still play an important role in the life of the countryside.

Public Transport

Prior to the nationalisation of road transport services, a good number of private buses were being operated in Bellary district. On a few of the routes, even now private operators are also operating bus services meeting the requirements partly. In 1961, the total number of carriages registered in the district was 145. As on 31st March 1961, there were 589 lorries, 412 private cars, 88 motor cycles, four taxis and ten other vehicles.

In July 1965, nationalisation of road transport services was initiated and 88 routes were taken over by the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation. A new Operating Division with the divisional headquarters at Bellary was started, having jurisdiction over the entire district of Bellary. Depots were established at three places, *viz.*, Bellary, Hospet and Kudligi, which look after the operation of services and maintenance of vehicles. There is a Divisional Workshop at Bellary where major repairs and periodical dockings of all the vehicles attached to the division are attended to. There are Depot Managers controlling the depots and they are responsible to the Deputy General Manager and Divisional Controller who is the administrative head of the Division.

When the Division was started in July 1965, there were 105 schedules with a daily coverage of 23,115 kilometres. By March 1970, the daily coverage increased to 30,888 kilometres with 134 schedules. The Division is operating express services on 16 routes connecting Bellary and other important places in the district with the State capital and other district headquarters with two trips for each. The following are the routes on which the express services are being operated :—

Sl. No.	*Route*		*Route-length in kilometres*
1	Bellary—Raichur	..	179
2	Bellary—Hospet	..	65
3	Bellary—Siruguppa	..	55
4	Bellary—Hubli	..	220
5	Bellary—Bijapur	..	324
6	Hospet—Belgaum	..	253
7	Bellary—Hadagalli	..	144
8	Bellary—Shimoga	..	260
9	Munirabad Colony—Bangalore	..	402
10	Hospet—Bangalore	..	409
11	Bellary—Bangalore	..	324
12	Bellary—Bangalore (night service)	..	313
13	Bellary—Dharwar	..	276
14	Kudligi—Hubli	..	218
15	Gangavati—Bangalore	..	392
16	Bellary—Belgaum (night service)	..	318

Besides these services operated by the Bellary Division, many services operated by other divisions such as Bangalore, Gulbarga, Hubli and Bijapur, either touch Bellary or pass through Bellary and other places in the district. The Mysore State Road Transport Corporation is also operating city services in Bellary city. City services are being operated on 48 routes with a total route length of 488 kilometres, providing facilities to about 3,746 passengers daily.

The Corporation has a programme to provide more amenities to passengers by constructing permanent bus stations, way-side shelters, etc., at all important traffic centres in the district. The Bellary Division had a fleet-strength of 158 buses and a staff-strength of 931 employees (as in December 1970). The growth of the Division during the years from 1965 to 1970 was as given below :—

Year	*No. of routes*	*Route kilometres operated*	*Fleet held*	*No. of schedules operated*	*Daily coverage of kilometres*	*No. of passengers travelled daily*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1965 (July) ..	98	6,811	108	105	23,115	..
1966 (March) ..	137	7,682	117	96	21,814	17,919
1967 (March) ..	158	9,407	122	105	24,479	22,781
1968 (March) ..	160	10,472	141	107	26,232	25,367
1969 (March) ..	168	11,534	141	114	26,853	26,975
1970 (March) ..	194	13,383	168	130	32,470	31,889

In 1970, there were 745 cars, 411 jeeps and 1,084 goods vehicles. The number of private buses registered in the district was 92. In recent years, there has been a considerable rise in the number of vehicles registered in the district. The total had gone up from about 1,715 in 1964 to about 3,588 in 1970, registering more than a hundred per cent increase.

The figures of various types of vehicles registered in Bellary district during the years from 1964 to 1970 were as follows :—

Year (as in March)		*Motor cars*	*Goods vehicles*	*Stage carriages*	*Omni buses*	*Jeeps*	*Motor cycles*	*Others*
1964	..	348	713	139	9	176	155	67
1966	..	461	852	204	15	255	322	105
1967	..	549	934	219	..	286	430	126
1968	..	626	1,021	227	20	342	535	178
1969	.	716	1,097	243	28	382	653	243
1970	..	745	1,084	274	..	411	782	342

The following are the figures pertaining to road accidents that occurred in the district during 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 :—

Year		*No. of accidents*	*No. of persons killed*	*No. of persons injured*	*No. of persons injured and killed*
1967–68	.	202	49	144	193
1968–69	..	158	65	209	274
1969–70	.	144	53	197	250
Total	..	504	167	550	717

All motor vehicles in the district come under the Motor Vehicles Regulation Act. All vehicles driven by internal combustion like petrol and diesel have to be registered according to the vehicles' horse-power, seating capacity, capacity for laden weight, etc., and vehicle taxes have to be paid to the Government. Lorries and trucks are increasingly coming into use for carrying merchandise since they provide a quick means of transport. The Regional Transport Inspectors of each region have to inspect the vehicles and determine how far they conform to the Motor Vehicles Regulation. There are differences in taxation for public and private carriers. Private carriers are those lorries owned by persons for their private use and public carriers are lorries meant to be hired out to customers. All private cars have to be registered and taxes paid. Motor vehicles include motor cycles, scooters, trucks, jeeps, etc.

Railways

Bellary district is served by four metre-gauge railway lines operated by the South Central Railway system, covering a total length of 209 kms. This works out to 21.1 kms. for every 1,000 sq. kms. of area. The four lines are: (1) Guntakal to Hubli passing through Bellary and Hospet, (2) Bellary to Rayadurga, (3) Hospet to Kottur and (4) Gunda Road junction to

Samehalli. Besides these four metre-gauge lines, a broad-gauge line was constructed in 1966 from Guntakal to Hospet running parallel to the metre-gauge line for the movement of iron ore and this line is operated by the Southern Railway. Bellary city is connected by rail with Guntakal, an important railway junction, from where railway lines radiate to Bombay, Vijayawada, Madras, Bangalore and Hubli.

Guntakal-Hubli line

The metre-gauge line from Guntakal to Hubli crosses the Hagari river at Paramadevanahalli by a bridge of 34 spans of 64 feet each. This line runs through Bellary and Hospet towns and crosses the Tungabhadra river on the border of Raichur district by a bridge of 38 spans of 60 feet each. This section from Guntakal to Bellary was opened for traffic in 1871 and from Bellary to Hospet in 1884. The former was constructed and originally worked by the Madras Railway Company and was then a broad-gauge line. During the 1876 famine, this line was put to use for bringing food-grains to the district. In February 1887, the line was made over to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company and the broad-gauge was converted into a metre-gauge.

The line from Guntakal to Hospet runs east-west upto Bellary and from there, it takes a slightly north-western direction upto Kudathini. After Kudathini, the line takes a curve to the south upto Toranagal and again runs in the north-west direction upto Hospet. The total length of this section is 102 kilometres, having twelve railway stations, namely, Baivanhal, Virapur, Hagari, Bellary junction, Bellary cant., Kolagallu, Kudathini, Daroji, Toranagal, Gadiganur, Papinayakanahalli and Hospet junction. In the year 1905, two more railway lines were opened one from Hospet to Kottur and another from Bellary to Rayadurga. The former runs for a length of 69.46 kilometres, while the latter for a length of 53.67 kilometres.

Hospet-Kottur line

The Hospet-Kottur metre-gauge line covers the Hospet junction, Tungabhadra dam, Vyasanakere, Gunda Road junction, Mariyammanahalli, Hampapatnam, Hagaribommanahalli, Malavi and Kottur railway stations, providing a good means of communication for carrying goods and passengers. In the Hospet-Samehalli section, the line upto Gunda Road junction is common with the Kottur line. After the Gunda Road junction, there are three railway stations upto Samehalli, viz., Ramgad, Yeshwantnagar and Samehalli. The distance from Gunda Road junction to Samehalli is 21 kilometres. This line was constructed at the instance of Messrs. Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores Private Limited. The Hospet-Kottur line runs south of Hospet along the Hospet-Harihar road upto Hagaribommanahalli.

Bellary-Rayadurga line

The Bellary-Rayadurga metre-gauge line runs south-west from the Bellary junction along the Bellary-Bangalore road right upto

the district boundary. It has only six railway stations, namely, Bellary junction, Obalapuram, Pulakurti, Somalapuram, Badanahalu and Rayadurga.

Landmarks

A mention of some important landmarks in the development of railways in the district is not out of place. The Madras Railway Company, which was mainly responsible for the start of railway communications in the district, was abolished as a separate railway system in 1908 and the lines owned by the company were divided between the South Indian Railway and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company till the Government of India took over the company. With the emergence of the new zonal system of railways, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway system was merged with the Southern Railway system. From 1966, on the formation of the new zone, this district was included in the Hubli Division of the South-Central Railway.

The alignment of the Hospet-Kottur branch line had to be altered at the time of the location survey since much of the originally planned route was in the catchment area of the Tungabhadra dam. This line crosses the northward extension of the Sandur hills and it does so by the saddle over which runs the present road from Hospet to the south. A deep cutting and a bank, over 70 feet high, on the southern side of the saddle became a necessity.

One of the reasons for constructing the Hospet-Kottur branch line and the Bellary-Rayadurga branch line was to help the southern parts of the district in times of scarcity conditions. With a view to reducing the cost of construction to the minimum, only causeways, instead of bridges, were provided for crossing the *nallahs*. However, the traffic is interrupted on these lines during the period of heavy rains. The rails have been laid on the sand in the bed of the streams and protected from being washed away by a low masonry wall constructed on the downstream side.

There has been demand by the public to open a few more railway lines in the district. The question of extending the Bellary-Rayadurga metre-gauge line upto Chitradurga is engaging the attention of the authorities. There is also a proposal for constructing a line from Hospet to Harihar *via* Harapanahalli. A new broad-gauge line is now being laid from Toranagal station to Mudukulpenta, covering a distance of 23.5 kms.

The railways have been playing an important role in the economic life of the area. It cannot be said that there is any competition between the railways and roadways. Even though some important roads like the Bellary-Hospet road, Bellary-Bangalore road, Hospet-Hagaribommanahalli road, run parallel

to the railway lines with heavy bus traffic and a number of lorries ply on them, the trains are generally overcrowded and the railway goods traffic is also heavy. The traffic between Bellary and Hospet presents problems which are being tackled. The railway station premises in Bellary as well as Hospet are provided with retiring rooms, waiting rooms and other amenities. The Bellary Railway junction building, which is more than a century old, situated opposite to the District Offices building, presents a good appearance. Form the Bellary junction, mainly jowar, jaggery, indigenous blankets and handloom goods are exported, while from Hospet, sugar, paddy and pulses are the main exports. The Samehalli railway station largely exports manganese ore and it is for this purpose that the line was extended from the Gunda Road junction.

Travel and tourist facilities

The district has many historically important monuments and other tourist attractions. But tourist facilities have not developed to the desired extent. There is great scope for development of tourism in the district. The remains of Hampi, which was the glorious capital of the great Vijayanagara kingdom, the Tungabhadra dam and reservoir, Hospet, Sandur hills, Kottur, Ujjini, Kuruvatti, Mylara, Kurugodu, etc., are some of the places of tourist interest in the district (see Chapter XIX). The Mysore Government have ambitious plans to provide rest-houses and other amenities to the tourists. There are bus facilities for travellers at frequent intervals from Bellary city and Hospet to all the places of tourist interest. Taxi-cars are also available at Bellary and Hospet providing quick means of transport to the tourists. Tourist buses also are being operated from Bellary and Hospet. On special occasions, the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation provides special services for the use of tourists.

The taluk headquarters and some other important places in the district have inspection or travellers' bungalows, a list of which is given at the end of this chapter. All these bungalows are maintained by the Public Works Department. The bungalows at the district headquarters and Hospet are well furnished. There is a bungalow on the right side of the Tungabhadra dam where tourists are provided with good facilities. Just by the side of it, there is a dormitory built in 1967 for low-income tourists.

In the olden days, the Local Boards were maintaining choultries for travellers. In 1904, there were 31 choultries maintained by the Local Boards. A fee is charged only in one of the choultries at Hospet in case the traveller stayed in it beyond certain fixed number of days. 'Rani Chatram' at Bellary is the oldest choultry built with the help of public subscriptions. Amongst the old choultries, Bapu Rao's Choultry at Hampasagar is the only one which has an endowment. There are also *musafirkhanas* at Batrahalli (Bellary taluk), Hagaribommanahalli,

Rangaprua, Madalaghatta (Hadagalli taluk), Hampasagara (Mallapuram taluk) and Duggavati (Harapanahalli taluk). These are free rest-houses and are unfurnished. Formerly, the District Board was maintaining them. Since the District Board was abolished, the care and maintenance of these *musafirkhanas* has been entrusted to the Taluk Development Boards.

Hotels and Restaurants

The hotel industry is not developed to the desired extent in the district. The restaurants in the towns have to conform to Municipal or Town Panchayat bye-laws; they are largely frequented by customers both in the mornings and evenings. Usually, the menu consists of *idlies, dosais, chapathies, poories, kharabath* and various other savouries and sweets. A few of the hotels, which provide cool drinks, ice-cream, etc., have refrigerators.

Eating houses at Bellary serve meals similar to those served in hotels in other cities and big towns of the State. The local people relish jowar or wheat bread and hence the menu includes this item also along with rice. The catering establishments in the interior are housed in ill-ventilated and dusty rooms and not well furnished. Lodging facilities are far from satisfactory at several places. A few good hotels are coming up at Bellary and Hospet with attached bath-rooms and toilets. In many hotels, customers have to use a common bath-room. Hot water for bath is provided on payment of a prescribed charge.

Postal facilities

The Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department is in charge of postal, telephone and telegraph facilities. The Superintendent of Post Offices, Bellary Division, Bellary, who has his headquarters at Bellary is looking after the work with jurisdiction over the entire revenue district of Bellary and is responsible to the Post-master-General, Mysore Circle, Bangalore. As in February 1971, the strength of departmental officials of all categories was 391 and that of the extra-departmental agents nearly 615 as against 231 and 376 respectively in 1961.

There are two Head Post Offices, one each at Bellary and Hospet, 62 Sub-offices and 358 Branch offices spread all over the district (1971). There is a post office within two miles from any inhabited village. According to the postal authorities of the Division, the year-wise numbers of letters, newspapers, and parcels delivered (as per enumeration figures collected for a period of 14 days in each year) during the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 were as follows :—

Type of article			Year		
			1968	1969	1970
Paid letters	..	..	84,372	63,545	98,881
Registered letters		..	205	258	360
Unpaid letters	..	..	1,098	878	962
Post cards	..	..	1,29,217	91,075	1,26,696
Newspapers	..	..	17,270	41,087	20,742
Pattern packets	..	..	33,871	23,111	30,828
Inland cards	..	..	51,713	34,931	58,286
Unregistered parcels	..	..	3,178	3,016	3,050
Express delivery letters	..	..	600	800	900

Money orders are accepted and issued at all post offices. The value of the total number of money orders sent out during 1970 was of the order of Rs. 25,53,613 and the amount of money orders received in the district was Rs. 1,57,816, which shows that the amount received in the district was by far the smaller than the amount sent out from the district. Savings Bank facilities are provided at almost all the post offices.

All the villages in the district are provided with daily postal service. There were, in all, 586 letter boxes in the district in 1971. Post cards, envelops, inland letters, stamps, etc., are available for sale at all the post offices. Mails are carried by railways, buses and, in some cases, by postal runners.

Of the 44 combined offices, 20 offices are manned by part-time extra-departmental employees. Express delivery system and late fee clearance facilities exist at the Head Offices at Bellary and Hospet, the sub-offices of Bellary Cowl Bazar, Sandur, Kudligi and Harapanahalli. The Hindi signalling system has been introduced at Hospet Head Office and phonogram and messenger service facilities are available at several of the post offices. The following table shows the number of category-wise post offices under the charge of the Sub-Divisions of the Bellary Division :—

Name of sub-division		Higher Selection Grade	Lower Selection Grade	Class			Extra Deptl. Br. Offices	Total
				A	B	C		
Bellary	..	1	2	1	6	12	67	89
Kudligi	..	..	2	..	1	8	96	107
Hospet	..	1	1	2	3	10	90	107
Harapanahalli	..	..	1	1	1	11	105	119
Total	..	2	6	4	11	41	358	422

Telegraphs

The telegraph service was first started in Bellary city as early as 1901. Gradually, it was introduced in other towns and mofussil areas in the district. There are eighteen combined post and telegraph offices under the jurisdiction of the Head Office at Bellary and 26 under the Head Office at Hospet. The sixteen of them mentioned below are connected by telegraph lines to the telegraph office at Bellary: (1) Bellary-Brucepet, (2) Bellary Cowl Bazar, (3) Bellary-Cantonment, (4) Bellary-Ganesh Temple Street Post Office, (5) Moka, (6) Kurugodu, (7) Tekkalakota, (8) Siruguppa, (9) Toranagal, (10) Hospet Railway Station, (11) Sandur, (12) Tungabhadra Dam, (13) Hospet Town, (14) Hagaribommanahalli, (15) Kampli and (16) Kampli Sugar Factory. (All these are manned by full-time post and telegraph employees). The Bellary city is further connected to the following towns by telegraph lines: : (1) Koppal, (2) Gadag, (3) Hubli, (4) Kottur, (5) Kudligi, (6) Davanagere, (7) Gangavati, (8) Kanakagiri, (9) Rayadurga, (10) Adoni, (11) Guntakal, (12) Kurnool, (13) Sholapur, (14) Hiriyur and (15) Munirabad.

The Hospet town is connected to the following places by telegraph lines :—

1. Koppal	7. Kamalapuram
2. Munirabad	8. Sandur
3. Gangavati	9. Hagaribommanahalli
4. Gadag	10. Kottur
5. Hubli	11. Kudligi
6. Davanagere	12. Tungabhadra dam.

Teleprinters

Two teleprinter circuits are working from Bellary to Bangalore and Madras, while another is working from Hospet to Bangalore. Besides these three, there is also a private teleprinter line from the Hospet Sugar Refineries to Bombay *via* Bangalore.

Telephones

The Telephone Exchange in Bellary city was commissioned in the year 1940 with 50 lines to start with. Gradually, the facility has been extended to all major towns and some mofussil places. As on 1st June 1971, there were 1,393 telephone connections as follows :—

Bellary City	.. 800 with 100 internal and external extensions.
Hospet	.. 400 with 40 internal and external extensions.
Sandur	.. 50 with 10 internal and external extensions.
Kampli	.. 45 connections
Siruguppa	.. 44 connections
Hagaribommanahalli	.. 30 connections
Toranagal	.. 12 connections
Hampi	.. 12 connections

Bellary city has got the following direct trunk lines working into other exchanges :—

1.	Hospet ..	4 lines	8.	Bangalore ..	4 lines
2.	Guntakal ..	4 lines	9.	Toranagal ..	1 line
3.	Hubli ..	1 line	10.	Siruguppa ..	1 line
4.	Davanagere ..	1 line	11.	Raichur ..	1 line
5.	Chitradurga ..	1 line	12.	Hirehal ..	1 line
6.	Rayadurga ..	1 line	13.	Anantapur ..	1 line
7.	Adoni ..	1 line			

Hospet is another important place having the following direct trunk lines working into other exchanges :—

(1) Koppal ..	3 lines	(7) Hubli ..	1 line
(2) Gangavati ..	1 line	(8) Raichur ..	1 line
(3) Hagaribommanahalli	1 line	(9) Bangalore ..	1 line
(4) Sandur ..	2 lines	(10) Davanagere ..	1 line
(5) Gadag ..	2 lines	(11) Kottur ..	1 line
(6) Munirabad ..	2 lines	(12) Guntakal ..	1 line

The work relating to expansion of the Bellary Telephone Exchange to 1,080 lines and the Siruguppa Exchange to 100 lines is in progress. There are 26 public call offices under the jurisdiction of the Bellary Head Office and another 26 offices under the Hospet Head Office. Besides, there are 16 long distance public call offices connected to the following places by trunk lines :—

Kudathini, Moka, Kurugodu	Bellary Telephone Exchange
Ittigi, Tambrahalli, Mariammanahalli, Bachigondanahalli	Hagaribommanahalli
Yeshwantnagar	Sandur
Kamalapur, Hampi	Hospet
Tekkalakota, Sirigere, Hatcholli	Siruguppa
Ramasagar, Emmiganur	Kampli
Gadiganur	Toranagal

Radio sets

The use of radio sets is becoming increasingly popular in the district in recent years. There were, in all, 24,760 radio sets of all kinds in the district at the end of 1970 as against 15,529 in 1967.

TABLE I

Particulars of road-lengths in Bellary district as on 31st March 1970

(In kilometres)

Year	Total road length in charge of		Total	Surfaced	Unsurfaced	Total road length per square kilometre		
	P.W.D.*	T.D.B.**				Surfaced	Unsurfaced	Total
1956	1,137	161	1,298	1,051	247	0.10	0.03	0.13
1958	1,137	163	1,300	1,052	248	0.10	0.03	0.13
1960	1,300	26	1,326	1,096	230	0 11	0.02	0.13
1961	1,317	29	1,346	1,136	210	0.11	0.02	0.13
1962 .. .	1,320	93	1,413	1,142	271	0.11	0.03	0.14
1963	1,324	105	1,429	1,212	217	0.12	0.02	0.14
1964	1,407	53	1,460	1,211	189	0.12	0.02	0.14
1965	1,438	55	1,493	1.350	143	0.14	0.01	0.15
1966	1,500	170	1,670	1,401	269	0.14	0.03	0.17
1967	1,541	199	1,740	1,403	337	0.14	0.03	0.17
1968	1,599	224	1,823	1,413	410	0.14	0.04	0.18
1969	1,639	513	2,152	1,460	692	0.14	0.09	0.23
1970	1,639	590	2,229	1,472	757	0.14	0.08	0.22

* Public Works Department ** Taluk Development Board.

TABLE II

Talukwise particulars of road-lengths in Bellary district as on 31st March 1970

(In kilometres)

Name of Taluk	*Total*	*Cement-concrete*	*Black-topped*	*Water-bound macadam*	*Other kinds of surface*	*Natural soil*
1. Bellary—						
P	315.0	6.8	168.0	112.0	28.2	..
T	55.2	..	..	..	19.8	35.4
2. Hospet and Mallapuram—						
P	338.4	4.0	172.0	136.0	26.4	..
T	60.0	..	..	3.6	56.4	..
3. Harapanahalli—						
P	201.0	..	122.0	56.0	..	23.0
T	82.8	..	..	7.0	75.8	..
4. Hadagalli—						
P	202.5	..	85.0	107.9	..	9.6
T	140.8	..	..	..	..	140.8
5. Kudligi—						
P	213.6	..	92.3	100.0	21.3	..
T	68.8	..	..	..	68.8	..
6. Sandur—						
P	148.8	..	70.0	40.4	3.0	35.4
T	136.0	..	..	4.8	..	131.2
7. Siruguppa—						
P	219.4	..	129.5	54.0	21.5	14.4
T	46.4	..	..	..	43.4	3.0
Total ..	2,228.7	10.8	838.8	621.7	364.6	392.8

N.B : P=Roads in charge of the Public Works Department. T=Roads in charge of the Taluk Development Boards.

TABLE III

Particulars of Inspection and Travellers' Bungalows in Bellary District as in 1970

Sl. No.	Name of Bungalow and place	Class	Taluk	Approach road and distance from nearest main road	Distance from nearest Railway Station	Mileage of point where approach road branches off	Facilities available like cook, utensils, furniture, water, light, etc.	Number of suites available	Names of places of interest nearby and distance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Government Guest House, Bellary.	I Class	Bellary	Madras—Bombay road; one furlong.	Four furlongs from Bellary Bailway Station.	M. 324/0 of Madras—Bombay Road.	All facilities available.	10 suites : 2 in Circuit House, 6 in Inspection Bungalow, 2 in Travellers Bungalow.	Bellary Cantonment area and fort constructed by Tipu Sultan within Municipal limits. Hampi ruins 40 miles : Tungabhadra Dam and Hospet 43 miles.
2.	Inspection Bungalow, Amaravathi (Hospet).	I Class	Hospet	Madras—Bombay Road, Hospet—Harihar Road 364/0	Hospet one-and-a-half miles.	Various roads from Hospet.	All facilities available.	6 suites	Tungabhadra Dam two miles ; Hampi eight miles.

3. Inspection Bungalow, Kamalapur.	II Class	Hospet	Hospet—Kampli Road.	Hospet seven miles.	On main road	Cook is available ; electrified ; partially furnished.	2 suites	Hampi ruins one mile ; Hydro-Electric Power House two miles.
4. Inspection Bungalow, Kampli	II Class	Hospet	Kudathini-Kampli Road.	Hospet 20 miles; Kudathini 20 miles.	Mile 31/1 Kudathini Kampli Road.	Partially furnished; no maity; electrified.	2 suites	Kampli Sugar Factory 1 mile; Tungabhadra river $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
5. Inspection Bungalow, Daroji.	II Class	Sandur	Kudathini-Kampli Road.	Daroji one mile	18/4 of Kudathini-Kampli Road.	No cook; no liatrine; not electrified; partially furnished.	2 suites	Has a good tank sight.
6. Inspection Bungalow, Kudligi.	II Class	Kudligi	Kudligi-Anantapur Road; one furlong.	Kottur 12 miles	30/1 of Kudligi-Anantapur Road.	No maity or cook; fully furnished; electrified.	4 suites	....
7. Inspection Bungalow Chikkajogihalli.	II Class	Kudligi	Chikkajogihalli Approach Road.	Kottur 12 miles	80/3 of National Highway–13	Maity and cook available and fully furnished.	4 suites	Farm Centre.
8. Inspection Bungalow, Kottur.	II Class	Kudligi	Harapanahalli-Kottur-Kudligi–Sandur-Toranagal Road.	Kottur four furlongs.	15/0 of Harapanahalli-Kottur-Kudligi-Sandur-Toranagal Road.	Maity and cook available; fully furnished; electrified	2 suites	A commercial centre; has a noted temple and tomb.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Inspection Bungalow, Hadagalli.	II Class	Hadagalli	Harapanahalli-Hadagalli Main Road.	Hagaribomman'alli 20 miles; Harihar 40 miles	16/1 of Harapanahalli-Hadagalli Road	Cook available; partially furnished; electrified.	2 suites	Pranadevara temple at Mudalagatta 7 miles on Tungabhadra river border; Anantaswamy temple at Holalu 21 miles; Mylaralingaswamy temple at Mylara 23 miles.
10.	Inspection Bungalow, Harapanahalli	II Class	Harapanahalli.	Approach road to Inspection Bungalow from Hospet-Harihar Road; half a furlong.	Kottur 18 miles; Harihar 24 miles.	48th mile of Hospet-Harihar Road.	Cook available; fully furnished; electrified.	4 suites	Venkataramana temple at Timmalapura 2 miles; ancient Chalukya temple at Bagali 4 miles.
11.	Inspection Bungalow, Siruguppa.	II Class	Siruguppa	Adjacent to main road on Bellary-Siruguppa Road within Municipal limits.	Adoni 25 miles	No Approach Road.	Electrified; utensils, furniture and water provided; cook available.	4 suites	Old fort at Kenchanagudda 5 miles; Siruguppa Bridge across the Tungabhadra 4 miles.
12.	Travellers' Bungalow, Sandur.	II Class	Sandur	Approach road to Hospet-Sandur-Hospet Road.	Yeshwantnagar 7 miles; Haranagalli 13 miles.	Approach road to Sandur-Hospet Road.	Provided with electricity and cook, and rooms are fully furnished.	2 suites	Karthikeshwara temple 7 miles; Ramghad Hill Station 10 miles.
13.	Tourist Home, T.B. Dam Site.	II Class	T.B. Dam	Hospet-Munirabad Road.	Hospet 7 kilometres.	..	All facilities available.	21 rooms (each attached with a bath-room)	T.B. Dam 2 kms. Hampi 17 kms.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

AN account of the occupations of the working force engaged in the major sectors of the district's economy like agriculture, industry, banking, trade and commerce, transport and communications, has been given in the preceding chapters. But there is another section of the population, which earns its income from other pursuits, that remains still to be accounted for. Their contribution to the economic well-being of the district is considerable. They are rendering useful service to the community by following learned professions and other occupations like carpentry, tailoring, hair-cutting, running of hotels and restaurants, laundries, etc. These occupations also provide employment to a considerable number of persons who render useful services in different ways to different persons or produce goods or aid production of articles of daily consumption. A considerable number of them live in urban areas where the chances of getting suitable employment are many. With the growth of urbanisation in recent decades, the miscellaneous occupations have also grown helping to stabilise the economic fabric of the area. Further, the mechanisation of agriculture that has been gaining prominence in the ayacut taluks of the district, the new industries that are coming up in the private and public sectors and the improvements effected in the field of transport and communications have opened up new avenues of employment in the district. No detailed survey, either sociological or economic, has been made about these occupational groups and in the absence of such a survey, any attempt to describe these groups would inevitably be limited in scope.

Out of the total population of the district, which was 11,22,686 according to the final census figures of 1971, 4,26,462 persons (*i.e.*, 38.36 per cent) of the total population were classified as workers and 6,96,224 persons (*i.e.*, 61.64 per cent) of the total population were classified as non-workers. In the 1961 census, of the total population of 9,15,261, the total number of workers were 4,22,350 or 46.1 per cent of the total population, the

number of non-workers being 4,92,911 or 53.9 per cent of the total population. The corresponding percentage figures for the 1971 census were 49.63, 22.43 and 27.94 respectively. Of the total population in 1971, 8,17,914 persons or 72.84 per cent lived in the rural parts and 3,04,772 persons or 27.16 per cent in the urban parts. The corresponding percentage figures for 1961 census were 77.43 and 22.57 respectively. The taluk-wise distribution of persons who were engaged in 'other services' as per the 1961 census figures was as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Number of persons
1.	Bellary	15,474
2.	Hadagalli	3,356
3	Harapanahalli	5,623
4.	Hospet	11,483
5.	Kudligi	4,496
6.	Mallapuram	523
7.	Sandur	2,893
8.	Siruguppa	6,103
	Total	49,951

Public Administration service

Apart from persons engaged in agriculture, trade, commerce, transport and industries, a part of the population is engaged in occupations such as public administration. This includes persons working in various offices under State and Union Governments and in semi-Government institutions. In 1951, there were 834 persons in police force (other than village watchmen), 468 village officers and servants including village watchmen, 227 persons in municipalities and local boards, 5,596 persons in State Government offices and 1,260 in the Union Government offices in the district. According to the 1961 census figures, there were 916 persons in police force, of whom 647 persons were in the urban parts and all the 916 of them were males, 1,780 persons in offices of quasi-Government organisations like municipalities, local boards, etc., and about 3,959 persons in offices of State Government (excluding those engaged in education, medical and health services). The persons engaged in public administration derive various benefits like security of service, provident fund, gratuity, advances, free medical facilities, etc., and in some cases living quarters. Among such workers, the largest number is constituted by State Government employees. With the increase in the volume and variety of developmental activities, the number of employees in this category has been also increasing.

Realising the importance of a regular collection of the statistics of persons employed in Government, the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics conducted a survey in 1959. This survey was the first of its kind. The report of the survey was published in 1961. This contains, among other things, the distribution of Government employees in the district, as on 31st March 1959, by category and tenure of appointment and the distribution of employees as on that date according to their native district, *viz.*, Bellary. Since then a regular survey was conducted for some years. However, the survey for 1966 could not be completed owing to lack of timely response from some of the offices. The two subsequent annual census reports also did not disclose a full picture. After 1968, it was decided to take the census once in three years. Though these census figures are not complete they are given below as they are of some interest :—

Sl. No.	*Year*		*Number of employees*			
			Gazetted	*Non-gazetted*	*Class IV*	*Total*
1.	As on 31st March 1959	..	113	2,613	1,060	3,786
2.	As on 31st March 1962	..	107	3,033	979	4,119
3.	As on 31st March 1965	..	188	3,692	1,364	5,244
4.	As on 31st March 1968	..	189	3,869	1,557	5,615

A large number of these employees work in the district headquarters town. In 1968, as many as 36 Class I Officers, 82 Class II Officers, 1,878 Class III officials and 874 Class IV staff were working in Bellary city. The census revealed that there were about 624 Government employees for every lakh of population in the district. The emoluments of the Government employees have been increased from time to time so as to enable them as far as possible to meet the increased cost of living. The latest upward revision effected in the emoluments was in 1971.

Learned Professions

Persons in the category of learned professions have more or less a good educational background and belong to various smaller groups which are quite distinct from one another. They are lawyers, doctors, teachers, engineers, authors, journalists, musicians, actors, dancers, priests, etc. The District Census Handbook of Bellary published in 1963 included them under services not elsewhere classified. According to it, the number of persons engaged in services not elsewhere classified was 7,921 men and 3,341 women. It also includes domestic services.

Medical profession.—The medical profession, in general, is attracting a large number of persons as it is found to be a lucrative one. There are doctors, qualified dentists, nurses, health

visitors, midwives, pharmacists, etc., working in various hospitals, dispensaries and nursing homes. Steady improvement in health services is one of the factors helping a developing economy. Doctors, who set up an independent practice, earn according to their own ability and the paying capacity of patients. The income of a private medical practitioner may range from Rs. 500 to Rs. 3,500 a month in the district. According to the 1961 census figures, there were 1,216 persons engaged in medical and health services, of whom 1,177 were working in hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes and child welfare clinics. This figure included allopathic, ayurvedic, unani and homeopathic practitioners. The State Government had, till recently, disallowed private practice by Government doctors.

Legal profession.—This category includes jurists, lawyers, their clerks and petition-writers. In 1951, there were 260 persons, in all, engaged in this profession in the district which then included the three taluks which were later transferred to the Andhra State. They live in urban areas where courts are situated. They try both civil and criminal cases. Any appeal to a higher court, especially the High Court of Mysore, will also be accepted by them. While a few of them take such cases to the High Court, most of the others direct their clients to the reputed lawyers at Bangalore whom they know very well. Whether the judgement is in favour of the client or not, the client is, of course, required to pay the fees. The amount of fees varies according to the stakes involved, seriousness of the case and the popularity of the lawyer who handles it. Thus the profession exacts greater ability on the part of the person who takes it up. As such, the business is not particularly lucrative in the beginning for a young man of average education. But the fact of its being an independent profession with plenty of opportunities to make a mark, particularly in public life, has made it attractive to ambitious young men. According to 1961 census figures, there were 215 persons of this category in the district excluding the three taluks transferred to the Andhra State. All of them were men. Of the 215 persons, 138 were legal practitioners and advisors. As many as 200 persons were in the urban areas.

Teaching profession.—Among the learned professions, the teaching profession is able to absorb a far larger number of persons. Especially in a developing country, this profession has a great importance. It has been recognised as a 'built-in condition for economic progress' and large funds are being spent on it. A programme of expansion, especially in primary education has been adopted by the Government. According to the 1961 census, there were 3,010 persons working in colleges, schools and similar other institutions of non-technical type. Among 809 teachers working in middle and primary schools, 203 or about 25 per cent were women.

Engineering profession.—A major irrigational work like the Tungabhadra project and the other minor works like Hagaribommanahalli project and Gondabommanahalli project taken up in the district have drawn a large number of Engineers, Overseers and Draughtsmen into the district. The two sugar factories, the Tungabhadra Products Ltd. and the like have also provided opportunities for such technical personnel. There will be ample scope for technical personnel when the Vijayanagara Steel Plant is set up. There were 367 surveyors, engineers and architects in the district, all of them being males, as in 1961. Of these, 222 were civil engineers (including overseers). Besides these, there were also 133 draughtsmen and science and engineering technicians. The demand for technically qualified persons is on the increase because of the many increased developmental activities in the several sectors.

Arts and Letters.—This profession includes musicians, actors, writers, journalists, etc. According to the 1961 census, there were 524 artists, writers and related workers. Of these, 76 were actors and 397 were musicians and related workers. They provide recreation to the community. While some of these persons entirely depend upon the profession for their living, many have taken these as a subsidiary occupation. There are a few institutions in the district which impart training in fine arts.

Working proprietors

The category of working proprietors includes those who are found self-employed in shops and other establishments of their own. Many of these persons are carrying on their activities especially in the important trade centres of the district. According to the 1961 census, there were 11,727 such persons in wholesale and retail trades. Among them as many as 5,293 persons lived in the urban areas, 2,593 being women. A large majority of them were maintaining small and petty shops and such other small establishments. A good number of paid employees work under these proprietors on monthly wages who assist them in their business. These establishments of working proprietors play an important role in distribution and supply of such goods as are in great demand in the district, both for purposes of production and consumption.

Hotels and Restaurants

The hotel and restaurant business in the district of Bellary is considered to be a lucrative one. Only a few hotels that conform to the modern standards are found in the district. In the rural areas, most of the restaurants are devoid of sanitary and hygienic standards. The growth of the industry is yet haphazard.

While the proprietors of many hotels in the urban parts employ men and women to assist them, their counterparts in the rural areas work themselves and the members of their family assist them. Restaurants in the urban areas serve varied dishes of food

both in the mornings and evenings. They do their business mostly in rented buildings, while a few have their own buildings constructed to suit their conveniences. The common comforts provided in a good hotel, for instance, at Bangalore, are to be seen in a few hotels located at Bellary and Hospet. There are good hotels at these two centres where boarding and lodge facilities of modern standards are provided.

The working capital investment required for a hotel is more than that for a restaurant. A small establishment in a town, which serves also meals to its customers, requires a minimum capital ranging from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 10,000. About two dozen chairs and tables, some eating plates and spoons, cups and saucers and cooking utensils form the minimum equipment of an average hotel. In a bigger establishment, finer varieties of such equipment, refrigerator, sofa sets, etc., can also be seen.

Both men and women are employed in this business. The business provides employment throughout the year even to unskilled and illiterate workers. Jobs like cooking food and preparing other dishes are assigned to men, while boys serve and clean the tables and women wash utensils, clean rice, pulses and other grains. There are managers in some of the establishments who assist the proprietors in carrying on the business. The average salary paid to managers of hotels varies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 with food, while other workers are paid between Rs. 40 to Rs. 120 besides two meals a day and a set of clothes a year. In these establishments, a return of about 10 to 15 per cent is assured. The total monthly charges for boarding and lodge varies from Rs 90 to Rs. 150. For casual lodgers, the rate for lodge per day of 24 hours varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 12 according to the comforts provided, while a single meal costs about a rupee to Rs. 1.75. The number of casual lodgers and boarders at Bellary and Hospet is very large, while the same is small in other towns of the district. According to the 1961 census, the number of persons engaged in hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants and other similar organisations stood at 3,718, of whom 3,390 were males and 328 females. Out of this total number, as many as 2,081 persons were employed in the urban areas.

Domestic services

The category of domestic services includes persons who render personal services like servants and cooks. The total number of such persons engaged in this profession as per the 1961 census was 797 and of these as many as 596 were living in the urban areas where there are many persons belonging to high income groups and middle-income groups who are capable of employing servants and cooks. Many of these workers are provided with free food and clothing and sometimes shelter in addition to which they are also paid monthly wages ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40. This wage rate would be higher in respect of those who are not

given food and clothing. Some middle class families engage servants on part-time basis for attending to various items of routine domestic work.

Laundries

Accoring to the 1961 census, there were 3,326 persons engaged in laundry servicing work. This category of work includes all types of cleaning, dyeing, bleaching and dry cleaning of clothes. These persons are scattered throughout the district. Of 3,326 launderers in 1961, 1,795 were men. Only about a thousand launderers lived in the urban areas. Most of the laundries are family concerns, where the owners carry on their business assisted by the members of their families and only bigger establishments make use of hired labour. With increasing urbanisation, the number of laundries is also increasing. The common means of transporting the clothes to and from the place where they are cleaned is the ass. At Bellary and Hospet most of the laundries are better equipped. In rural parts, washing of clothes is still a hereditary occupation of the *Agasas*. They are following the age-old method in cleaning the clothes. In rural parts, the practice of paying them in kind is still prevalent to some extent. Soiled clothes are first marked and bundles of them are drenched in a tub of water mixed with washing soda and sometimes *chaulu mannu* and then put on a kiln which is heated to the required temperature. After this, they wash them. The dry-cleaning establishments are very few in number and practically confined to Bellary and Hospet towns.

The equipment in the case of medium-sized establishments consists of a couple of ironing boxes, one or two show cases for keeping cleaned clothes, a large table for ironing, one or two asses or a push-cart for transporting purpose. The total cost of this equipment varies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. The working capital for the purchase of charcoal, soap, petrol, washing soda, and bleaching substances may be about Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month. As the majority of the laundries are housed in rented buildings, they have to pay a monthly rent from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 in places like Bellary and Hospet and less in other places. They get about 12 to 15 paise for each of ordinary clothes washed and about 25 to 30 paise for urgent wash. For heavy clothes like blanket, the charges go up to 50 paise. The income of a medium-sized establishment may range from about Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 depending upon the size of the business.

Hair-cutting Saloons

Hair-cutting is another age-old traditional occupation of a section of the population. The village barber moves from house to house and village to village with his small box which contains all the necessary instruments. Some of the villagers still pay him in kind. He goes to the their thrashing ground and collects grains. According to the 1961 census, there were 1,181 persons engaged in this occupation. Of this total number, 425 persons were

living in the urban parts and 1,180 were males and one was a woman. They are found scattered all over the district. Some of these persons maintain hair-cutting saloons located in big villages and towns. In towns, they hire a room for the purpose and pay a monthly rent which may range from Rs. 15 to Rs. 60. Normally, the owner of the saloon works with one or two assistants. But in a few cases four to six persons are employed to serve the customers. The assistants get either a monthly salary or a share in every rupee he earns for the saloon. The daily earnings of an independent barber or an assistant in a saloon is estimated to vary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8. The capital investment ranges from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000 in the case of small shops and from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 or even more in the case of bigger ones. The average daily expenditure on soap, oil, face powder, toilet requisites, electricity, etc., may vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 according to the size of the business. The monthly income of small establishments may vary from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350 and those of larger ones, which are very few, from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800 a month. Some of the barbers utilise their spare time for cultivating instrumental music. This subsidiary occupation helps them to supplement their income during marriage and festival seasons, etc.

Tailoring

The occupation of tailoring has been attracting a considerable number of persons skilled in this work to Bellary, where garment-making has become an important industry. In 1961, the district had, in all, 3,464 tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers. Of these, 2,857 persons were men and 607 women. As many as 1,764 persons were living in the urban parts. Tailoring also has been a traditional occupation of some families. But in recent years many others have also entered the field. A large majority of the tailoring shops in the district are small establishments, where the owners with the help of one or two relations, carry on the work. There are quite a large number of one-man establishments. Some of them, who cannot afford to have independent shops of their own, keep their machine in a cloth shop by paying a nominal rent of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month. There are instances where the owners of cloth shops give machines to tailors on hire basis and have them kept in their own shops. In such cases, the hire charge is about Rs. 50 per month. Many of the customers who come to buy cloth in their shops would give them there for stitching also. This works to the mutual advantage of the shop-keeper and the tailor. There are some shops at Hospet and Bellary which have made a good name in stitching. While tailoring provides occupation throughout the year, there is brisker business during marriage and festival seasons.

Besides sewing machines and scissors, cutting tables, cup-boards, mirrors, ironing boxes, etc., are needed for a better class establishment. The capital investment in respect of larger establishments of repute ranges from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 or

even more. In addition, threads, buttons, lining cloth, etc., have to be purchased. The expenditure on this account may be about Rs. 50 per month in the case of smaller establishments and about Rs. 150 to Rs. 500 in respect of larger ones. There is division of labour and specialisation. Some workmen are specialised only in cutting for particular garments. Boys are engaged for making buttonholes, hemming, etc. One-man establishments are common especially in the rural areas. In a large number of others, there are two to three persons assisting the owner. Boys are taken as apprentices and are paid from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 during the period of their learning. Specialised workers get about 20 paise to 40 paise in every rupee they earn for the establishment. In other cases, the monthly salary paid to a worker ranges from Rs. 75 to Rs. 200 according to the ability and skill of the worker. The value of business done daily varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 75 or more according to the size of the establishment. The charge for stitching a cotton suit varies from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18, while that for a woollen suit from Rs. 50 to Rs. 90. Some shops maintain a good worker, who does embroidery work on sarees and children's garments. This requires a special type of machine on which additional capital investment has to be made.

Carpentry

Carpentry has been an age-old occupation of a section of the *panchalas*. The village carpenter prepares some of the agricultural implements and repairs them and makes doors, windows, etc., required for house-construction. In the urban parts, the carpenters are needed for making a good deal of furniture also. Usually they work under a master craftsman or a contractor who provides them with work. They get their wages generally at the week end. Ordinarily they carry with them the equipment required and sometimes the contractor lends them some of the instruments needed. A well-skilled carpenter gets wages ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per day, whereas a less skilled worker gets Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 4 per day. According to the 1961 census, there were 6,747 persons engaged in manufacture of wooden products. Of these, 281 were manufacturing wooden furniture and fixtures and 283 structurals, wooden goods such as beams, posts, doors and windows, while 3,922 were making materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other products and about 2,214 were engaged in the manufacture of other wood and allied products. Of the total number of 6,747 persons, only 1,972 persons lived in the urban parts and 2,568 were women.

Blacksmithy

A village blacksmith, like the carpenter, is also needed by agriculturists. Every big village is having the services of blacksmiths, who have their workshops adjacent to their dwelling houses. According to the 1961 census, there were 1,333 blacksmiths and related workers, of whom 34 were women. Of them, only 506 persons lived in the urban areas.

The work of a blacksmith is a hard one. He requires the assistance of an able-bodied man as an hammer-man and another person, may be a woman, to work at the bellows. Mostly, the members of his own family work with him. During the busy agricultural seasons, they have brisk work and as such, they may have to take the help of one or two more workers. They manufacture or repair agricultural implements like plough-share, sickle, weeding-hook, etc. For this purpose, they require a big anvil, hammers of different sizes, bellows, furnace, etc. The cost of all these may be about Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000. Charcoal and paddy husk are used to keep the fire burning in the furnace. The expenditure on this item may come to about Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 per month. The iron rods for making the implements are usually supplied by the customers. The blacksmiths make and repair agricultural implements usually on demand. Some of them manufacture sickles, weeding-hooks, etc., in spare time and sell them in the nearby market. The village blacksmiths are paid both in cash and kind. The daily earning of a blacksmith may be estimated to vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6.

Goldsmithy

Another hereditary occupation is goldsmithy. According to the 1961 census, there were 1,374 persons engaged in the manufacture of jewellery, silver-ware and they were using gold and other precious metals. Of these, 1,319 were males and 55 females. They carry on their profession in their houses in the rural parts. In towns and big villages, some goldsmiths have shops of their own, paying a rent for it. They make or mend ornaments, generally on demand, of both gold and silver and other articles of silver such as plates, lamps meant for ceremonial purposes, etc. Often, the metal is supplied by the customers. Sometimes, the goldsmith purchases gold or silver from the market and prepares the ornaments. The equipment of a goldsmith consists of an anvil, bellows, hammers, crucibles, moulds, saws, scissors, etc. The cost of the equipment ranges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 600, but in respect of larger establishments in the urban parts it may go up to Rs 2,000. Sometimes, individual goldsmiths work under a big jeweller in his shop and get wages for each article made or on daily wages. In view of the special skill involved in executing this work, boys learn and work for several years under the head of the family or under a master craftsman. A skilled craftsman earns about Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 a month on an average. The gold control measures introduced in 1963 had affected this category of workers and the Government took several measures to rehabilitate them, such as grant of lands for agricultural purposes, educational and training facilities for their children, liberal loans for starting cottage industries, etc. The later relaxation of the gold control measures further mitigated their hardships.

Pottery

Pottery is an age-old industry still surviving in the rural parts. The availability of cheap metallic vessels, etc., has

greatly affected this occupation. The village potter works with his potter's wheel and prepares earthenware and takes them to the nearby village or town, shandy or fair and sells them. Some of the potters manufacture country tiles also. According to the 1961 census, there were 1,251 potters and related workers. Of this number, 434 were women. This is now mostly a rural occupation. Some of the poorer people still use the earthenware for cooking food, storing water and even grains. The potter carries on the work with the help of the members of his family in his own house. The only raw material required for this work is fine clay. Availability of fine clay in the vicinity of the village is of great importance as it reduces the cost of transport. A few of the potters maintain a cart to bring clay and also to take the finished products to the market place. In such cases there is an investment of about Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000. Many of the potters depend upon agriculture or agricultural labour for supplementing their income. It is difficult to arrive at an average of daily earning of each worker, as those doing this work are generally the members of the family. On a rough estimation, it may be put at Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 5 per day.

Basket and mat-making

Basket and mat-making has been also among the oldest occupations. This does not provide a whole-time occupation to most of the persons engaged in this work. They do agricultural labour also to supplement their income. They make baskets out of bamboo and mats from the leaves of date palms, etc., by their skill and experience. The finished products are taken to the nearby shandies and fairs for sale. According to the 1961 census, there were 3,938 persons engaged in this profession. Of these, as many as 2,534 were women, and 1,404 men; only 734 persons lived in the urban parts. The average daily earning of a person engaged in this work varies from about Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 4.00.

Spinners and weavers

The modern textile industry producing machine-made goods has greatly affected the occupation of traditional spinners and weavers. The district of Bellary had 3,643 spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers in 1961, of whom 1,814 were women. Out of the total number, only 780 persons lived in the urban areas. Included in the figure of 3,643 were 1,071 drawers and weavers and 557 spinners, piecers and winders. The work involves considerable skill and diligence on the part of the workers. Generally, the family as a whole works as a unit, unskilled or less skilled work being entrusted to women and boys. For some, it is a whole-time occupation, while for others it is subsidiary. The initial cost of the equipment consisting of spinning wheels, a loom, etc., of an ordinary establishment varies from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,500. In addition to this, they would have to invest on cotton, raw yarn, bobbins, etc., to the tune of about Rs. 500 or more according to their requirement. The whole work

is carried on in their own houses. The average daily earning of a worker ranges from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8.

Bicycle shops

The bicycle has become a common man's vehicle. A good number of persons both in rural and urban parts now use this handy vehicle. As such, the demand for bicycles has been steadily increasing; with this, there has been greater need of bicycle shops which hire out bicycles for short durations and repair them also. A big bicycle shop, on an average, has about 15 to 20 bicycles, each costing about Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. In order to maintain them properly, the owner engages one or more boys and skilled workers to help him in his workshop. The equipment required for this consists of spanners, air-pump, screw drivers, hammers, solution, grease and spare parts like tyres, tubes, bells, seats, etc. The value of all these articles including bicycles, in the larger shops, may be estimated at Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 12,000 and in the case of smaller ones from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000. The minimum working capital, besides the initial investment required, varies from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500. The owner pays Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 per month to boys and Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per day to skilled workers. He has to pay a rent of about Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 for the shop. His income consists of hire charges and repair charges as also a profit on spare parts sold. Bicycle hire charge is 15 paise per hour and Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2 for the entire day. Some of the bicycle shops also keep petromaxes for hiring out for which they charge from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2 per petromax for a night's use. A very few of the establishments at Bellary are having welding and brazing units also. According to the classification of persons at work in 1961, there were 267 persons engaged in repairing of bicycles and tricycles.

Bakeries

Every town is having now at least one or two bakeries. At Bellary and Hospet, there are a good number of them. These bakeries manufacture bread, biscuits and buns. In addition to selling them in their shops to individuals, they supply also to hotels and shops in the town and nearby villages. In most cases, they follow the old traditional method of manufacturing. There are a few bakeries at Bellary and Hospet which are having modern machines. This business provides employment throughout the year. Many of the bakeries are family establishments run mainly with the help of the members of the family. The industry has a good scope for development as the demand for bread and biscuits is increasing.

The equipment of an ordinary bakery establishment consists of a large wooden table to prepare the dough, an oven with its accessory equipment like tin trays, small iron sheet boxes, moulds, cup-boards and baskets. The cost of the equipment may vary from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,500. In cases where the bakeries use modern machines, the initial capital investment may go up to

Rs. 10,000. The main raw materials required for a bakery are wheat flour, sugar, yeast and butter; the cost of all these may vary from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60 per day in an ordinary bakery. He has to pay a heavy amount towards the fuel. Some of the shops are housed in rented buildings, the rent varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 60. Ordinarily, a small establishment working 8 hours a day prepares goods worth about Rs. 70 to Rs. 100. In a few cases, the bakeries engage one or two workers in addition to the family members, and they are paid a salary of Rs. 60 to 120 per month. The net income derived from an ordinary bakery may range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 a month.

Transport workers

According to the 1961 census, there were 3,799 persons working in transport and communications. Of them, as many as 3,745 were males. Out of the total number, 2,663 lived in the urban parts. Included in this figure were 2,148 drivers of road transport, 1,022 conductors and other transport workers and 167 inspectors and supervisors. Persons employed in Government Road Transport establishments get better salaries and have better service conditions than those who are in private services.

Stone-quarrying and cutting

In 1961, there were 1,278 stone-cutters, stone carvers and stone-dressers; the work of stone-quarrying and cutting is the hereditary occupation of the *Voddas*, while there are also other individual workers in this line. They prepare stone slabs, size stones, polished stones, etc. The stones are cut and supplied on demand according to the requirements of the customers. A large number of stone-cutters work under a master craftsman, who is a petty contractor. The equipment required for this occupation consists of hammers, chisel, tape, levelling instrument, etc., all costing about Rs. 50. A cart for carrying the stones would cost Rs. 400 to Rs. 800. The average daily earning of a stone-cutter may be put at Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per day, while the net income of a petty contractor who owns a cart may range from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 a month.

Farm Workers

A fairly good number of persons in the district are engaged as farmers and farm-workers, other than agricultural. The 1961 census recorded 5,578 as farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers. Of this total, 4,690 were men and 888 women and only 674 persons lived in the urban areas. As many as 5,200 workers, out of the total figure of 5,578, were engaged in farm work relating to rearing of animals, birds and insects. Their wage rate ranges from about Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 according to the nature of the work. (*See* also Chapter V).

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

THE area of the old district of Bellary was 5,882 sq. miles (including Sandur State which was merged in it in 1949). After three of its taluks were transferred to the Andhra State, the size of the district was reduced to 3,821 sq. miles at the time of its merger in Mysore State. With this area, it ranks eleventh among the districts of the State, covering about 5.15 per cent of the geographical area of the State (being smaller than all its adjacent districts and bigger than Mandya), but because of its relatively lower density, its place when arranged in the descending order of population size was 13th as in 1961 when it had about 3.9 per cent of the total population of the State. The density of population in the district, which was 240 per square mile in 1961, was well below the State average of 319, but within the district itself five out of the eight taluks had density lower than the district's average. In respect of density, the Bellary taluk held the first place. The total population of the eight taluks was 6,08,123 in 1901. The overall-growth percentage between 1901 and 1961 was one of the lowest among the districts of the State, +50.51, while Raichur, the neighbouring district, registered +50.54. According to the final figures of the 1971 census, the population of the district had increased to 11,22,686 by 1971 which meant 84.58 per cent increase between 1901 and 1971, which was still the lowest of all the districts in the State.

The district is in the rain-shadow area. As such, it has been prone to famine and scarcity conditions. The climate is one of extreme dryness and there is scanty rainfall. The normal rainfall in the district is the lowest (575 mms.) among the districts, except its neighbouring district of Chitradurga. Harapanahalli taluk recorded the highest average rainfall of 965.4 mms. and Mallapuram the lowest of 396.3 mms. for the period from 1956 to 1968. But the district is endowed with the perennial river, the Tungabhadra, which holds out the promise of plenty for some parts of the district.

The rich black cotton soil of the Tungabhadra project region and the sandy and red loamy and black loamy soils of Hospet, Harapanahalli, Hadagalli, Kudligi and Sandur taluks together provide ample scope for increasing agricultural production. The hidden treasure of iron ore and manganese ore is being regularly exploited by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India, National Mineral Development Corporation of India and various private agencies.

Growing urbanisation

In 1961, there were seven towns and 585 inhabited villages in the district. Out of the total population of the district, 77 per cent lived in the rural areas and 23 per cent in the urban areas. By 1971, this rural and urban proportions had risen to 73 and 27 respectively. The number of towns also rose from six in 1901 to eleven in 1971. The district was having eight town-like villages with a population of more than 5,000 as per the 1961 census. Of this, two were in Bellary, two in Siruguppa and one each in Hadagalli, Hospet, Kudligi and Sandur taluks. According to the final figures of 1971, there were 11 towns in the district. The class-wise distribution of those towns according to the final figures of 1971 is indicated below :—

Sl. No.	*Town*	*Population*	*Class*
1.	Bellary	12,183	I (100,000 & above) ..
2.	Hospet	65,196	II (50,000 to 99,999)
3.	Kampli	19,917	
4.	Harapanahalli	19,694	
5.	Siruguppa	14,897	
6.	Kamalapur	13,879	IV (10,000 to 19,999)
7.	Kottur	12,873	
8.	Amaravathi	10,972	
9.	Tekkalakota	10,929	
10.	Hadagalli	10,455	
11.	Hampi (Notified area) ..	777	VI (Below 5,000)

Bellary is among the eleven I class cities of the State and Hospet is one of the ten II class towns in the State. The proportion of population in the city of Bellary to the total urban population of the State as in 1971 was 1.76 per cent, while it was 1.63 per cent in 1961 and the city ranked seventh among the eleven cities of the State. In 1961, it was a class II town, but in 1971 census it came under class I as its population exceeded 1,00,000. The proportion of population of Hospet to the total urban population of the State was 0.92 per cent and the town ranked sixth among the ten class II towns of the State. It is stated that industrial and

agricultural development has resulted in a fairly high growth rate in respect of Kampli and Siruguppa. The Bellary city's growth rate of 46.05 per cent in the decade 1961-71, as against 21.83 in 1951-61, was due to the growing importance of the place as an industrial, commercial, educational, and administrative centre.

Rural composition

The villages in the district are far apart; the number of villages for every 100 sq. mile area in Bellary district was 16 (1961 census), the lowest in the whole State of Mysore. After Coorg, the district had the lowest number of villages in the State. Of the total number of 628 villages in 1961, Bellary taluk had 104 villages, the largest number in the district, followed by Kudligi (98) and Siruguppa (86) taluks. The number of persons per sq. mile in rural area was 188 and the average population per inhabited village was 1,211 as against the State average of 695.

Livelihood pattern

The Bellary district is not dissimilar to other contiguous districts in the main occupational pattern which is, of course, agriculture. From the perusal of the different census reports, it appears that the livelihood pattern of the district has not greatly changed over the decades It was estimated that in 1901, about 80 per cent of the population was found to be engaged in agriculture and pastoral occupations as against 71 per cent in 1951.

According to the 1951 census, out of the total population of 7,7',712, 71 per cent or 5,49,331 souls were found to be dependant on agriculture. The district being predominantly agricultural, the pressure on the soil has been great. Out of the 71 per cent of the total population engaged in 1951 in agriculture, 50 per cent were owner-cultivators, 5.8 per cent tenant-cultivators, 12.2 per cent cultivating labourers and 3.1 per cent non-cultivating owners. So far as industries were concerned, persons engaged in them were only a small percentage to the total population of the district, *viz.*, 5.9 per cent. In 1951, persons engaged in commerce and transport constituted 5.0 per cent and 1.2 per cent respectively.

Even in recent years, there has not been much change in the livelihood pattern. The 1961 census divided the entire population into workers and non-workers. The size of the working force (meaning 'economically active population') in a district shows in a way the capacity of the district in providing economic goods and services. In 1961, the workers constituted 46.1 per cent of the total population of the district and 3.9 per cent of the total workers in the State. About 65 per cent of the workers in the district were males. About 82 per cent of the total workers lived in the rural parts, their main occupation being agriculture. Of the total workers, 49.63 per cent were cultivators, 22.43 per cent agricultural labourers and only 27.94 per cent were pursuing other avocations. Classifying them according to the three main sectors of economy, 73 per cent were engaged in primary sector, 10.4 per cent in

secondary sector and 16.6 per cent in tertiary sector. The distribution of these workers among the nine broad livelihood classes throws further light. The following table gives the distribution of workers under each category for every 1,000 persons :—

Sl. No.	Livelihood Classification	Urban	Rural	Total
1.	As cultivator	107	557	455
2	As agricultural labourer . ..	69	240	207
3.	In mining, etc.	10	9	8
4.	In household industry	33	56	50
5.	In manufacturing other than household industry.	93	1	23
6.	In construction	42	15	22
7.	In trade and commerce	82	19	34
8.	In transport, storage and communication.	32	4	10
9.	In other services	214	77	109
	Total	638	510	539

The economic activity of workers other than agricultural labourers in the district is indicated in the following table, according to the standard industrial classification issued by the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment :—

Industrial classification of persons at work in household industries.

Sl. No,	Category	Number of employees	Others	Total
1.	(a) Field produce and plantation crops	20	179	199
	(b) Forestry and logging	1	20	21
	(c) Fishing	2	31	33
	(d) Livestock and hunting.. ..	883	4,142	5,025
	Total	906	4,372	5,278
2.	Mining and Quarrying	..	2	2
3.	Manufacturing—			
	(a) Foodstuffs	295	786	1,081
	(b) Beverages	2	58	60
	(c) Tobacco products	54	134	188
	(d) Textile—Cotton	420	1,688	2,108
	(e) Textile—Jute	8	179	187
	(f) Textile—Wool	15	828	843
	(g) Textile—Silk	10	13	23
	(h) Textile—Miscellanous	185	2,054	2,239
	(i) Manufacture of wood and wooden products.	544	5,368	5,912
	(j) Paper and paper products. ..	..	15	15

Sl. No.	Category	Number of Employees	Others	Total
(k)	Printing and publishing ..	3	12	15
(l)	Leather and leather products ..	48	791	839
(m)	Rubber, petroleum and coal products	..	2	2
(n)	Chemicals and chemical products ..	15	68	83
(o)	Non-metallic mineral products, other than petroleum and coal.	160	1,572	1,832
(p)	Basic metals and their products, except machinery and transport equipment.	126	1,177	1,303
(q)	Machinery (all kinds other than transport) and electrical equipment.	12	4	16
(r)	Transport equipment . .	32	30	62
(s)	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries..	116	1,043	1,159
	Total	2,045	15,822	17,867

Employees ..	2,951
Others ..	20,196
Total ..	23,147

Industrial classification of persons at work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service.

Sl. No.	Divisions	Total	Employer	Employee	Single worker	Family worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Field poduce and plantations.	72	..	13	52	7
	Plantation crops .	1	..	..	1	..
	Forestry and logging ..	76	..	3	50	23
	Fishing	50	10	6	29	5
	Livestock and hunting	254	5	40	172	37
	Total ..	453	15	62	304	72
2	Mining and quarrying	3,565	62	3,055	422	26
3	Manufacturing :					
	Foodstuffs	2,654	85	2,239	252	78
	Beverages ..	80	10	32	33	5
	Tobacco products ..	1,277	15	1,004	236	22
	Textile—Cotton ..	358	9	160	177	12
	Textile--Jute ..	3	..	3	..	..
	Textile—Wool ..	1	..	..	1	..
	Textile—Silk ..	3	..	1	2	..
	Textile—Misc. ..	1,445	43	311	996	95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Manufacture of wood and wooden products.	835	17	237	549	32
	Paper and paper products	4	..	1	3	..
	Printing and publishing	193	13	130	46	4
	Leather and leather products.	132	2	31	91	8
	Rubber, petroleum and coal products.	54	10	34	10	..
	Chemicals and chemical products.	82	4	53	22	3
	Non-metallic products other than petroleum and coal.	737	26	373	308	30
	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment.	1,266	12	845	371	38
	Machinery (all kinds other than transport) and electrical equipment.	92	3	63	22	4
	Transport equipment ..	734	43	462	217	12
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industry.	647	31	242	336	38
	Total .	10,597	323	6,221	3,672	381
4.	Construction ..	9,933	203	6,423	3,307	..
5.	Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services:					
	(a) Electricity and gas	1,009	..	1,009	..	..
	(b) Water-supply and sanitary services.	68	.	68	..	..
	Total ..	1,077	..	1,077	..	..
6.	Trade and Commerce :					
	Wholesale Trade ..	596	129	302	122	43
	Retail Trade ..	14,201	1,253	2,181	9,117	1,650
	Miscellaneous ..	751	68	516	145	22
	Total ..	15,548	1,450	2,999	9,384	1,715
7.	Transport, Storage and Communication:					
	(a) Transport ..	4,180	117	3,052	963	48
	(b) Storage and warehousing.	1	..	..	1	..
	(c) Communication ..	631	..	631	..	..
	Total ..	4,812	117	3,683	964	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Services—					
	Public services	6,956	..	6,956	..	..
	Educational and social services.	3,254	10	3,244	..	..
	Medical and health services.	1,216	47	870	299	..
	Religious and welfare services	675	11	340	313	11
	Legal services	223	13	67	143	..
	Business services	268	12	220	36	..
	Community services and Trade and Labour Association	202	..	202	..	..
	Recreation services	816	20	373	404	19
	Personal services	9,190	399	3,783	4,588	520
	Services (National Cadet Corps).	25,496	22	9,599	15,577	298
	Total	48,286	531	25,544	21,360	848

Employers	..	..	2,715
Employees	..	..	49,486
Single-workers	.	.	39,545
Family workers	..	..	3,113
Total	..	..	94,859
Household industry	.	..	23,147
Non-household industry	..	..	94,859
Total	..	..	1,18,006
Workers in agriculture	..	..	3,04,344
Total workers	..	..	4,22,350
Workers	..	..	4,22,350
Non-workers	..	..	4,92,911
Total population (as in 1961)	.	..	9,15,261

In point of number of persons per 1,000 population in household industry and manufacturing other than household industry, the district occupied the 11th place among the districts of the State, while the rank according to the number of establishments for 1,000 census houses was 14. The rank of the district in respect of the number of commercial establishments

(shop-*cum*-dwellings, business houses and offices) per 1,000 census houses was 14th for the district, 11th for Raichur and 10th for Mandya. Generally, the people who are above the age of 60 may be too aged to work and those below 15 obviously incapable of supporting themselves. The total population within the age-groups from 15 to 60 was 4,88,350, while those below 15 and above 60 years of age were 4,26,911 in 1961. The dependants were almost half of the total population of 9,15,261 while not all those who came under the working age-groups were engaged in economic production. The number and percentages of the nine categories of workers are given below :—

Sl. No.	*Livelihood Classification*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
1.	Cultivators	1,40,782 (51.3)	68,835 (46.5)	2,09,617 (49.6)
2.	Agricultural Labourers .. .	45,446 (16.5)	49,281 (33.3)	94,727 (22.4)
3.	Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and allied activities.	2,901 (1 0)	1,117 (0.7)	4,018 (0.9)
4.	Household Industry	16,076 (5.8)	7,071 (4.8)	23,147 (5 5)
5.	Manufacturing Industry	9,781 (3.6)	816 (0.5)	10,597 (2 5)
6.	Construction	7,319 (2.7)	2,614 (1.8)	9,933 (2.3)
7.	Trade and Commerce	12,566 (4.6)	2,982 (2.0)	15,548 (3.7)
8.	Transport	4,731 (1.7)	81 (0.05)	4,812 (1.1)
9.	Other services	34,896 (12.7)	15,955 (10.2)	49,951 (11.8)
	Total workers	2,74,498	1,47,852	4,22,350
	Non-workers ..	1,92,425	3,00,486	4,92,911
	Total population ..	4,66,923	4,48,338	9,15,261

N.B.—Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total workers.

Size of cultivated holdings

The cultivated holdings may be taken as the size of the farm business and as such they broadly indicate the economic position of the cultivators. The number of holdings of the

different categories in the district as per the Agricultural Land Laws Committee Report (1958)) were as follows :—

Group	No. of holders	Percentage to total	Total area of holdings	Percentage to total	Average area per holder
I Group—upto 10 acres ..	58,496	58.38	2,55,738	22.09	4.38
II Group—10 to 45 acres ..	38,081	38.02	5,97,095	51.56	10.20
III Group—45 to 100 acres	2,898	2.90	1,77,651	15.34	61.32
IV Group—100 to 1000 .. acres and above.	705	0.70	1,27,539	11.01	180.9
Total ..	1,00,180		11,58,023		11.5

The size of holdings in the district is fairly large. Comparatively, nearly 11 per cent of the cultivated area accounts for holdings of over 100 acres each and about 40 per cent is covered by holdings of over 30 acres each. Holdings of over 15 acres each comprise nearly 65 per cent of the total cultivated area. The main problem of the large holdings is finance, though in some parts, water has been made available under the Tungabhadra Project. Another feature of the size of land-holdings is that a total of 34,604 holders possess an area of 87,616 acres only. Any unit of land-holding, which is less than four acres, is regarded as un-economic. In order to prevent further sub-division and fragmentation of the existing lands, which would result in increasing the number of un- conomic holdings, a separate legislation has been passed. Under this, not only further fragmentations and sub-divisions are prevented, but also consolidation of the existing fragments has been made possible.

Agriculture

The agricultural sector continues to play a crucial role in the development of the economy of the district. Nearly 73 per cent of the working population depend on this basic industry for their living. Thus the superstructure of the economy for the most part is based on agriculture. If an overall growth rate in the total income of the district is to be achieved, a high growth rate in agricultural production is necessary and the latter can give an impetus to industrial production also by improved supply of raw materials. More than 61 per cent of the geographical area is under cultivation in the district. Of this, about 10 per cent is irrigated. The district is at present self-sufficient in foodgrains. Special emphasis has been laid on the commercial crops like cotton and groundnut, the percentage share of each of these crops among the principal crops of the district being 19.9 and 14.7 respectively (1968-69). Jowar is the staple foodgrain of the district and its share is 28.7 per cent. It is expected that the new 'Hampi' strain of cotton will increase agricultural output.

As in 1969-70, about 62.77 per cent of the cropped area was under food crops and 37.23 per cent under non-food crops ; thanks

to the Tungabhadra Project, irrigation facilities have immensely increased. According to one estimation, only 61 per cent of the area commanded by the Tungabhadra Project was irrigated by the main canals in ten years since 1958; it irrigated nearly 50 per cent of the cultivated area. Well irrigation is resorted to in other areas. The advent of cheap power has led to wider use of pumpsets, since 377 villages have been electrified. There is a shift from dry to wet cropping in certain areas and there is also multiple cropping. As much as 10.2 per cent of the sown area is now irrigated and this makes a difference. In 1971, there were 156 tractors in the district and more land was being brought under the plough. An Intensive Agricultural District Programme is being implemented in two taluks of the district. This is a specific and selective approach to farm production. Under the programme, rural credit allotment was also stepped up. The advent of high-yielding varieties of rice, jowar, wheat, bajra and maize, in 1965, in the district, has proved to be of considerable assistance and this programme has been an important factor in the direction of transforming the subsistence-oriented agricultural economy into a commercial ecnomy. A new class of enterprising farmers with more capital and enterprise is emerging. In order to help those areas which are not benefited by the Tungabhadra Project, a new Dry Farming Programme has been taken up in the Hadagalli taluk. After some time, its results would be known.

It can be said that, on the whole, now there is a breakthrough in agricultural production. Over a period of 13 years (1953-66), the yield rate of rice and jowar increased by about three times and of bajra and cotton by about four times. The table given below shows the trend in the production of principal crops between 1955-56 and 1966-67:

(Figures in metric tonnes)

Sl. No.	*Crop*	1955–56	1966–67	*Increase/ decrease*
1.	Rice	16,680	69,130	52,450
2.	Ragi	6,825	10,986	4,161
3.	Jowar	1,11,965	1,58,080	46,115
4.	Bajra	16,231	51,070	34,839
5.	Wheat	656	623	—53
6.	Small millets	43,885	20,490	—23,395
7.	Gram	745	3,803	3,058
8.	Tur	5,248	6,377	1,129
9.	Sesamum	1,003	734	—269
10.	Groundnut	92,980	28,553	—64,427
11.	Cotton	56,719	39,885	16,834
12.	Tobacco	834	350	—484
13.	Chillies	1,851	714	—1,137
14.	Sugarcane	3,85,525	6,79,853	2,94,328
15.	Rabi Jowar	9,392	49,591	40,199
	Total	7,50,539	11,20,219	3,69,648

Development of ayacut areas

Although substantial progress has been made in the provision of irrigational facilities under the Tungabhadra Project, it has been observed that there is a considerable time-lag between the creation of irrigational facilities and their utilisation. Because of the difficulties experienced in the development of the command areas of the irrigation project, a comprehensive programme for the purpose was prepared. The programme is supported by financial institutions like the commercial banks, the land development banks and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. The World Food Programme has also given assistance. A project report for the development of such areas has been prepared and submitted to the Government of India for *inter alia* securing assistance from the World Bank. The following statement indicates the requirement of finance for the development of the ayacut areas coming under the Right Bank Canal of the Tungabhadra Project :

Reclamation of land .	Rs. 1.95 crores
Re-building soil fertility ..	Rs. 0.04 crores.
Redemption of debts .	Rs. 0.72 crores.
	Rs. 2.71 crores.

There is a centrally sponsored scheme for the development of infra-structural facilities of the Tungabhadra Project areas for the purpose of organising a market complex and construction of roads. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for this purpose. The many-sided approach to this problem, which has been evolved as a result of past experience, and the steps taken by the Government to prepare the ground for full utilisation of irrigation facilities will help the development of the area at a faster pace.

Economic minerals

Bellary district is rich in mineral deposits. The entire Sandur range of hills running from north-west to south-east have abundant mineral wealth like iron, manganese and red-oxide. Within the confines of the two narrow belts, in this region, running in several parallel and disconnected bands for a length of about 30 miles, one of the richest concentration of iron ore in the country is found. These minerals are being exploited by the sustained efforts of both the Government-sponsored bodies and the private mine-owning companies and individuals. The ores are exported through the ports of the western and eastern coasts. Though there are 200 mining leases in the area, generally easily workable ores lying in the slopes of the hill ranges have been so far exploited while the main iron ore reefs on the high ranges have remained almost untouched. There are 22 principal mines located in the taluks of Bellary, Hospet and Sandur. The State Department of Mines and Geology has assumed that the ore deposits extend upto

a depth of 200 feet and estimated the reserves of deposits as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Name of range*			*Reserve in millions of tonnes*
1.	N.E.B. Range	..	..	377
2.	Ettinahatti	..	..	53
3.	Donimalai	..	..	267
4.	Devadarigudda	..	..	78
5.	Ramandurg	..	..	258
6.	Kumaraswamy	..	..	220
	Total	..	..	1,253

The quantity of ores exploited has been on the increase as could be seen from the following statement.—

Particulars			*Iron ore*	*Manganese*
1959 :				
Production in tonnes	..	..	7,76,060	71,729
Value in Rs. '000	..	..	31,63	22,67
1969 :				
Production in tonnes	..	..	26,82,630	2,24,529
Value in Rs. '000	..	..	1,39,32	2,250

It was estimated that the production of iron ore had gone up to 9.90 million tonnes by the end of 1970-71. The Vijayanagara Steel Plant, which will come up at Toranagal, will further accelerate the progress of exploitation of iron ores. More than 84 per cent of the total iron ore exploited in the State was from the Bellary district alone (1969), while about 71.2 per cent of the manganese ore exploited in the State was from this district. The average number of workers employed in the mines in the district was 11,391 in 1968. The railway stations, where the ores are being un-loaded from the lorries and loaded on into railway wagons, attract a large number of workers both from within the district and from outside the district and they work on piece-rate basis. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and the National Mineral Development Corporation are also in the field of exploitation of the ores and transporting them. It is stated that the National Mineral Development Corporation of India is currently exporting ores worth over Rs. 5 crores from Bellary.

There is also a big company in the district named the Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores, Ltd., which has been mining and exporting manganese ore and it has recently set up also a pig iron plant. It is stated that the sale proceeds of manganese ore exported by this Company amounted to Rs. 88.21 lakhs in 1969.

Industrial development

The various industries functioning in the district have been already dealt with in Chapter V. When the districts of the State were ranked in respect of the number of large factories each district possessed as in the year 1962, this district got the eighth place and in so far as all factories put together were concerned, it had the seventh place. Due to inadequate data and in several cases deficiencies in the available data, it may not be possible to present an exact analysis of the pattern of industrial structure. About 13 large factories covered by the annual survey of industries conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics provided employment to about 4,640 persons in 1966, while the number employed in 1962 was 3,114. These factories employed productive capital of Rs. 8,78,80,000. The gross output from these factories accounted for Rs. 9,83,77,000 in 1966. After deducting the cost for various inputs used in the processes of production, the value added or generated in the course of manufacturing processes was Rs. 2,02,50,000 in 1966, while the net value so added in 1962 was only Rs. 65,70,000. In 1968-69, according to the Lead Bank Survey Report, the gross output of 567 small-scale industrial units came to about Rs. 109.85 lakhs. The figures contained in the following statement relating to the survey of industries in the district from 1962 to 1966 are interesting :—

Sl No.	Particulars	Unit	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	(a) No. of factories registered.	Nos.	13	12	23	25	13
	(b) No. of returns analysed.	,,	12	12	23	25	13
	(c) Coverage..	%	92	100	100	100	100
2.	Average No. of days worked.	No.	214	223	198	233	25
3.	Productive capital.	Rs. in '000	32,739	48,376	51,246	50,889	87,880
	(a) Fixed Capital	,,	17,148	41,301	43,436	43,634	60,515
	(b) Working capital.	,,	15,591	7,075	7,810	7,255	27,365
4.	Total man-hours worked.	No.	48,42,556	52,01,646	63,60,563	63,97,626	78,04,370

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Employment	Nos.	3,114	2,809	3,470	3,430	4,640
6.	Emoluments	Rs. in '000	3,774	5,003	5,696	5,980	8,446
7.	Total input	Rs. in '000	25,459	25,859	35,796	48,229	78,125
	(a) Fuel, Lubricant, Elctricity, etc.	,,	533	606	768	943	1,337
	(b) Raw materials and packing materials.	,,	21,047	20,932	28,822	41,103	64,717
	(c) Depreciation	,,	2,270	2,358	1,930	2,348	3,686
	(d) Others ..	,,	1,609	1,963	4,276	3,835	8,385
8.	Gross output	,,	32,029	36,431	44,390	59,981	98,377
	(a) Products and bye-products.	,,	31,499	32,612	41,384	56,155	92,722
	(b) Others ..	,,	530	3,819	3,006	3,826	5,655
9.	Value added by manufacture	,,	6,570	10,572	8,594	11,752	20,252

(*Source* :—Bureau of Economics and Statistics).

Among the agro-based industries, cotton-ginning and oil mills form the largest group among small-scale units, with 371 units with an investment of Rs. 27.28 lakhs as in 1968-69. These units produced goods worth about Rs. 22 lakhs in 1968-69. Next comes the group of units preparing ready-made garments. In 1968-69, there were 80 units manufacturing ready-made garments and they together produced goods worth of Rs. 30 lakhs. The statement given below shows the daily average number of workers employed in the factories in the district as in 1962 and 1968 :—

Sl. No.	*Type of Industry*	1962		1968	
		No. of Factories	*No. of workers*	*No. of Factories*	*No. of workers*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Automobile	7	81	26	1,464
2.	Foundry works	2	28	4	61
3.	Agricultural implements and consumer goods.	57	277	65	268
4.	Metal products	3	31	4	12
5.	Cotton textiles	1	16	1	185
6.	Tailoring, hosiery and ready-made garments.	2	36	26	422

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Ginning and pressing.	8	201	39	282
8.	Vegetable oils, oil mills, etc.	11	213	15	155
9.	Tobacco products	3	601	4	615
10.	Confectionaries	..	..	4	63
11.	Coffee works	3	12	6	16
12.	Soaps	1	10	6	44
13.	Perfumes and allied products	12	78	..	..
14.	Camphor products	7	37	..	..
15.	Match works	1	25	1	8
16.	Sawing and wood works	1	10	24	126
17.	Glass and glassware	3	16	4	12
18.	Non-metallic products	1	39	..	..
19.	Paper, printing and binding works and paper bag-making	6	69	26	124
20.	Electrical appliances	1	7	..	..
21.	Plastic goods	24	124	62	248
22.	Betelnut powder manufacturing industries.	2	100	4	123
23.	Cement, tiles	1	6	3	59
24.	Miscellaneous	2	7	191	380
	Total	159	2,024	515	4,673

(*Source* : - Bellary Intensive Educational District Development Project Report).

There are many incentives offered by the State Government for industrial advancement of the area. The State Government have selected Bellary-Hospet area as one of the eleven "growth areas" for development of industries in the State. In such areas, good transport and communication systems, drainage, power and water facilities will be provided as a prerequisite for starting of new industries. Finance is also made available by the Government under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1959, by the Mysore State Financial Corporation, District Industrial Co-operative Bank, Commercial Banks, the National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi, and the Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation, while the last one offers to prepare also project reports and marketing data and helps in supply of scarce raw materials.

Vijayanagara Steel Plant

The Vijayanagara Steel Plant, one among the three steel plants to be erected by the Government of India, is to come up at Toranagal and it is expected that the plant will go into production well before the close of the present decade and it will provide a big leap forward in the industrial development of the

district. Because of the steel plant, there will be also scope for setting up a number of ancillary industries.

Transport and communications

Development of infra-structure is very essential for economic development. In the modern period, it was only in the middle of the last century that some very important roads were laid between Bellary and the old Mysore State. The Bellary-Bangalore road and the Madras-Bombay road faciliated the flow of trade between old Mysore and the Madras Presidency. The Madras Railway Company gave the district an important rail road and this offered good scope for increase of trade. The metre-gauge line from Hubli to Guntakal passing through Hospet is an important line. The orderly progress in the development of road communications has linked every taluk headquarters. Now, there is a better network of roads in the district. Arterial roads from big cities like Madras and Bangalore pass through the district and the district is also connected to places like Marmagoa, Bombay and Hyderabad. In the sphere of inter-village communications also, much work has been done and there is more to be done and there is an ambitious scheme.

In 1953, when the district was merged with the old Mysore State, the district had a road-length of 1,218.27 kms. By 1970, this had increased to 1,639.00 kms. (in charge of P.W.D.). The district possesses 6.7 per cent of the National Highways, 4.1 per cent of State Highways and 4.6 per cent of the Major District Roads in the State. The following statement shows the trend in road development per sq. km. from 1956 to 1970* :—

Year	*Length per sq. km.*
1956	0.13
1962	0.14
1965	0.15
1968	0.18
1970	0.22

(**Source* :—Road Statistics in Mysore State–Part I, Bangalore, 1970)

In respect of accessibility, 390 villages out of 628 were at a distance of five kms. from the metalled roads. There were about 18 major bridges in 1956 and the number had increased to 26 by March 1970. The number of routes operated by the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation was 98 in 1965 while it was 194 in 1970. The total number of vehicles plying on the roads had also gone up from 1,715 in 1964 to about 3,588 in 1970, registering

an increase of more than 100 per cent. The total number of motor vehicles in 1970-71 was 4,097 and the number per lakh of population was 366.

After the first railway line was laid in 1869, it took quite a long time, over 36 years, to develop some branch lines in the district. As at present, the district has 91 kms. length of broad-gauge and 215 kms. of metre-gauge railway line. There has been a persistent demand now to connect the metre-gauge Hospet-Kottur line to the Harihar station which is on the Bangalore-Poona section. The Railway Board has completed a survey of this track. A new broad-gauge line is now being laid from Toranagal station to Mudukulpenta which is in the sphere of operation of the National Mineral Development Corporation working at Donimalai. This new link will cover a distance of 23.5 kms. The survey work for another broad-gauge line, parallel to the Donimalai line, is in progress. Leaving Bangalore, Kolar and Dharwar, Bellary was having the longest route mileage of 21.1 kms. for every 1,000 sq. kms. in 1968-69. The following statement shows the number of railway wagons loaded in 1969-70 :—

*Railway Stations**			*Number of wagons loaded*
Bellary	..	..	9,125
Toranagal	..	..	28,800
Yeshwantnagar	..	..	4,842
Samehalli	..	..	8,546
Ramgadh	..	..	1,172
Total	..	..	52,485

There is a post office within two miles from every inhabited village in the district. At present (1971), there are two head post offices, one each at Bellary and Hospet, 63 sub-post offices and 357 branch offices spread all over the district. The telegraph service was first started in Bellary as early as 1901. As at present (1971), there are 44 combined post and telegraph offices. The telephone exchange in Bellary city was first commissioned in 1940 with barely 50 lines and by June 1971, the number of telephone connections had gone up to 1,393. There were 24,760 radio sets of all kinds in 1970, as against 15,529 in 1967.

*For Hospet and Kottur stations, the number of wagons loaded is not available. The quantity of iron ore loaded from Hospet station during 1969-70, however, was 369,881 tonnes.

Power

The taluks of Harapanahalli, Hadagalli, Kudligi, Mallapuram and Siruguppa are fed by the power generated at the Munirabad generating station, which has an installed capacity of 27,000 k.w. and Bellary, Sandur and Hospet taluks are fed by the Tungabhadra Dam site and Hampi generating stations, which have an installed capacity of 36,000 k.w. each. There are also six master-unit sub-stations at Bellary, Siruguppa, Toranagal, Kudligi. Harapanahalli and Hagaribommanahalli and the installed capacity of each of these units ranges from 1 MVA. 66/11 K.V. to 2 of 8 MVA 66/11 K.V. The total power consumption under all sectors was estimated to be 28,33,682 units per month in 1969-70. In that year, the total amount of electricity consumed was as follows :

Irrigation ..	59,67,658 K.W. hours
Industrial (low, medium and high) ..	8,83,49,195 K.W. hours
Domestic, commercial (heat, light and fans).	91,70,142 K.W. hours
Public lighting ..	19,56,374 K.W. hours

The total amount of energy sold to ultimate consumers in 1955 was of the order of 4,325 thousand k.w. hours, while in 1968 it went up to 49,600 thousand k.w. hours. The supply of power (high voltage) was 22.2 per cent of the total cosumption in 1955, while it rose to 50.2 per cent in 1968. The number of irrigation pumpsets energised in 1965-66 was 1,763 and the number went up to 5,244 in 1970-71. Among the taluks of the district, Kudligi taluk had the largest number of irrigation pumpsets, followed by Hospet and Hadagalli. There has been a spectacular improvement in rural electrification also. The number of villages electrified in 1955 was only 14, whereas the number electrified by 1969 was 256, the percentage of villages electrified to the total inhabited villages in the district by the end of March 1969 being 43.8. About 59.8 per cent of the inhabited villages in Bellary taluk, the largest percentage in the district, 59.6 per cent in Kudligi, the next largest percentage, and 58.8 per cent in Hadagalli taluk had been electrified by the end of March 1969. The only taluk where the percentage was very low was Siruguppa, it being 17.1. By March 1970, the number of electrified villages had gone up to 377.

Trade

The trade pattern of the district has a traditional base. Bellary, Hospet and Kottur are the most important centres of trade. Wholesale business is carried on in *mandies* in the towns and this is canalised into different areas through traditional means, *viz.*, from wholesalers to retailers and from retailers to consumers. Changes have occurred in the pattern of trade due to the effect of railway communications, road development, transport vehicles and the consequent accessibility of remote areas to trade centres. Besides the many old and new shandy *maidans*, there are also regulated markets now and these have had a necessary healthy impact. There is a regulated market at

Bellary with sub-markets situated in important trade centres, *viz.*, Bellary, Kottur, Hagaribommanahalli, Hospet, Harapanahalli, Kudligi and Siruguppa. The export trade of the district consists chiefly of cotton, groundnut, tamarind, sugar, minerals, agricultural implements, ready-made garments, twisted yarn and plastic goods. Most of the cotton that is produced is sent to Adoni, Davanagere, Sholapur and Bombay. Retailers are found in all populated places and villages have small retailers. At one time, the rural population was mainly dependant on the shandies held in important villages once in a week. These weekly shandies are still functioning, but there is growth of retail shops in and around the shandy areas also. They are increasing in number because of the growth of population and the localised needs of the inhabitants. The abundant popularity of the machine-made goods and the growing importance of cash crops have made the trade pattern conform to the changed conditions. The retail shops in the urban areas have a large stock of consumer goods. At one time, people in Bellary had to go to Bangalore or Madras to buy many articles, but with the growth of commerce and changes in the trade pattern, they can get all the goods they need from the local bazaars. The total value of goods traded at the regulated markets in 1968-69 was Rs. 2,28,85,309. According to the Lead Bank Survey Report, the total value of agricultural products that would be created in the Tungabhadra Project area of Bellary district would be of the order of Rs. 1,337.09 lakhs. With this and with the Vijayanagara Steel Plant to be established shortly, the trade pattern of the district will undergo considerable further changes.

Finance

At the time of publishing the old Gazetteer (1904), there were no institutional financing agencies in the district. Loans and advances were offered by the old-time money-lenders to cultivators and small businessmen. Capital formation did not have incentives, because avenues of investment were lacking. Those who had enough money wanted the funds to be invested in safe securities like Government bonds. Only a very few persons of the richer class were attracted towards venture-some investment. With more urbanisation and many other changes, new avenues of investment were opened. In the early days, indigenous bankers were making the finance available though at high rates of interest and even with the development of modern banking institutions, they have not disappeared and many money-lenders are still found in villages and towns. In 1970, there were 1,116 registered money-lenders in the district. Questions of giving security, procedural difficulties and the delay that is ordinarily involved in getting a loan from banking institutions seem to drive many to these indigenous bankers. The spread of co-operative movement is an important development in the field of finance. The number of co-operative institutions in the district in the year 1961-62 was 528 and this number had risen to 759 by 1970. These institutions

render services like provision of credit, sale of goods and easy procurement of small loans. The number of agricultural credit societies in the district had gone up from 334 in 1960 to 432 by 1970. The sphere of co-operation has of late extended to many fields, including industries. Starting of co-operative farming societies is another milestone. Establishment of many branches of reputed banking institutions in important places of the district has contributed much towards the growth of the economy of the district. Institutional banking came into prominence only after 1915 when a Town Co-operative Bank was started at Hospet. Now (1971) there are in all 33 branches of different commercial banks in the district. The commercial banks have also been given the task of helping mechanisation of the farms and lift irrigation schemes. The State Bank of Mysore has taken up two villages, *i.e.*, Sirwara and Kappagal, in the district, for helping their all-round economic development. It is stated that the total volume of credit available in Bellary district, where the potentialities of agricultural development are immense, is less than Rs. 6 crores of the estimated requirement of Rs. 30 crores. This clearly indicates that the institutional financing agencies in this area have yet to expand their activities a good deal.

There are also various schemes in the district which aim at inculcating the habit of thrift and savings among the public, in order to promote capital formation. There were 361 post offices having savings bank facilities in the district as on 31st March 1970. The number of savings bank accounts in these post offices were estimated at 22,260 with a total deposit of Rs. 47.4 lakhs and 6,330 cumulative time deposit accounts with a total deposit of Rs. 5.46 lakhs, 8,169 fixed deposit accounts with a deposit amount of Rs. 3.68 lakhs, while the value of national savings certificates sold amounted to Rs. 8.46 lakhs (1970).

Prices Price-levels and a reasonable check on the upward trend in the selling prices have always been matters of interest to the consuming public as well as to the Governments. The noticeable upward trend in commodity prices in India, though apparent from an earlier date, began to be examined systematically from about the year 1907, when the Government of India took a decision to look into the problem and an experienced officer of the Finance Department, Mr. Datta, was entrusted with the task of noting the trends in prices. It was then decided to determine several variations in price structure affecting all commodities alike and to determine whether there was any marked difference between a particular area and the rest of the country. A detailed examination of this aspect revealed that increase in prices was influenced by world monetary factors also and it was difficult to assert that the upward trend was a purely temporary phase. The economic effects of fiscal and monetary policies had also a bearing on the price line. It is sufficient here to say that the prices of

essential commoditiles had a close bearing on the general economic situation in the country.

The Bellary district was a famine-stricken area in the old days. Of the famines and scarcities which affected it before its cession to the East India Company, there is no authentic record. A report of Sir Thomas Munro makes mention of a severe scarcity in 1756, when prices were high. What the prices were at that time it is difficult to say in the absence of records. In 1854, a severe famine swept over the district. In January 1854, jowar, the principal agricultural commodity, was selling at 27 seers per rupee. By June of that year, the price of jowar had risen to 21 seers per rupee. This price continued until September of that year. In some of the northern taluks of Bellary, jowar was selling at 14 seers per rupee. In 1868, the district was again afflicted with a severe famine. The outbreak of the American War in April 1861 had caused a cotton famine in Lancashire and as a result, a run was also noticed in the Indian cotton prices. As the Bellary district is a cotton-growing area, the upward trend in prices influenced the local market also. The price rose from about Rs. 1-4-0 per maund of 25 lbs. in 1861 to Rs. 3 in 1862, Rs. 5 in 1863 and even higher at the end of 1864. The cultivators speculating on a continuation of these extravagant rates, raised cotton to the utmost possible extent. Even while the seasons continued to be good, the prices rose. In 1863-64, the season was bad and the cotton prices went up still further.

Famine of 1876 78

The Great Famine of 1876-78, which lasted for 22 months, and the disaster that followed had their impact on the commodity prices. Prices suddenly went up. The prices of jowar rose to nine seers a rupee, rice to seven and the prices of other articles also registered an upward trend. In October 1878, prices went up still further and in Hospet, rice was selling at five-and-a-half seers per rupee. The climate of high prices varied according to the fluctuations in the agricultural economy of the district. In 1896, jowar was selling at 12.1 seers per rupee. In the beginning of 1897, the prices fell and jowar was quoted at 14.3 seers per rupee. By July of that year, there was a sharp rise in prices (9.7 seers per rupee) and by the end of the year, the prices fell again.

As the district was periodically hit by famines and acute scarcity, the average prices for agricultural produce in the latter part of the last century gave low returns to the producer. The agriculturists felt that what he produced from the field was uneconomic. He readily fell into indebtedness. The price structure in the beginning of the present century was unstable and there were notable variations in the selling prices of commodities. In 1902, paddy of better quality was selling at 18.3 seers (about

nine seers of rice) per rupee, jowar at 20.6 seers a rupee and ragi at 22 seers a rupee. These prices were more or less fluctuating in the years before outbreak of the First World War which had its own effect on the prices. In 1916, the better quality paddy was selling at 12.4 seers (roughly six seers of rice) per rupee in Bellary and in the succeeding years, the price went on mounting. After the close of the First World War, in 1919, the price of paddy was seven seers (three-and-a-half seers of rice) a rupee. In 1916, jowar was quoted at 17.2 seers per rupee and in 1925 it was 11.1 seers. In respect of ragi, the price in 1916 was 6.8 seers per rupee and in 1921, the prices fell and the same was quoted at 11.92 seers per rupee ; then for a decade or more, there was a fall in average prices of foodgrains. The great economic depression of the thirtees had its disastrous effects on the prices of foodgrains. The early years of the Second World War showed a gradual tendency for prices to rise, but it was the commencement of the hostilities with Japan and the conquest of Burma by Japan that threw agriculture in this part of India out of gear by creating a shortage of food-stuffs which was accentuated by the lack of quick and easy transport within the country itself. This made it necessary for the provincial Government to take up the questions of controlling, purchase, transport and sale of food-stuffs.

Price control

The Madras Government (of which Bellary was a part till 1953) took the initial step in the direction of price control by setting up Taluk Price Advisory Committees. In every taluk, the Advisory Committee had to publish the fair average prices of all essential commodities. This enabled the general public to know where they stood in regard to their purchases. The publication of fair retail prices prevented black-marketeers from reaping a rich harvest. Closely following this desirable step, the State Government appointed a whole-time Commissioner of Civil Supplies in June 1942 to co-ordinate the work relating to prices. In 1942, the Government also issued a foodgrains control order and this was enforced by a vigilant and trained staff. Immediately, all exports of paddy or rice outside the State were prohibited except with a permit. In September 1942, Grain-Purchase Officers were posted in several places. Rationing of foodgrains was introduced in urban areas and the Grain-Purchase Officers were ordered to make purchases for supply to rationed areas.

When the food supply situation deteriorated still further, the Government decided on procurement. A scheme of intensive procurement was first introduced in deficit areas and Bellary district was one such area. The essence of the scheme was that all surpluses of foodgrains with the producers should be sold only to Government or their authorised agents. These control measures no doubt helped the people to obtain their daily needs but the procedural bottlenecks made them somewhat ineffective. There was an opposition to controls and a demand that all these

restrictions should be removed. Even after the control of foodgrains in 1952, the prices of foodgrains did not go down. There was inflation all round. There were also other factors, *viz.*, growth of population, short-fall in production, ruling prices of gold and silver and export-import policies. Prices continued to be high and fair price shops were opened to alleviate the hardships of the consuming public. Buffer stocks were created to have a steadying effect on the prices. Banks were advised not to lend money on agricultural produce. But none of these measures had a perceptible effect on the price structure. The prices of essential commodities went on rising. The price of rice in 1960 was one-and-a-quarter seers per rupee and jowar was sold at three seers per rupee. Harvest prices of rice, jowar and some other agricultural commodities as in 1961-62 and 1964-65 are given below:—

(Price per maund of 82 2/7 lbs.)

Crop	1961–62	1964–65
Rice	21 96	29.08
Jowar	13.81	22.36
Bajra ..	12.27	20.48
Gram ..	22.90	28.01
Sugarcane	14.84	17.75
Groundnut ..	22.06	30.97
Cotton .	27.87	32.51

Several measures have been thought of by our planners to hold the price-line. The Government policy whose objective is to usher in a socialistic pattern of society, towards the achivement of which the successive Five-Year Plans have been framed, has had the effect of mopping up the excessive purchasing power to a certain extent. The principles of taxation adopted by the Government aim at keeping down consumption to the limits provided in the Plans. The spiralling prices have long affected the consumers adversely. The important issue is that while the growers should get proper returns for their produce, the consumers must be enabled to get their requirements at reasonably fair prices. A balance between the two has to be struck.

Wages

Though there has been an enormous rise in the price-levels of consumer articles, especially foodgrains, the rise in wages has not been commensurate with the rise in price-levels. Salaries and allowances of employees in Government, semi-Government and private services have been also increased from time to time and there have been frequent demands for improvement of their emoluments. Large-size cultivated holdings and frequent scarcity conditions had their effect on the supply of agricultural labour in

the district. In recent years, in the areas served by irrigation waters under the Tungabhadra Project, there is a good demand for labour and their wages are also relatively higher. The table given below shows the rates of wages paid to workers in Bellary and Harapanahalli taluks in 1957 and 1959 :—

Classification	*Bellary*		*Harapanahalli*	
	1957	1959	1957	1959
	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
Skilled Labour :—				
Carpenter	3—0—0	3—0—0	2—0—0	2—8—0
Blacksmith	2—8—0	3—0—0	2—0—0	2—8—0
Mochi	1—8—0	3—0—0	1—0—0	2—8—0
Field Labour :—				
Men	1—4—0	1—8—0	1—0—0	1—8—0
Women	1—0—0	1—0—0	0—8—0	1—0—0
Children	0—8—0	0-12—0	0—8—0	0-12—0
Other Agricultural :—				
Men	1—0—0	1—0—0	1—0—0	1—8—0
Women	0-10—0	0-14—0	0-10—0	1—0—0
Children	0—8—0	0-14—0	0—6—0	0-12—0
Herdsmen :—				
Men	0-12—0	0-14—0	0—8—0	1—0—0
Women	0-10—0	0-10—0	0—8—0	0-12—0
Children	0—6—0	0—8—0	0—4—0	0—8—0

(*Source* :—State Bureau of Economics and Statistics.)

Wages continued to rise but not adequately. Especially, the agricultural labourers found it very hard to make both ends meet and their standard of living was much affected. Therefore, it was felt necessary to assure them of minimum wages. Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act XI of 1948), the State Government fixed, in 1959, the minimum rates of wages in respect of several categories of employment in agriculture and revised them in 1968. The statement given below shows the old and new revised rates of agricultural labourers :—

Class of employment	*Dry areas (all inclusive minimum daily rates).*		*Irrigated areas (all inclusive minimum daily rates)*		*Perennial garden areas (all inclusive minimum daily rates)*	
	1959	1968	1959	1968	1959	1968
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CLASS A						
1. Ploughing 2. Digging 3. Harrowing 4. Sowing 5. Inter-culturing 6. Irrigating or watering 7. Uprooting	1.25	1.85	1.50	2.20	1.75	2.55
CLASS B						
1. Manuring 2. Transplanting 3. Weeding 4. Reaping :— (a) Harvesting (b) Thrashing (c) Winnowing 5. Picking in the case of cotton.	1.00	1.45	1.12	1.65	1.37	2.00
CLASS C						
1. Cattle, sheep and goat-grazing.	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.75

The monthly minimum rates fixed in 1968 for youths and children employed permanently under class A are Rs. 22.05 with food and clothing and Rs. 44.05 without food and clothing. The corresponding rates under class B are Rs. 14.70 with food and clothing and Rs. 22.05 without food and clothing and under class C Rs. 7.35 with food and clothing and Rs. 22.05 without food and clothing. Recently, the Government of Mysore decided to enhance the minimum wages of agricultural labourers from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.50.

Cost of living

Owing to the soaring prices of consumer goods, the cost of living of the people of the district has been continuously rising. If there is no corresponding rise in their income, naturally there is a reduction in their standard of living. Consumer price index numbers are being compiled for various industrial centres in the State, of which Bellary is one. Taking 1935-36 as the base year

the consumer price index numbers for working class at Bellary for 1955-56 was 340.3, and it had increased to 858.7 by 1968-69. It is stated that the rise in the food index was mainly responsible for the rise in the cost of living. The movement of consumer price index numbers for working class at the Bellary centre from 1955-56 to 1968-69 was as mentioned below:—

(Base year: 1935–36=100)

Year		*Consumer Price Index Numbers*	
		General	*Food*
1955–56	..	340.3	..
1956–57	..	412.6	..
1957–58	..	440.4	..
1958–59	..	429.0	..
1959–60	..	463.8	..
1960–61	..	463.4	539.7
1961–62	..	468.8	540.3
1962–63	..	472.5	537.7
1963–64	..	484.2	551.6
1964–65		536.3	590.8
1965–66	..	674.8	775.0
1966–67	..	771.2	908.6
1967–68	..	839.0	999.8
1968–69	..	858.7	1,023.0
1969–70	..	910.1	1,086.9
1970–71	..	950.1	1,153.1

It has been often stated by many economists that the pressure on prices has eroded the level of living of the middle class much more than any other sections of the society. The consumer price index numbers of middle class are available for four centres in Mysore State, namely, Bangalore, Mangalore, Hubli-Dharwar and Gulbarga. Since the figures relating to Hubli-Dharwar may most probably indicate the position at Bellary, in an approximate way, the movement of consumer price index numbers for urban non-manual employees (base year: 1960=100) for Hubli-Dharwar centre from 1961 to 1969 is shown below:—

Year		*Consumer Price Index Numbers*
1961	..	102
1962	..	107
1963	..	111
1964	..	122
1965	..	136
1966	..	148
1967	..	160
1968	..	163
1969	..	164

The consumer price index numbers for agricultural labourers have been prepared for the State as a whole and separate figures for the district are not available. The general consumer price index numbers for agricultural labourers (base year: 1950-51= 100) was 105 in 1957 and it had risen to 116 by 1961, 182 by 1965 and 211 by 1969, in general for the State.

A statement showing the annual average consumer price index numbers for the working class at the Bellary centre relating to the years 1956, 1960 and 1970 are given below:—

Groups	1956	1960	1970 (*January*)
Food ..	422.3	539.7	1,124
Fuels, lighting . ..	361.6	424.6	759
Clothing . ..	452.8	412.3	810
House rent ..	200.5	200.5	201
Miscellaneous	299.8	306.5	625
General	393.8	464.8	931

Standard of Living

In one of the publications of the Madras Government, namely, "The Fourteenth Tour of His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, 1910" published in 1911, an account of the conditions in the Bellary district as assessed at that time is given. The relevant paragraph is quoted here in full: "The education of the people is backward. The natural characteristics of the district are inimical to agricultural prosperity. Except in the eastern taluks, the soil is for the most part very poor. The rainfall is light, capricious and often unseasonable. Tanks are few in number and nearly all rain-fed; channels are fewer still. The proportion of the district which is protected from famine in bad seasons is only two per cent. Except in the western taluks, forests and grazing-lands for cattle are scarce. There are no non-agricultural industries of importance which would serve as an outlet for superfluous labour in times of stress. The Bellary ryot's cultivation is generally of a casual description except in the case of lands under wells. He is content to scratch the soil with a 'guntaka' instead of ploughing it. He hardly ever hedges his field, never thinks of selecting seed, he never varies his custom of sowing practically all his cereals with the south-west monsoon. ...... He has not introduced any new crops. His implements are good and he has adopted the improved cane-crushing mill and the iron plough, but the use he makes of them is to gamble on the chance of getting a crop over a large area by tilling it hastily and imperfectly rather than make more sure, by more careful methods, of a bigger outurn on a smaller holding. In the collection and preservation of manure, his system could

scarcely be more ineffectual and his practice of driving his cattle nightly into the village has the additional disadvantage of exposing them to the risk of contracting any contagious disease which may be prevalent. In general and agricultural education, he is backward, and the district possesses no zamindars who might initiate improvements in methods of cultivation. He is unaware of the possibilities of emigration as a method of relieving the pressure when times are bad. The result is that the average ryot of Bellary is poor. His house is inferior to that of his brother in the south. His household utensils are primitive and jewels of his womankind are fewer. He has less luxuries in the way of fruits, vegetables and condiments, and he can seldom indulge in the delights of civil litigation. His food-supply depends upon the rains of June and July, and if two successive monsoons fail, his cattle die in thousands."

The living conditions of the people in the district of Bellary have vastly changed since the time of that publication. As already stated elsewhere, there has been more of urbanisation through the years, a good deal of irrigational facilities has been created, more lands have been put to agricultural use, a good progress has been made in the field of agricultuie and a definite beginning has been made in the sphere of industrialisation and the growth of a sense of new social values is apparent. Educational advancement is proceeding rapidly and more boys and girls are attending schools and compulsory primary education has been introduced. The new land laws have safeguarded the interests of the raiyats. The economic condition of the workers has improved. The produce from the cultivated field is fetching a higher return. Though farming has remained the main occupation, there are several possible avocations (mentioned elsewhere in the chapters) which assure extra income which contributes to a better standard of living. In keeping with the objective of achieving a socialistic pattern of society, a number of welfare measures have been taken up by the Government to help the weaker sections of the society, since 1947.

It is extremely difficult to assess the standard of living of the people of the entire district, for this varies from individual to individual, from class to class and from place to place. The individual's standard can be judged by the amonut of necessaries, comforts and luxuries which he consumes. It is difficult to say at times that a particular individual or class belongs to a particular standard. However, the family budget of several groups offers a guide. Investigations have been made regarding the family budgets of different classes of persons of different status both in rural and ruban sections. For purposes of analysis, persons in the rural areas have been classified under three distinct groups, *viz.*, landless agricultural labourers, persons owning small holdings and casual labourers. Absentee landlords or agricultural

rent-receivers form only a very small section. The land-less labourers in the district earn just enough to satisfy their bare elementary needs. They have no income on days when their labour is not wanted by the cultivators. Of all the rural sections, the lot of agricultural labourers is the hardest. It is only during the busy seasons of agricultural operations that he hopes to get better wages. The income of the landless labourers has increased because of the increase in wage rates and their womenfolk also work as casual labourers and bring in extra money to the family pool. The pattern of life of the casual and attached labourers is almost the same. Persons, who have small holdings of five to ten acres, are much better off than the land-less agricultural labourers. A good number of agriculturists in the district derive an income which is adequate for a good living. But these people also get into indebtedness on account of the social commitments and expenses on education of their children in schools and colleges, marriages of daughters, etc. With the growth of communications and the attractions of urbanity, the rural middle class people have lost their original margin of living.

The family budget of an average agriculturist owning about five acres of land with a family of about six persons may be taken as the standard to assess his living conditions. His assets consist of the land he owns and the livestock and other miscellaneous assets consisting of agricultural and non-agricultural implements, living house, household articles and a little jewellery which the womenfolk of the house possess. The annual income of this group consists of farm produce valued, according to present price structure, at about Rs. 2,000, livestock produce worth Rs. 100 and income from other sources worth Rs. 160. For foodgrains, dairy products, vegetables, a few items of pulses and fodder for their cattle, they depend more on their own farm produces, and this makes the assessment of their expenditure difficult. The items of monthly expenditure are Rs. 70 for pulses, edible oils and spices, gur and sugar, and Rs. 25 for other items. The annual expenditure on farm maintenance may come to Rs. 300; a sum of Rs. 120 may be spent on clothing and Rs. 80 on festivals and guests. The family budget of this group cannot for obvious reasons balance itself; sometimes, the expenditure exceeds the income. In such circumstances, the family gets into indebtedness.

The condition of urban labourers is in no way better than that of the rural farm labourers. Some of the urban labourers get employment as domestic servants, office-boys and errand boys. In some households, the servants are fed and in some cases they are not. The urban labourer has to spend more than his counterpart in rural areas Though he gets a wage sometimes, of Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 a month, he cannot, in the ordinary course, balance his income and expenditure. In the matter of living standards the urban labourers have no distinct advantages over the rural labourers.

Let us take the family requirements of a cycle rickshaw puller; ordinarily, he may have a family of five including children. In this group, both the man and the wife go to work and earn. While the man plies his rickshaw, the woman works as a maid-servant or as a labourer. The total monthly income may approximate, on an average, to about Rs. 140. The monthly expenditure of this group is worked out at Rs. 60 for foodgrains, Rs. 15 for meat, Rs. 5 for vegetables, Rs. 10 for beverages and *beedies* and Rs. 15 for miscellaneous items. The expenses on fuel, lighting and house rent are Rs. 8, Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 respectively and the rest is spent on clothing and other items. Generally, the family cannot save as the earnings are barely sufficient to meet both ends.

The middle class people in the towns of the district are within the income range of Rs. 200 to Rs. 600 a month. Some of them possess their own houses, while others have to pay rent varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 60 a month. The monthly expenditure on food-grains is about Rs. 80, vegetables Rs. 15, edible oils and cereals Rs. 35, tea or coffee Rs. 20. The family has to spend a good deal on the education of children. More often than not, this group has to pay for the services of a part-time domestic servant. In addition, they have to pay their insurance premium. With all care and caution, they cannot save much. Often, they run into debt. The continuing rise in prices in recent years has made the position of the middle class worse.

Bellary district has a sprinkling of the upper-middle class and the rich, who, with their comfortable income, have a better standard of living. Usually, these are businessmen, lawyers with lucrative practice, doctors with a good private practice and highly-paid officers. The standard of living of this group is higher and they always command a surplus. These people enjoy better comforts of modern living.

Standard of living can be compared in relation to the past when foodgrain prices were low and the purchasing power of the rupee was high. The rising cost of living in recent years has been a stubborn factor affecting the standard of living. A detailed reference to cost of living has been already made. The discussion here cannot be complete if a mention is not made of the general standard of living. More consumption of electricity for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes, increase in number of automobiles, consumption of better types of food, use of better clothing, better housing, spread of education, availability of modern amenities, etc., are any criteria of a better standard of living, then Bellary district has certainly made considerable progress. The income of the wage-earners has no doubt much increased, but there is a persistent difficulty in the balancing of family budgets. It is very hard to save in these days of mounting cost of living. The middle and the lower classes are hard-hit

by the soaring prices. If the price-line is not held and the prices go up unchecked, the result would be the lowering of the living standards.

Survey of Holalu village

A socio-economic survey of Holalu village in Hadagalli taluk, which is situated in the northern *maidan* region of the State, conducted by the census authorities as a part of their 1961 census operations, throws much light on the prevailing economic conditions of the people in the rural areas of the district at that time. The total population of the village, according to the 1961 census, was 4,637. The average annual income per household and per adult equivalent male in the five occupational groups of the village was as follows in 1961 :—

Sl. No.	*Occupations*	*Average annual income* per house-hold	*Average annual income* per adult equivalent male
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1.	Cultivation of owned lands	1,702–74	290–00
2.	Cultivation of lands taken on lease	1,390–60	241–00
3.	Household industry	809–40	188–00
4.	Agricultural labour	487–93	139–00
5.	Others	1,048–99	261–00

From the above, it is clear that the agricultural labourers form the poorest section of the village community. The amounts of income in the above table refer to gross income. Except the agricultural labourers, others had to make some investments on production. The average monthly expenditure on households in different occupations and in different income groups in the village was as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Category*	*Income groups*				
		Rs. 25 and below	Rs. 26 to Rs. 50	Rs. 51 to Rs. 75	Rs. 76 to Rs. 100	Rs. 101 & above
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1.	Cultivation of owned lands	30–64	34–21	77–70	105–31	206–29
2.	Tenants	51–29	100–71	78–42	87–45	157–93
3.	Agricultural labourers	23–39	39–91	66–80	98–65	112–79
4.	Household industry	24–78	46–56	66–23	89–07	187–47
5.	Others	19–10	43–67	67–05	86–64	158–15

It could be seen from the above that the expenditure per household exceeded the income figure of households in some of the categories earning below Rs. 75. This was due to the failure of crops during the two years immediately preceding this survey. The average monthly expenditure per adult equivalent male in the village in 1961 was as follows :—

		Rs. P.
1.	Owner cultivators	23–46
2.	Tenant cultivators	21–53
3.	Agricultural labourers	12–69
4.	Workers at household industries	15–82
5.	Others	21–27

Avenues of employment

A District Employment Exchange has been functioning at Bellary since 1945. An Employment Market Information Programme was started in the Exchange in the year 1956 and this was mainly concerned with the public sector during the first few years. In 1960, the private sector was also brought under its purview. Under this programme, information is collected in accordance with the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959. The Exchange studies the trends to ascertain the employment situation to find out the categories of workers in short supply so that it can be also known as to what vocational training needs to be imparted. The results of such studies are published at quarterly and annual intervals.

The Exchange tries to provide right men for the right jobs. There were 6,010 applicants on the Live Register as on 31st December 1970. Of these, 80.23 per cent were without any previous experience, 42 per cent of them being matriculates and 14.9 per cent being literates. The year-wise particulars relating to the number of vacancies notified for filling up through the Exchange, number of persons on the Live Register, etc., at the Employment Exchange from 1961 to 1970 were as follows :—

As on 31st December of each year	*Vacancies notified*	*Number of vacancies filled*	*Number of vacancies outstanding*	*Applicants on the Live Register*
1961 ..	779	587	123	2,242
1962 ..	837	540	245	2,606
1963 ..	1,205	509	393	2,758
1964 ..	1,096	633	565	3,205
1965 ..	1,158	832	317	4,158
1966 ..	1,010	573	455	3,494
1967 ..	842	479	396	3,905
1968 ..	1,144	687	278	3,918
1969 ..	972	699	301	5,022
1970 ..	1,076	536	381	6,010

The period of waiting for some of the candidates may be a year or two and in other cases more than three years. The percentage of persons waiting for less than a year increased from 25.9 in 1963 to 56.1 in 1970, while those waiting for two to three years had been on the decrease, the percentages for the latter being 20.7 in 1963 and 17.4 in 1970. The following table shows the percentages of persons waiting for different periods during the years from 1963 to 1970:—

Year		*Less than a year*	*One to two years*	*Two to three years*	*Three years and above*
1963	.	25.9	26.4	20.7	27.0
1964	..	24.2	24.4	27.4	24.0
1965	..	78.2	15.1	5.9	0.8
1966	..	65.0	22.2	10.2	2.6
1967	..	52.6	16.8	16.0	14.6
1968	..	52.8	22.4	20.8	4.0
1969	..	54.5	24.0	17.6	3.9
1970	..	56.1	23.0	17.4	3.5

In order to help the smooth functioning of the Exchange, the Government nominated a District Committee on employment in 1964. The present committee consists of 15 members with the Deputy Commissioner as the Chairman and the District Employment Officer as its Secretary. It meets periodically and discusses the trends in employment situation. The statement given below shows the number of educated persons for whom employment was found and the number waiting on the Live Register from the year 1962 to 1970 :—

Year		*Number of educated persons employed*	*Number of educated persons waiting on the Live Register*	
			S.S.L.C. & above	*Graduates*
1962	..	144	1,405	72
1963	..	270	1,498	89
1964	..	161	1,344	82
1965	..	293	1,171	77
1966	..	151	1,200	45
1967	..	147	1,693	80
1968	.	163	1,486	100
1969	..	135	2,380	130
1970	..	116	2,771	186

As can be seen from this table, the number of educated un-employed persons is considerably on the increase; the increase is more than two times in respect of graduates and nearly two times in regard to S.S.L.Cs. and above in a period of nine years. The State Government has granted some concessions in matters of registration as contractors, tendering for public works, etc., to the un-employed graduates and diploma-holders in civil engineering in order to help remove their difficulties. There is also a crash employment programme in operation in the district from the year 1971-72. Under this scheme, about 1,000 persons of the rural areas would get employment for 10 months in a year on a wage rate of Rs. 3 per day per worker. During the year 1971-72, about 48 works pertaining to repairs of the existing roads and formation of new roads, of which 13 were in Kudligi and 11 in Sandur taluks, and one land development work in Mallapuram taluk, were taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,12,000. By the end of January 1972, a sum of Rs. 2,75,041 was spent generating employment upto 83,738 man-days. The establishments both in the public and private sectors are required to submit quarterly and biennial returns to the District Employment Officer under Rule 6 of Section 10 of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959. The year-wise particulars of the number of vacancies in the public and private sectors as notified to the Employment Exchange from the year 1961 to 1970 were as follows :—

As on 31st December of each year		*Public Sector*	*Private Sector*	*Total*
1961	..	13,609	3,032	16,641
1962	..	13,804	2,875	16,679
1963	..	14,206	6,986	21,192
1964	..	17,553	6,280	23,833
1965	..	19,966	6,788	26,754
1966	..	17,190	6,866	24,056
1967	..	19,732	7,379	27,111
1968	..	18,852	7,609	26,461
1969	..	19,248	8,524	27,772
1970	..	20,089	8,740	28,829

The number of vacancies in respect of mining and quarrying, manufacturing industries and trade and commerce as communicated to the Exchange, were as follows :—

Year		Mining & Quarrying		Manufacturing		Trade & Commerce	
		Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1961	..	394	..	867	2,388	122	278
1962	..	300	..	855	2,284	125	307
1963	..	320	2,220	896	3,614	135	533
1964	..	337	2,222	944	2,927	143	556
1965	..	278	2,229	770	3,352	131	152
1966	..	342	2,274	711	3,538	133	133
1967	..	866	2,519	718	3,445	171	395
1968	..	821	2,849	690	3,342	120	423
1969	..	854	2,895	854	3,952	122	230
1970	..	1,728	3,168	882	3,923	524	438

The number of establishments covered under the Employment Market Information Programme has also been on the increase since March 1961, as can be seen from the following statement :—

As on 31st December of each year		*Public Sector*	*Private Sector*	*Total*
1961	.	137	20	157
1962	..	142	22	164
1963	..	158	122	280
1964	..	157	116	273
1965	..	158	101	259
1966	..	189	107	296
1967	..	199	130	329
1968	..	199	114	313
1969	..	240	132	372
1970	..	241	129	370

The trend in women's employment in the district since 1961 is indicated below :—

Year			*Employed in*		
			Public Sector	*Private Sector*	*Total*
1961	..	..	910	43	953
1962	..	..	1,104	37	1,141
1963	..	..	1,077	1,244	2,321
1964	..	..	1,821	675	2,496
1965	..	..	2,998	889	3,887
1966	..	..	1,570	910	2,480
1967	..	..	2,254	1,182	3,436
1968	..	..	1,729	1,071	2,800
1969	..	..	1,762	1,108	2,870
1970	..	..	1,956	1,231	3,187

The following are the employment indices for the year 1970-71 as reported by the District Employment Officer, Bellary, which throws further light on the employment trend in the district :—

(Base year and month : March 1966–100)

As on	*Public Sector*		*Private Sector*		*Total*	
	Employees	*Indices*	*Employees*	*Indices*	*Employees*	*Indices*
31—3—1970 ..	20,089	105.7	8,740	102.5	28,829	104.6
30—6—1970 ..	20,143	106.1	7,901	92.7	28,044	101.7
30—9—1970 ..	19,409	103.6	7,782	91.0	27,191	99.4
31-12—1970 ..	19,717	105.6	9,072	100.6	28,789	105.6

The fluctuations noticeable above were attributable to seasonal employment opportunities in some of the establishments like sugar factories, cotton-ginning and pressing, oilseed-crushing factories, etc. It is reported that there is man-power shortage in respect of certain categories like upper division clerks (with experience), senior mechanics, laboratory attendants, peons (Scheduled Tribe), Hindi-trained teachers, Urdu-trained teachers, wagon drill helpers, blaster helpers, security havildars, security guards, etc., and there is surplus in respect of fresh matriculates, diploma-holders in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. Persistent and wide-spread shortages were noticed in respect of stenographers, nurses, Kannada pandits, bulldozer operators, tractor drivers, etc.

The proposed Vijayanagara Steel Plant and various ancillary industries will create substantial employment opportunities. According to one estimation, the Steel Plant would create employment potential for 140 technical supervisory staff, 9,000 skilled workers under contractors, 45,000 unskilled labourers and artisans like carpenters, masons, etc., at the first stage and 129 senior engineers (highly qualified), 636 junior engineers (graduates), 1,244 diploma-holders and highly experienced operators, 5,695 skilled workers and 1,136 semi-skilled workers. It is proposed to start a Special Employment Exchange later to serve the needs of the Steel Plant. The development of other categories of industries, expansion and improvement of infra-structure facilities, etc., will considerably increase employment opportunities in the district in the years to come.

Community Development Programme

"Community Development" is a phrase which has gained wide currency during recent years. Community development is a process designed to create conditions of economic and social progress for the whole community. It implies integration of two

sets of forces making for human welfare, neither of which can do the job alone, (i) the opportunity and capacity for co-operation, self-help, ability to assimilate and adopt new ways of living that are latent in every human group and (ii) the fund of techniques and skills in every social and economic field, drawn from world-wide experience, and now in use or available to the Government and various agencies. It is one of the most significant development programmes for improving rural life.

The Community Development Programme, which was initiated on 2nd October 1952 in the country, was launched in Siruguppa taluk of Bellary district in April 1954. Prior to the initiation of this programme, the various development works in the district were carried on by the respective development departments individually, like grow-more-food campaign by the Agricultural Department and the local developmental works by the Revenue Department.

The unit of operation in the Community Development Programme is the Development Block which represents, on an average, 100 villages with a population of 60,000 to 70,000 or more, spread over an area of 150 to 170 square miles. The Community Development Programme has been extended to all the taluks of the district.

As for the organisational pattern of the community development in the district is concerned, there is a District Development Committee with the Deputy Commissioner as the co-ordinator and there is the District Committee consisting of non-officials (members of the State Assembly and members of Parliament), the District Heads of the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Health Services and other development departments. There is a similar block team at the block level with the Block Development Officer as the co-ordinator. At the village-level, there is a village-level worker who co-ordinates the work of a number of villages. He assists also the village panchayats and the village co-operatives in the development matters.

People's support and participation are very essential for carrying out the programmes. In the early stages, advisory committees of local people were set up to assist Block Development Officers and later on these were replaced by block development committees. Now it is the responsibility of the Taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats to implement the schemes. In order to make it a people's programme in the real sense of the term, it was entrusted to the elected representatives. There was a separate schematic budget for a full block (unit) of Rs. 12 lakhs for stage I and of Rs. 5 lakhs for stage II, with a certain degree of flexibility in the diversion of funds from one aspect to another. The pattern of expenditure is almost uniform among the various

blocks. By way of illustration, the Bellary Development Block is dealt with below briefly.

Bellary Development Block

The Bellary Community Development Block, which was started on 1st October 1957, was a double-unit block in the beginning, the other block being Kurugodu which was started on April 1955. On 1st October 1969, these two units were merged together and a single unit block was formed. The geographical area of the taluk, according to professional survey, is 4,17,240 acres, of which an extent of 7,108 acres is under forests, 20,967 acres are barren, 18,868 acres are used for non-agricultural purposes, 3,694 acres are cultivable waste, 380 acres are under permanent pastures, 394 acres are under miscellaneous trees, 2,846 acres are current fallows and 3,63,198 acres are under cultivation. Progress achieved by the Community Development Programme in Bellary Block can be gauged in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, rural health, education and communications.

Increasing importance is being given to the distribution of improved seeds and fertilisers, preparation of rural and urban compost, supply of tractor and bulldozer services and timely plant protection measures in the community development areas. The most important foodgrains are jowar, rice, bajra and maize and the commercial crop is cotton. In order to increase agricultural production, a Village-Level Agricultural Production Plan, Panchayat-Level Agricultural Production Plan, Intensive Agricultural Area Programme and High-Yielding Variety Programme were taken up. Later, particular emphasis was laid on Intensive Agricultural Area Programme for general crops and High-Yielding Variety Programme for hybrid crops which were taken up with the assured supply of all inputs and services. Considerable results have been achieved in respect of the High-Yielding Variety Programme as can be seen from the acreages brought under it mentioned below :—

Crops	*Khariff (area in acres)*	*Summer (area in acres)*
1966–67:		
Paddy	320	1,101
Hybrid Jowar	123	42
Hybrid Maize	8	82
Hybrid Bajra	3	10
Total	454	1,235
1969–70:		
Paddy	4,697	2507
Hybrid Jowar	167	1,085
Hybrid Maize	1,537	216
Hybrid Bajra	3,169	1,022
Total	8,970	4,830

In 1970-71, about 160 demonstration plots were laid out under this programme.

There were 486 irrigation wells as on 31st March 1968, irrigating an area of 1,303.45 acres. Of these, 329 were fitted up with electric irrigation pumpsets. About 28 new wells in 1969-70 and 11 in 1970-71 were constructed. During the same period, 274 irrigation pumpsets were installed. The water of the High-Level Canal was provided for 10,858 acres in 1968-69, for 22,137 acres in 1969-70 and for 40,321 acres in 1970-71. About 2,193 acres came under the Low-Level Canal for which water is allowed throughout the year. About 12 breeding bulls, 50 rams, 745 improved birds and 1,604 hatching eggs were supplied to the villagers at 50 per cent subsidy. Eighty-one villages were provided with school buildings upto 1970-71; 46 youth clubs, with a membership of 1,606, and 14 mahila mandals with a membership of 428, were organised. The Block has installed 27 radio sets and supplied 51 sets to village panchayats and constructed 14 recreation halls.

In respect of communications, 22 new roads were constructed in addition to 38 culverts and 18 causeways. The Block gave managerial grants to seven co-operative societies, supplied 30 sewing machines to the women who were trained in mahila mandals, at 50 per cent subsidy. In addition to this, various development works were also taken up with the assistance of the Khadi and Village Industries Board, Handloom Board and Small-Scale Industries Board. Thitryfour *Ambar Charakas* were distributed to the candidates who completed successfully the training under the scheme of Rehabilitation of Displaced Goldsmiths. Further, 53 goldsmiths were given financial assistance to a tune of Rs. 37,900 for purposes of starting various small industrial units.

In co-operative sector, 84 service co-operatives with a total membership of 17,598, a Taluk Agricultural Produce Marketing Co-operative Society with a membership of 2,588, 11 Co-operative Farming Societies with a membership of 124 and 304 hectares of lands under their control were organised. These societies advanced Rs. 25,49,581 as short-term loans in 1969-70 as against Rs. 10,02,846 in 1967-68 and Rs. 48,600 as medium-term loans as against Rs. 97,840 during the same year respectively. Long-term loans were sanctioned under the A.R.C. Scheme and Irrigation Wells Scheme to the tune of Rs. 10,63,350 and Rs. 3,38,275 respectively. The Block selected ten societies as storage centres for purposes of helping the cultivators to get the agricultural inputs as soon as they require them. During 1970-71, the Block distributed through co-operatives fertilisers valued about Rs. 6,71,496, pesticides worth of Rs. 5,171, seeds costing Rs. 2,562 and consumer goods worth Rs. 3,03,454. The following statement shows the actual

expenditure on various items for 1961-62 and 1968-69 in the Bellary Community Development Block :—

Sl. No.	Particulars	1961–62	1968–69
1.	Block headquarters	16,217	23,987
2.	Agriculture and animal husbandry ..	13,565	9,500
3.	Irrigation and reclamation	58,720	6,500
4.	Rural health and sanitation	25,594	14,100
5.	Education	7,597	2,200
6.	Social Education	15,921	200
7.	Communications	15,839	..
8.	Rural arts and crafts	16,772	1,000
9.	Housing	49,488	..
	Total	2,09,713	57,426

District's income

According to the figures gathered by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore, in 1960-61, the income from agricultural sector formed about 53.87 per cent of the total income of the district, while animal husbandry and transport, other than railways and commerce accounted for 7.03 per cent and 9.8 per cent respectively. The table given hereunder shows the amounts of income under various major sectors in the district as in 1960-61 :—

Major sector	Income in lakhs of rupees
Agriculture	1,524.73
Animal husbandry	199.40
Forestry	33.35
Fishery	1.31
Mining	97.33
Factory establishment (including electricity) ..	95.73
Small scale establishments	145.12
Communication (Posts and Telegraphs) ..	3.87
Railways	62.78
Other transport and commerce	278 22
Organised Banking and Insurance	32.90
Professions and liberal arts	129.65
Government service (Administrative)	69.14
Domestic services	13.00
House properties	144.43
Total	2,830.96

Earlier, the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, had estimated the district income of Bellary in respect of main sectors as a part of assessing the inter-state and inter-district disparities in 1955-56 and figures arrived at by it was Rs. 20.07 crores, the percentages of income being as follows :—

Major sector		*Percentage of income*
		Rs. P.
Agriculture	..	56.80
Manufacturing	..	14.25
Services	..	28.95

The *per capita* income as worked out by the Council referred to above was Rs. 238 in 1955-56. Later, for the year 1960-61, the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics assessed it at Rs. 314 and in this respect, the district of Bellary was ahead of all its contiguous districts, though it secured a place just below that of Mandya which is also served by a major irrigation project. (The *per capita* income for those districts was Rs. 317 for Mandya, Rs. 285 for Chitradurga, Rs. 272 for Dharwar and Rs. 267 for Raichur). The district then occupied the seventh place among the districts of the State in point of *per capita* income. In 1969-70, the District Statistical Officer assessed the *per capita* income taluk-wise, for rural and urban areas of the district separately, as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Name of taluk*		*Per capita income*	
			Rural	*Urban*
1.	Bellary	..	433	853
2.	Hadagalli	..	319	454
3.	Harapanahalli	..	327	437
4.	Hospet	..	403	667
5.	Kudligi	..	364	458
6.	Mallapuram	..	396*	..
7.	Sandur	..	483*	..
8.	Siruguppa	..	671	867
	District	..	416	723

(*The figure is for the taluk as a whole, there being at the time no urban area as such in the taluk.)

According to this estimate, the Siruguppa taluk is having the highest *per capita* income both in rural and urban areas, followed by the Bellary taluk. The Harapanahalli taluk has the lowest *per capita* income of Rs. 319 (rural) and Rs. 437 (urban).

Present position

While ranking the districts of the State according to certain socio-economic indicators as suggested by the Planning Commission, the Bureau of Economics and Statistics assigned weights in proportion to the importance of the indicators of development. The ranking was then multiplied by weights corresponding to the relative importance of the economic indicators employed, the products added and the sum divided by the total weights. The item-wise ranking and the weights assigned are indicated below :—

Sl. No.	*Indicators of development*	*Rank*	*Weights assigned*
1.	Density of population	6	2
2.	Percentage of total workers in agricultural sector to total workers, 1961.	9	20
3.	Cultivable area *per capita* per agricultural worker ..	7	4
4.	Net area sown *per capita* per agricultural worker, 1961-62	4	4
5.	Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown, 1961-62	14	20
6.	Percentage of double-cropped area, 1961-62 ..	7	10
7.	Output in agricultural sector *per capita* rural population, 1962.	5	8
8.	Number of workers in registered factories, 1962 .	8	10
9.	Length of roads per 100 sq. kms. of area, 1962-63 ..	16	5
10.	Goods vehicles per lakh of population, 1963-64 ..	5	5
11.	Literacy (total population), 1961	15	5
12.	Technical training seats per lakh of population, 1963-64	3	3
13.	Hospital beds per lakh of population, 1962 ..	5	4
	Total		100

The weighted mean ranking of the district accepted as a composite index is 9, while the same is 8 for Dharwar, 11 for Chitradurga and 16 for Raichur, its contiguous districts. The district does not come under the most developed districts of the State and it is relatively in the middle level of development at present.

Possibilities of development

The systematic planning and implementation of schemes since 1951 have considerably helped the exploitation of the resources and development of the district. The need to locate resources, to develop the natural potential of the area and to tackle the problems connected with development aspects has necessitated the formation of district plans. It was only in the last quarter of 1968 that formulation of district plans as such was taken up. The Fourth Five Year Plan of Bellary district envisages an annual average growth rate of gross agricultural income by 15 per cent. In the agricultural sector, the district, whose food production had

been precarious, has now become self-sufficient in foodgrains. This has to be stabilised and further efforts have to be made to further increase agricultural production in the years to come. The Dry Farming Scheme taken up at Hadagalli needs to be extended to all those dry areas which have not been benefited from Tungabhadra Project. There is also the possibility for developing productive enterprises in respect of fisheries, horticulture and dairying. The reservoir and the canals can further be used for developing inland fisheries. The cultivation of fruits, coconut and vegetables can be taken up on a larger scale. Dairying needs to be organised on sound lines in all the towns of the district. Poultry-farming also holds out good prospects in the district. The assessment of the mineral reserves of the district has indicated that the district has potentialities for the development of ferro-alloys and cement industries also. There are rich reserves of iron and manganese ore deposits, the exploitation of which can be further stepped up.

The Vijayanagara Steel Plant which will come up shortly offers great and unprecedented opportunities to the entrepreneurs of the district. It is stated that a well-equipped industrial estate is going to be started near the Steel Plant. A number of ancillary units can be set up.

Scope for Agro-based Industries

Bellary district had 1,21,470 hectares of land under cotton cultivation which approximated to 10.12 per cent of the area under cotton in the State, while it could produce 14.7 per cent of the total cotton production in the State (1970-71). But most of the cotton is at present sent out of the district. The *per capita* consumption of cotton cloth is estimated to go up from 15.6 yards in 1960-61 to 22.2 yards in 1975-76. In view of these factors, there is scope for organising cotton spinning and weaving mills on sound lines in the district. There are already two sugar factories in the district and a third one is going to be started shortly at Siruguppa. In 1970-71, the district had approximately 10.3 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in the State and produced 10.1 per cent of the quantity of sugar produced in the State. The *per capita* consumption of sugar is also on the increase. In the country, there is a gradual shift in consumer preference from *gur* and *khandasari* to mill sugar, much more of which can be produced in the district. Required additional quantities of sugarcane can be grown in the district to feed more sugar factories. The molasses produced in the sugar factories has not been fully made use of. There is the possibility for setting up a unit, in addition to the existing one, for the manufacture of alcohol in the district. Large quantities of *bagasse* left after crushing at the sugar factories are at present used only as fuel. This can be put to far better economic use in that *bagasse* can be used for the manufacture of paper and paper boards. Since there are two sugar mills in the district and one more is coming up and there are two more in the neighbouring district of Raichur, there is considerable

scope for setting up a paper factory in the district. It is also possible to start confectionary units in the district since required quantities of sugar are readily available on the spot.

There is a large area under hybrid maize in the district which can provide scope for starting a few units for producing corn meal. A starch factroy can also be established for utilising the surplus maize. A scheme to this effect has already been worked out, for possible implementation, if any entrepreneur comes forward to take it up. As the demand for fertilisers is increasing, especially in the Tungabhadra ayacut areas, there is scope for starting a bone-meal factory in the district, for which plenty of bones are available within the district as well as from the neighbouring districts. The several constructional programmes of buildings and roads undertaken in the district have great opportunities for the establishment of stone-chipping and polishing units. It is learnt that a stone-chipping unit has already come up at Hospet very recently. A few more units of this type can be started in the district.

There is demand for red-oxide paints which are generally used for surface coating. Since red-oxide is available in plenty in the district, there is good scope for setting up one or more units for manufacture of red-oxide paints. It is estimated that a quantity of about 300 tonnes of flooring compound is used in the district every year. Taking this into consideration and the demand for this product from other parts of the State, a unit for production of flooring compound can be set up. Since the construction of houses is on the increase, there is scope for the establishment of one or two mechanised brick and tile making units. Among the other industries for which scope exists in the district, may be mentioned the manufacture of glue, builders' hardware, electrical cappings and casings, aluminium utensils, cartons and cardboard packing boxes, cattle feed and the like. The present total annual savings in the district is roughly put at two crores of rupees which is a very low figure. The volume of potential savings is high and it would grow still larger when additional agricultural output comes to market after the proper utilisation of water resources. The banking institutions in the district have yet to mobilise the savings of the people, especially in the rural areas. The financial agencies and the small savings units have to intensify the drive for increasing the deposits. In view of the agricultural prosperity in the district and the foundation already laid for industrial prosperity, there is great need to induce the people to cultivate habits of saving, so that money can be ploughed back for further development.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL administration may be defined as the management of public affairs within a territory demarcated for the purpose. In relation to a district, it denotes district administration. The district was being variously called *Nadu, Vishaya, Kampana, Ventya, Seeme, Sarkar* and so on at different times by different ruling dynasties in the past and it has always been an important administrative unit in our country. Though it may not be generally possible to find any historical continuity between the old administrative units and the modern districts, it would be correct to say that division of territory for administrative purposes, is as old as organised administration. Even in the code of Manu, the village has been described as a self-contained republic with a headman. A number of such villages formed a bigger administrative unit under the charge of an officer. There has not been any great variation in this administrative arrangement over the centuries.

With the formation of the Andhra State on 1st October 1953, seven of the ten taluks of the former Bellary district, *viz.*, Bellary, Siruguppa, Sandur, Hospet, Harapanahalli, Hadagalli and Kudligi along with the sub-taluk of Mallapuram (which was upgraded into a full-fledged taluk with effect from 1st April 1960) were transferred to the erstwhile Mysore State. Thus it became the tenth district of the old Mysore State in 1953 and one of the 19 districts of the new Mysore State with effect from 1st November 1956 when the latter came into being as a result of the States' Re-organisation. For purposes of administrative convenience, the new State was divided into four revenue divisions, and each division was placed under the charge of a Divisional Commissioner. The district of Bellary, along with the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitradurga, was first included in the Bangalore Division. But later it was detached from the Bangalore Division and included in the Gulbarga Division along with the three other north-eastern districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar. The Bellary district, at present, consists of two

revenue sub-divisions, eight taluks, 30 hoblies or firkas and 628 villages, its administrative machinery constituting a hierarchy of officers and officials headed by the Deputy Commissioner.

After the achievement of independence, the 'public administration' has come to signify much more than what it meant prior to independence. The expectations and demands of the people have vastly increased and there is a wide awareness among them. The democratic set-up has stimulated their urges and aspirations. With the launching of the Five-Year Plans and the other developmental programmes, the public administration at the district-level has attained greater importance. Besides collection of revenue and provision of security of person and property as in the earlier days, the present-day public administration embraces almost every field of human activity. It is also important to note here that all these administrative functions are required to be carried out in such a way that they do not infringe the fundamental rights guaranteed to the citizens in the Indian Constitution and the rule of law.

Multifarious administrative functions

The various functions of the present-day district administration may be grouped into several broad categories, for the sake of convenience. The first group relates to public safety, protection of the citizen and of all his rights. Thus it includes maintenance of law and order and administration of civil and criminal justice. The second group may be called the revenue and excise group. It relates to the assessment and collection of taxes and duties of different kinds including land revenue, irrigation cess, income-tax, agricultural income-tax, sales-tax, entertainment-tax, stamp duty, court fees, registration fees, excise duties of both Central and State Governments, taxes on motor vehicles, etc. Under this group may be included also recovery of various loans advanced to cultivators, deriving of revenue from liquors, drugs, etc., control and maintenance of Government treasuries, land acquisition, maintenance of land records, consolidation of land holdings and implementation of land reforms. The third group pertains to agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, industries, transport and communications. These may be said to form a part of the economic group of administrative functions.

The fourth group is connected with welfare and development functions, some of which are also economic in character. These include community development, co-operation, education, medical and public health, social welfare, panchayat raj and the like. Another duty cast upon the district administration is of dealing with scarcity conditions and calamities like famines, floods, fires, etc. It is also concerned with the conduct of all elections to the Lok Sabha, the State Legislature and local bodies and also with the conduct of population census. The district

administration has also to see that local self-government institutions like municipalities, taluk development boards and village panchayats function properly. It has also to exercise the executive authority of the Government in periods of crises endangering the life and security of the community. The list, however, does not end here. Each one of the functions mentioned above comprises also several sub-functions. Although there are a number of functionaries at the district, sub-division, taluk, hobli and even village levels to deal with these multifarious functions of the Government in the district, it is the Deputy Commissioner who has to bear the main brunt of the district administration under the guidance and supervision of the Divisional Commissioner.

Divisional Commissioner

The posts of Divisional Commissioners in the new Mysore State were created by the Mysore Adaptation of Laws Order, 1956, under the provisions of the States' Re-organisation Act, 1956. The Bellary district, as already stated, is under the jurisdiction of the Divisional Commissioner, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga, with effect from 1st February 1966. The Divisional Commissioner is the head of the revenue administration within his jurisdiction. He plays a vital role in the general administration of all the districts in his Division, not only in respect of revenue matters but also in respect of the activities of other departments. He acts as a link between the State Government and the district officers in respect of all developmental and public welfare activities. He undertakes tours in the districts and supervises the general activities of all development departments and gives them guidance.

The Divisional Commissioner has also administrative control over the police force in the Division, as also over the executive magistracy. The programmes taken up under successive Five-Year Plans and the increased tempo of developmental activities in the districts have lent great importance to the post of Divisional Commissioner. Being the chief co-ordinator of the various development programmes in the districts, he convenes co-ordination meetings of the district officers periodically with a view to reviewing the progress of development works and to removing bottlenecks, if any, in their expeditious execution. He has to be specially vigilant about natural calamities like floods, famines and scarcity conditions and bestow his urgent attention on organisation of relief measures for alleviating the distress and hardships of the victims. He has to be watchful about the scarcity of foodgrains and other consumer commodities and take suitable remedial measures.

The Divisional Commissioner is also the Joint Development Commissioner of the Division, in which capacity he is responsible for the progress of the community development programmes in the districts. He is also the chief controlling authority of all the

local bodies within his jurisdiction. All proposals from the Deputy Commissioners to the State Government in respect of revenue matters, community development programme, local self-government administration and the like have to pass through him. The responsibility of distribution and reappropriation of budget grants to revenue offices, community development blocks, taluk development boards, etc., also rest with the Divisional Commissioner. He has powers to inspect all government offices in the Division (except offices of the Police Department) and he is the appellate authority above the Deputy Commissioners in matters of revenue administration, both in respect of revenue law and disciplinary proceedings against revenue staff. In brief, his functions may be described as supervisory, controlling, co-ordinating, advisory and appellate.

Administrator, Tungabhadra Project

Till recently, the Divisional Comissioner, Gulbarga Division, was also the *Ex-officio* Administrator of the Tungabhadra Project and in that capacity he was responsible for the development of irrigation and other programmes under the Tungabhadra Project. But with a view to accelerating the pace of progress of development programmes in general and of irrigation in particular in the ayacut areas of the project, the State Government considered it necessary to appoint a whole-time senior officer as the Administrator of the project and relieve the Divisional Commissioner of the duties and responsibilities in this respect. Accordingly, a whole-time post of Administrator, with his headquarters at Munirabad in Raichur district, was created and a senior officer was appointed against that post in November 1970. He is now in overall charge of the development programmes undertaken in the ayacut areas of the Tungabhadra Project both in Raichur and Bellary districts. He is responsible for the proper co-ordination of the development programmes and for their effective implementation in these districts.

The Administrator presides over the meetings of the Tungabhadra Project Advisory Board, the Tungabhadra Project Working Group and the Tungabhadra Project Irrigation Consultative Committee constituted by the Government for the purpose of advising and assisting the Tungabhadra Project Administration in drawing up and implementing the various development schemes in the ayacut areas. With a view to securing the all-round development of the project areas in the districts of Bellary and Raichur, the heads of all the departments concerned with the development of the ayacut areas, such as the Chief Engineer (Irrigation Projects), Chief Engineer (Communications and Buildings), Chief Engineer (Public Health and Minor Irrigation), Director of Agriculture, Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Director of Fisheries, Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Chief Marketing Officer, Chief Conservator of Forests and their field staff are required to work under the directions of the Administrator. The Deputy Commissioners and

Special Deputy Commissioners of the Bellary and Raichur districts and their subordinate officers are also subject to the control and direction of the Administrator in regard to their work and functions relating to the development of the ayacut areas.

Deputy Commissioner

Just as the district is the crucial unit of general administration, the Deputy Commissioner (previously called as Collector) is the crucial figure in respect of the general administration of the district. As stated earlier, it is he who bears the main brunt of the district administration. As the revenue head of the district, he plays a very prominent and pivotal role in all aspects of district administration. The advent of democracy and the consequent increase in the number and variety of developmental activities have further considerably increased his functions and responsibilities.

The main functions of the Deputy Commissioner may be broadly classified as (1) revenue, (2) law and order, (3) development, (4) co-ordination and (5) public welfare in general. He is the custodian of Government property in land (including trees and water), wherever situated, and, at the same time, the guardian of the interests of members of the public in land in so far as the interests of the Government in land have been conceded to them. All land, wherever situated, and whether put to agricultural use or other uses, is liable to payment of land revenue except in cases where it is expressly exempted by a special order or contract. Such land revenue is generally of three kinds; they are: (1) agricultural assessment, (2) non-agricultural assessment and (3) miscellaneous. The duties of the Deputy Commissioner relate to the fixation, collection and accounting of all such land revenue. He has to see to it that the revenue due to the Government is recovered regularly without much coercion and that all such collections are properly credited and accounted for. In order to enable him to carry out these and other related duties, he has been invested with adequate powers under the Mysore Land Revenue Act and Rules.

Revenue functions

In addition to land revenue, the Deputy Commissioner is also responsible for the collection of fees and taxes under various other enactments, *e.g.*, fees in respect of ferries and bridges, stamps and registration, cess in respect of irrigation, etc. Any arrears due to Government, whether of State or Centre, may be recovered as land revenue under the provisions of the relevant tax laws. If a party fails to pay a tax in time, the tax-collecting authority forwards a certificate of tax arrears to the Deputy Commissioner of the district and the latter has powers to recover the amount from that party in the same manner as he can do in respect of arrears of land revenue. The Deputy Commissioner is also required to estimate the loan requirements of his district under the Mysore Land Improvement and Taccavi Loans Act and

approach the Government for sanction. He has to arrange for proper distribution of the loan amount placed at his disposal and cause recoveries to be made at the proper time.

Being the head of the revenue administration of the district, the Deputy Commissioner exercises all the powers under the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964, and rules made thereunder. He is also responsible for the maintenance of land records and, in addition, exercises various powers under several other Acts, such as the Mysore Land Reforms Act, Land Acquisition Act, Mysore Irrigation Act, the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act and the Mysore Town Municipalities Act. He has also a quasi-judicial function to discharge in revenue disputes. The entire collection of revenue from land has been assigned to the taluk development boards and village panchayats by the Government in recent years and it is the responsibility of the Deputy Commissioner to allocate these funds to these institutions. He has also powers to survey and settle boundary disputes in respect of lands. He is required also to take suitable steps for the succour of victims of floods, famines and such other natural calamities.

Development functions

The Deputy Commissioner of Bellary district has also an additional responsibility of implementing the several development programmes in the Tungabhadra Project ayacut area within his jurisdiction, with the assistance of the officers of the various development and other departments in the district and under the guidance and supervision of the Administrator of the Tungabhadra Project. For this purpose, he has been designated as the *Ex-officio* Director of the Tungabhadra Project Administration in the district. He has to co-ordinate the efforts of the several departments in the district and see that the programmes are implemented according to schedule.

Again, under the community development programme, the Deputy Commissioner is designated also as the Deputy Development Commissioner, in which capacity he is in overall charge of all the community development blocks in the district. He has to possess a clear picture of the working of the several departments at the district-level so as to evolve an integrated approach to the various developmental programmes. He holds periodical meetings of all the district-level officers (except the judicial officers), and also the officers at the block level at which the various developmental programmes are reviewed. The Deputy Commissioner is also the *Ex-officio* Chairman of the District Development Council, which guides and co-ordinates the developmental activities of the several departments in the district and also those of the taluk development boards which help in the execution of the community development programmes. He has also the overall responsibility for the successful implementation of the several

schemes taken up under the Five-Year Plans including social welfare work.

Though the Deputy Commissioner is usually the District Registrar in many of the districts, in Bellary district a Special Deputy Commissioner is *inter alia* the District Registrar and, in that capacity, he controls the administration of the Registration Department in the district. The Deputy Commissioner is also the Chairman of the Regional Transport Authority, and also exercises supervision over local administration, census operations, elections, excise, food and civil supplies. He is also the custodian of all *muzrai* institutions in the district. Recently, he has been invested with powers to inspect all government offices (except police offices) in the district.

Magisterial functions

The Deputy Commissioner is the Executive District Magistrate of the district and in that capacity he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order. He is the head of all the executive sub-divisional and taluk magistrates in the district and has extensive powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Mysore Police Act and other Acts for the maintenance of law and order. He has control over the police force in so far as the law and order question is concerned and supervisory powers over the administration of jails and lock-ups in the district. With the separation of the judiciary from the executive, the District Magistrate has ceased to deal with the actual dispensation of justice or with the trial process. His law and order responsibility involves enforcement of law and order through the police as also regulatory and penal action. He is empowered to make preventive detention or get persons bound over when necessary if there is any breach of law.

The District Magistrate is also responsible for the issue of licences and permits under the Indian Arms Act, Indian Explosives Act, etc., and also for the general administration of these Acts within the district. He is also the licensing authority under the Mysore Cinematograph Act and exercises powers vested in him also under the Prevention of Untouchability Act and the like. Under the Foreigners Act, he looks after the proper implementation of various instructions received from the Government in respect of passports, visa, etc. He has also to attend to several other similar duties.

Deputy Commissioner's establishment

The Deputy Commissioner, Bellary, is assisted in his multifarious duties in the district headquarters by a Special Deputy Commissioner in revenue and registration matters, a Headquarters Assistant of the rank of Assistant Commissioner, who functions also as the executive Additional District Magistrate, a District Development Assistant, also of the rank of Assistant Commissioner, who assists the Deputy Commissioner in his duties

relating to community development and other developmental activities, an Office Assistant to supervise the work of subordinate staff in the office, a Food Assistant to assist the Deputy Commissioner in matters pertaining to food and civil supplies, a District Planning and Youth Services Officer to assist in planning and youth welfare programmes, a District Social Welfare Officer to deal with matters relating to social welfare and an Excise Superintendent to assist in excise matters. Besides these officers, there are several other lower category officials assisting the Deputy Commissioner at various levels in the district office such as Sheristedars, Accountants, First and Second Division Clerks, Typists, etc. While the number of this category of officials was about 50 during 1970-71, there were also about 20 members of class IV staff like attenders, peons, etc.

There is also a Special Assistant Commissioner for Betterment Levy at Bellary. This office was established in March 1970 for the effective implementation of the provisions of the Mysore Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rate) Act, 1957, i.e., levy of betterment contributions on the lands benefited by the irrigation facilities provided under the high level and low level canals of the Tungabhadra Project in Bellary district. There is yet another Assistant Commissioner at Bellary to look after the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments in the district. He also works under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner.

Assistant Commissioners

As stated earlier, the Bellary district has been divided into two revenue sub-divisions, with their headquarters at Bellary and Hospet. Each of these sub-divisions is under the charge of an Assistant Commissioner, who is directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner. These Assistant Commissioners of sub-divisions form the connecting link between the Deputy Commissioner and the Tahsildars of taluks. Their functions, by and large, are similar to those of the Deputy Commissioner, but at a lower level. This is generally the level at which a new recruit to the Indian Administrative Service starts his official career.

The Assistant Commissioners also exercise both revenue and magisterial powers. Their main revenue functions include (1) inspection and supervision of the work of Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Village Officers; (2) safeguarding the interests of the Government in land by conducting regular inspections in respect of encroachments, breaches of the conditions of tenure, etc., (3) conducting of annual *jamabandi* (a kind of audit of the previous year's accounts of land revenue along with the checking of the current year's accounts) of taluks except in cases where the Deputy Commissioner himself is to conduct the *jamabandi*; (4) hearing of appeals against the decisions of Tahsildars and

settling of cases regarding land acquisition matters; (5) inspection of crops and boundary marks and checking of *anewari* of revenue and the record of rights; (6) supervision over the realisation of Government revenues such as land revenue, betterment levy, repay ment of *taccavi* loans, etc., and (7) assignment of lands and sanction of *taccavi* loans upto a limited extent.

The Assistant Commissioners are also executive Sub-Divisional Magistrates, in which capacity they exercise certain magisterial powers as specified in the Code of Criminal Procedure. These include power to ensure public peace and security, power to take security for good behaviour, power to pass orders for prevention of apprehended danger to public peace, power to hold inquests, etc. They have to keep the Deputy Commissioner informed of the law and order situation in their respective sub-divisions. Each of the Assistant Commissioners is assisted in the discharge of these and other functions in the sub-divisional office by about 7 to 9 ministerial and 3 to 4 class IV officials.

Tahsildars

There are eight taluks in Bellary district under the two revenue sub-divisions referred to above and each of these taluks is under the charge of a Tahsildar, who is directly responsible to the Assistant Commissioner of his sub-division and through him to the Deputy Commissioner. The Tahsildar is the central figure in the general administration of the taluk. He has to conduct enquiries and submit reports to the Sub-Divisional Officer and the Deputy Commissioner on almost all revenue matters so as to enable them to take decisions on those matters and he has also to execute the orders passed by them. He has to keep ready all particulars in respect of the demand, collection and balance of land revenue which are required for conducting the annual *jamabandi* of the taluk. He is the most intimately concerned officer for the determination of the amounts of remissions and suspensions of land revenue on account of crop failures, etc.

The Tahsildar is responsible for the collection of land revenue in the taluk, as also for the recovery of *taccavi* loans, irrigation cess, *pot-hissa* measurement fees, and the like. In addition, he has also to collect the dues of other departments like income-tax, sales-tax, etc., from the defaulters, at the request of the departments concerned. Generally, applications for grant of *taccavi* loans are received and enquired into by him. Besides deciding about the eligibility and the quantum of loans that may be granted, he can also himself grant loans and even assign lands upto a limited extent. Another important duty entrusted to him is the levy and collection of water rates and maintenance cess under the relevant rules and regulations. He has also to attend to several other similar duties.

The Tahsildars are also executive Taluk Magistrates and, in that capacity, they exercise also certain magisterial powers as specified in the Code of Criminal Procedure, which include power to disperse any unlawful assembly with the use of civil or military force, power to pass orders regarding the disposal of property in respect of which an offence has been comitted, powers to recover penalty on forfeited bonds and to require fresh security, etc. With the authorisation of the State Government or the District Magistrate, they may also issue orders aimed at preventing apprehended danger to public peace and can also hold inquests. Each of the Tahsildars is assisted in his duties in the taluk office by a staff consisting of about 15 to 20 ministerial and 10 to 15 class IV officials.

Revenue Inspectors

Next below in the hierarchy of revenue officials are the Revenue Inspectors at the *firka* or hobli level. As already stated earlier, the eight taluks of the district have been further sub-divided into 30 hoblies or revenue circles, each of which is under the charge of a Revenue Inspector. In the revenue set-up of the district, the Revenue Inspector is also an important official within his jurisdiction. He is directly responsible to the Tahsildar of the taluk and forms a link between the Tahsildar and the village officers. He has to supervise the work of the village officers and inspect land boundaries and boundary marks, all Government and public lands and encroachments thereon and irrigation sources under the control of the revenue department. He is also responsible for the collection of land revenue in the hobli with the assistance of the village accountants. He has to acquaint himself generally with the agricultural conditions in the hobli. His other functions include sub-division and demarcation of lands on request by the parties, maintenance of records of rights and inspection of mutation entries, scrutiny of village maps, enquiries into miscellaneous applications from members of the public and such other functions as the Tahsildar may entrust to him from time to time.

Village Officers

Until a few years ago, the village establishment in the Bellary district (which formerly belonged to the Madras State) consisted of (1) Patel (village headman), (2) Karnam (Shanbhogue), (3) Talayari (village watchman), (4) Vetti or Ugrani (village peon) and (5) Nirganti (distributor of water from irrigation tanks, etc.). All these posts were held by hereditary succession. According to the report of the Special Officer appointed by the State Government for examination of the service conditions of the inferior village servants in Mysore State, published in 1958, there were in all 474 Patels, 389 Shanbhogues, 661 Vettis or Ugranis, 558 Talayaris and 65 Nirgantis in Bellary district during that year. All these village officers were paid at a fixed rate, without any *inam* lands, ranging from Rs. 20 to 25 per month.

Abolition of hereditary offices

The Madras Land Revenue Reforms Committee set up by the then Government of Madras in 1950 *inter alia* went into the question of the hereditary system of appointment of the village officers. After weighing both the advantages and disadvantages of this system, it recommended for its abolition and instead suggested an alternative system. However, the recommendations of the Committee in this regard were not given effect to by the Madras Government. After the formation of the new Mysore State as a result of the States' Reorganisation, the Government of the new State took up this question in right earnest. A legislation called the Mysore Village Offices (Abolition) Act was passed in 1961 by which all the hereditary village offices in the State were abolished with effect from 1st February 1963. Under the provisions of this Act, in place of the hereditary Karnams, Village Accountants have been appointed as full-time Government servants on a salary basis.

These Village Accountants are required to work under the guidance of the Revenue Inspectors of their hoblies. They have to maintain all prescribed registers, accounts and other records, and when called upon by any superior officer of the taluk or the district, are required to prepare any records connected with the village. They are also required to work as secretaries to village panchayats whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 12,000, in addition to their normal work. The present incumbents of the posts of other village officers are, however, being continued for the time-being but without hereditary rights.

Law and Order

Administration of law and order is an important component of the general administration of the district. The police force of the district, which is headed by the District Superintendent of Police, is responsible for the performance of all police functions including prevention and detection of crimes and prosecution of offenders, while the Executive District Magistrate is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. For this purpose, the Superintendent of Police and the police force of the district are under the general control of the District Magistrate. While the internal departmental control of the police force as such vests in the District Superintendent of Police, for purposes of maintenance of law and order in the district it is subject to the overall control and direction of the District Magistrate. For instance, whenever an Executive Magistrate is present on a scene of rioting or widespread disorder, he assumes charge of the situation and the police have to act under his orders. It is he who can give the order to fire or to use force. But the actual administration of the police force, including discipline and training and deployment of the force, is largely the responsibility of the District Superintendent of Police, discharged in accordance with the departmental rules and regulations.

For purposes of police administration, the Bellary district has been divided into three police sub-divisions, with their headquarters at Bellary, Hospet and Harapanahalli. Each of these sub-divisions is under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police, who is directly responsible to the District Superintendent of Police, Bellary. These sub-divisions have been further sub-divided into six police circles, each of which is under the charge of a Circle Inspector of Police.

Another element in the law and order component is the jails and judicial lock-ups. There is a Central Jail at Bellary and three sub-jails at Hospet, Kudligi and Harapanahalli, where persons convicted of various offences and prisoners under trial are housed. While the Central Jail is under the charge of a Jail Superintendent, who is an officer of the Prisons Department, the sub-jails are under the general control of the Additional District Magistrate, Bellary. (For more particulars, see Chapter XII).

Judiciary

The judicial administration in the district is under the charge of the District and Sessions Judge, Bellary. The judiciary deals with both civil and criminal cases. The District and Sessions Judge has a separate and independent sphere of work and his functions have been dealt with in detail in Chapter XII. He exercises appellate and supervisory powers over the subordinate judicial officers in the district. As Sessions Judge, he deals with cases committed to sessions in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure. These are the more serious cases falling mainly under the Indian Penal Code. On the civil side, apart from the District Court, there are, in the district, a Civil Judge's Court, a Principal Munsiff's Court and two Additional Munsiffs' Courts at Bellary, a Principal Munsiff's Court and an Additional Munsiff's Court at Hospet and a Munsiff's Court each at Kudligi, Harapanahalli and Hadagalli. Similarly, on the criminal side, apart from the Sessions Court, there are a First Class Magistrate's Court and a Second Class Magistrate's Court at Bellary, and a First Class Magistrate's Court each at Hospet, Kudligi, Harapanahalli and Hadagalli. All these civil and criminal courts are not separate, but most of the Munsiffs are also First Class Magistrates and they dispense both civil and criminal justice.

The scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive was introduced in the district in June 1956. In accordance with this scheme, the functions of a magistrate were divided among two types of magistrates, namely, Judicial Magistrates and Executive Magistrates. As stated earlier, the Deputy Commissioner, his Headquarters Assistant, Assistant Commissioners of revenue sub-divisions and Tahsildars of taluks are *Ex-officio* District Magistrate, Additional District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrates and Taluk Magistrates, respectively. (For more particulars, see Chapter XII).

Other District Officers

As stated earlier, with the advent of independence, great emphasis was laid on all-round development of the country and on raising the standard of living of the people. The Constitution of India has devoted sixteen of its Articles to the Directive Principles of State Policy. They mainly relate to the welfare of the people—of the community as a whole as well as of the individual—in both economic and social spheres. In keeping with this objective of promoting the all-round welfare of the people at a rapid pace, the existing Government departments in the State have been strengthened and re-oriented, and several new ones have been created. There are now a number of economic and social administration as well as development departments functioning both at the State and district levels, in addition to the revenue, law and order and judicial departments referred to above. The following are the various district-level officers of such departments in the Bellary district, whose main functions and jurisdictions have been dealt with in Chapter XIII and other relevant chapters :—

1. Deputy Director of Agriculture.
2. Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
3. Deputy Director of Public Instruction.
4. Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Gulbarga Division, Bellary.
5. Executive Engineer, Bellary Division.
6. Executive Engineer (Electrical), Bellary Electrical Division, Bellary.
7. Executive Engineer. Public Health Engineering Division, Bellary.
8. Superintendent of Land Records, Hissa Survey, Bellary.
9. Assistant Superintendent of Land Records.
10. Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce.
11. Assistant Labour Commissioner, Bellary Division, Bellary.
12. Assistant Director of Horticulture.
13. Assistant Director of Town Planning.
14. Assistant Controller, Local Audit Circle, Bellary
15. District Surgeon.
16. District Health and Family Planning Officer.
17. District Officer, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.
18. Conservator of Forests, Bellary Circle, Bellary.
19. Divisional Forest Officer.
20. Regional Transport Officer.
21. District Marketing Officer.
22. District Employment Officer.

23. District Statistical Officer.
24. District Treasury Officer.
25. Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries.
26. District Publicity Officer.
27. Drugs Inspector, Bellary Division, Bellary.
28. Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures

Besides, the Tungabhadra Board and the Central Government have some of their offices in the district for the administration of the Tungabhadra Project and for the collection of income-tax and excise duties, administration of postal, telegraph and telephone services, the railways, etc. (See also Chapter XIII).

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Early period

IN India, the State's claim to a share of the produce from the land has been recognised from the earliest times. The land revenue is levied on the basis of the Government's prerogative and the regulations for its assessment have been laid down from time to time. Under the Hindu kings of old, the State revenue comprised a definite share of the gross produce of the land varying with the soil and the labour necessary to cultivate it. According to the institutes of Manu, the State's share was an eighth, a tenth or a twelfth part. The normal share was, however, fluctuating, ranging fr m one-sixth to two-fifths, a third or even half of the gross produce in times of emergency. The revenue was collected in grains and that only when the land was cultivated. Under the Muslim rule also, the State took a share of the produce of the land and this share was converted into money and it was called 'Khiraj'. Very often, the demand varied with the necessities or the caprices of the rulers. The method of charging commercial crops such as sugarcane, cotton, spices under the old system during the Hindu and Muslim periods may be referred to here. From the very early times, such crops were dealt with on different principles. Even when the revenue was collected in grains, these special crops were assessed in cash and were charged at some customary rates. This was due to the difficulty in determining the yield in the case of these crops and in collecting the revenue in kind. During the Muslim rule, these crops which were called "Zabti crops" were charged at higher rates known as "Zabti rates".

Under Vijayanagara Rulers

A tradition says that during the times of the Hindu rulers (of the medieval times), out of the gross produce, half went towards the expenses of agriculture and the maintenance of the farmer's family, 1/4th for the owner of the land, 1/6th for the king, 1/20th for the Brahmins and 1/30th for the temples. The shares of the temples and the Brahmins were collected by the Government and paid over to them. During the times of Krishnadeva Raya and Achyuta Raya of Vijayanagara, the system

of collecting the revenue was regulated by the issue of ordinances, and an improved system of accounts and management was introduced. Land marks and stones inscribed with writings or symbols were erected on the boundaries even of every little village. The system of *barabaluti* or *ayangadi* (collective designation for village officials) was established in all towns and villages, and officers were appointed for divisions and sub-divisions. Besides, the revenue administration of every district was generally under the charge of an officer appointed by the Government. Orders conveying the remissions of taxes or the imposition of new ones were communicated to him. Many Vijayanagara inscriptions refer to some assignment of land, remission of the revenues, income from land, levy of fresh taxes or the renewal of obsolete ones. There was a department of taxation known as the *athavana* and was presided over by the Minister for Revenue. The extent of the land was determined by the quantity of seeds sown. For a land on which one *kolaga* of seeds was sown, the rent payable varied from 3 to 10 pagodas, according to the nature of the soil. Lands, which were cultivated by taking water from a well, were taxed money rent, say in some cases, two to three pagodas for each plough. The financial year commenced in September-October, when the *Mahanavami* was celebrated for nine days and within these nine days, the Government was paid all the rents that were due. Concessions from the payment of taxes were shown in deserving cases. Four distinct methods were adopted for the collection of the revenue of the State; *viz.*, (1) the Officers of Government collected revenue from the *raiyatwari* villages and remitted them to the treasury; (2) the taxes from a particular area or province were farmed out to the highest bidder; (3) the *nadu* and the *sabha*, the local assemblies, were asked to collect the revenues of their areas, and (4) according to the *nayankara* system, lands were granted to certain persons against annual tributes and military services. Since the Vijayanagara State had to be constantly in military preparedness to meet the challenges from the north and from the internal feudatories, the burden of taxation was heavy. Some of the kings took advantage of every opportunity to increase the revenues of the State, and collected their dues with rigour.

Under later rulers

It appears that the assessment of the Bellary tract exceeded 24,84,188 pagodas which was the fixed assessment which was ruling in the area a few years after the fall of Vijayanagara empire, when the area came under the rule of Adil Shahs of Bijapur. The 'Kamil' in Harapanahalli and some other western taluks of the district, which were reduced by the Bijapur Sultans, appears to have been settled without any regular survey. The avowed principle of the assessment was the equal division of the crop between the Govrnment and the cultivator; but as all rents were to be paid in money, the equivalent of half the produce in kind was found by taking the estimated gross produce of the different

sorts of dry and wet land and converting it into money at average price of the preceding ten years. The Mughals, who took over the territory after their conquest of Bijapur in the year 1686, seem to have continued the system.

Under Haidar Ali

The assessment fixed by Haidar Ali was 19,77,776 Kantiraya pagodas for the entire tract which, in later years, was called the ceded districts. (Kantiraya pagodas were so called after the Mysore king Kanthirava Narasaraja I (1638-59) who was the first of his line to establish an independent mint). Six of the Kantiraya pagodas were held to be equal to five star pagodas and a star pagoda was equivalent to Rs. 3-8-0. So a Kantiraya pagoda was worth Rs. 2-14-8. Haidar Ali endeavoured to augment the revenue by the resumption of *inams* and *rusums* and in some instances by the conversion of *peshkash* (paid by Palayagars) into rent. Ravages were committed by the troops while he was engaged in subduing the different chiefs who possessed these areas. The resumption of *inams* and *rusums* added from five to ten per cent to the revenue. The assessment was also raised in several areas where it had fallen below the 'Kamil' assessment. The revenues continued to increase from 1779 to 1789. Tipu Sultan raised it by the same means as his father—the resumption of *inams*, the augmentation of low rents and expulsion of the Palayagars. The actual assessment in 1788 was 22,77,999 Kantiraya pagodas, in what were later called as ceded districts, though to an extent of about three lakhs was afterwards remitted. Between 1788 and 1799, the revenue fell off considerably, for the collections dwindled down from 19,81,758 pagodas to 15,02,608 pagodas. The diminution was much less considerable in those districts which had remained under Tipu Sultan than in those which had been given to the Nizam under the treaty of 1792. In these, the decay was rapid as a result of the weakness of the Government, the constant changes of managers, etc. It was also hastened by increasing the rents to the utmost and exacting sums (exclusive of fines for offences) from many farmers according to their reputed wealth; ill-paid horsemen were let loose to collect the arrears from the villages, where they lived at free cost and by their outrages drove many of the inhabitants away. The collections of the Government usually exceeded their settlement, because additional sums were levied where there was an extra produce.

Having narrated the history of land revenue administration which existed in the district prior to the British occupation, it is now necessary to discuss the position at the time of the first survey and settlement. The first attempt at a systematic survey and settlement was made in 1802 in the ceded districts of which the district of Bellary formed a part. But only in 1820, when Sir Thomas Munro became the Governor of Madras, the *raiyatwari* system was introduced. This system was modified from time to time, in the light of experience gained. During the early period,

the assessment was based on the gross produce of the land. Since this procedure was considered as favouring the most fertile lands and pressing with increasing severity on the poorer lands, the system of fixing the assessment on the net produce was introduced in 1864.

Raiyatwari settlement

In the *raiyatwari* settlement, all arable land was divided, whether cultivated or not, into fields and the assessment of each field was fixed for a term of years, the field being generally an arbitrary area. There was no minimum size, but it was usual to fix a maximum which was five acres in wet and ten acres in dry land. Where a survey field comprised the holdings of two or more occupants, it was sub-divided to distinguish portions transferred or relinquished. The occupant paid the revenue so assessed on the area he actually occupied. This area might be constant or might vary from year to year with the relinquishment of old fields and the taking up of new ones. The occupant dealt directly with the Government and was responsible only for his own holding. He was given a document called a *patta*, which set forth the extent and assessment of each survey field or portion of a field in his occupation. The *patta* was liable to revision for bringing it up-to-date. The occupant thus enjoyed all the advantages of proprietorship, subject only to the payment of the revenue due on the lands held during the year. The lands could be inherited, or burdened for debt in precisely the same manner as a proprietory right, provided that the person in whose name the land was registered in the Government accounts paid the revenue due to the State.

That the founders of the *raiyatwari* system originally proposed the permanency of the assessment is beyond doubt; Colonel Read's proclamation in Salem in 1796 is clear on this point, and the writings of Sir Thomas Munro distinctly show that one of the leading ideas of the early system was that of a permanent assessment, " whether immediate or in the near future ". It was Munro's idea to make the assessment permanent when the time should arrive, but his and other persons' writings and the land revenue history of the Madras Presidency show that this principle was, for a variety of reasons, never brought into practice; much less was it a declared right; and still less, did such a policy secure to the raiyats that right. The Manuals of different districts show that a series of new *hukumnamas* or assessment orders were issued by which rates were experimentally lowered, raised, and lowered again till in 1855-58, a general and systematic resurvey and revision were ordered. The enormous assessments (especially enormous at the then prices) of both the original and revised (1818) systems, precluded the fixing of the assessment 'in perpetuity'. There was thus a necessity for a continual series of reductions and remissions, and there were also evasions. The system itself, as an organised and declared system, was never

fully introduced, even in those districts where the system was most in vogue. In others, it was, as regards the existence of the permanent field survey and field assessment which were the declared basis of Munro's system, practically non-existent. The founder of the system, Sir Thomas Munro, used the word "fixed" as the opposite of variable, fluctuating, uncertain or provisional, as he pointed out. One chief merit of the system was that a fixed assessment was, in theory at least, laid upon the field, not upon the produce or upon the man. In former years, the assessment was wholly uncertain, without any standard, and varied according to season, produce, the health, wealth or capacity of the raiyat, whims of the officials and the like.

Munro's remarks

Munro in fact used the word 'fixed' or 'permanent' assessment only in a qualified sense, as meaning a standard or maximum assessment which should be stable and not be liable to frequent alteration. He did not mean an unalterable assessment, or that the lands were to belong to the raiyats in perpetuity, but the assessment though 'permanent' might be raised or lowered according to the exigencies of the State. In 1820 when, as Governor, he was commenting on the settlement of Bellary, a district settled by himself and which was considered a model of the *raiyatwari* settlement, he observed as follows:

"The survey rates having, under the lease, become unequal, in some places too high, in some too low, and in many having been abandoned, it has become a question whether they ought not to be again corrected. I am decidedly of opinion that they ought not be touched, and that they ought to stand as the foundation of every future settlement. By having such a standard, Government may in every future period raise or lower the revenue, according to the necessities of the State, by simply increasing or diminishing this standard by a certain rate". Again, in regard to the same district of Bellary, he said: "The last point for consideration is whether the reduction of 25 per cent should be permanent or not. I think that it ought to be so. I do not by this mean that it is never to be altered, but that it is not to be altered frequently, but only at distant intervals, when the exigencies or the prosperity of the State may demand an increase or admit of a reduction of revenue."

In 1824, in his minute on the condition of the people, he observed as follows in respect of the survey assessment: "I trust that we shall never have to go beyond the original assessment" and while speaking of the district surveys (a term which then included settlement) he said: "when completed, they will furnish a groundwork on which the land revenue of the country may with safety be lowered or raised according to circumstances". His other remarks, which are as follows, are also interesting: "We are masters of a very extensive empire, and we should endeavour

to secure and improve it by a good internal administration. Our experience is too short to judge what rules are best calculated for this purpose. It is only within the last thirty years that we have here begun to acquire any practical knowledge. A longer period must probably elapse before we can ascertain what is best. Such a period is as nothing in the existence of a people; but we act as if this were as limited as the life of an individual. We proceed, in a country of which we know little or nothing, as if we knew everything and as if everything must be done now and nothing could be done hereafter. We feel our ignorance of Indian revenue and the difficulties arising from it; and instead of seeking to remedy it by acquiring more knowledge, we endeavour to get rid of the difficulty by precipitately making permanent settlements which relieve us from the trouble-some task of minute or accurate investigation and which are better adopted to perpetuate our ignorance than to protect the people".

While the principles of the *raiyatwari* system were frequently mentioned in the writings of Munro at various times, those principles were not authoritatively formulated and publicly notified, nor were they legislatively established as priniciples binding the Government and the raiyat in a mutual contract as in the case of land-holders under a permanent settlement (Regulation XXV of 1802). The principles were stated either unauthoritatively as the opinions or as the results of the settlements of individual officers or, when authoritative, as general principles which should be the guide-lines for uniformity and continuity in action. In fact, the contrast between the action of Government in regard to the two systems is so remarkable as to be obviously intentional. In the case of the permanent settlement, Government bound itself by legislative enactment and as compelled by that law, gave to every such land-holder a *sannad* declaring the 'perpetuity' both of tenure and assessment. There was no such statute with regard to the *raiyatwari* system, nor was any such document issued to raiyats.

It was claimed by some that permanency of the original *raiyatwari* assessment was a right of the raiyat. But the permanency, if any, extended to both parties. If the assessment could not be raised, neither could it be reduced. The history of land revenue from 1818 to 1855 and later was marked by incessant clamour—and a rightful clamour—for heavy reductions of the standard assessment and for remissions, while every sort of evasion or artifice was resorted to, both by the raiyats and even by the officials in order to lighten the assessment. This was necessitated by the enormous standard assessments and by the continued fall in prices upto 1855. From that period, prices rose so rapidly that further reductions in assessment no longer became necessary and consequently, the demand as envisaged by the revenue authorities stood. Even the heavily reduced rates which

immediately preceded the new settlement were in many cases higher than those which replaced them. Whereas in 1851-55, the average assessment per occupied acre was Rs. 2.44, in 1898, the average was Rs. 1.87. But the average of the former period was only arrived at after numerous reductions; 25, 33 and 37 per cent reductions at a single stroke were granted as general reductions during the first half of the century.

Madras Settlement principles

The *raiyatwari* system till 1855 was in a state of flux, when the inequalities and weight of the assessment and the incessant but unsystematic reductions compelled the Madras Government to introduce a new survey and revised assessment. Owing largely to the uncertainty as to prices, the Government originally proposed a grain assessment for fifty years with frequent changes of the money commutation rate, but during 1855-57, it was finally determined that the settlement should be for thirty years in money and that the assessment should be fixed for thirty years. In 1858, the Madras Government published a notification to this effect. In 1862, however, the then Secretary of State, Sir C. Wood declared that where possible, the assessment might eventually be rendered absolutely permanent, but he took care to insist on the necessity for complete previous investigation and revision of the settlements for the imposition of a full, fair and equable rent on all lands and he further decided that in the Madras Presidency, the general conditions were not ripe for any such permanent settlement.

Raiyatwari Settlement of 1801-1802

Munro had taken over charge so late in the season of 1800-01 that he had to conclude in haste a settlement. The lump assessment to be paid by each village was roughly arrived at by assembling the Patels and Karnams and questioning them as to the value of their own lands and the adjoining villages. When this was done, these revenue officers were made responsible for the payment of their own villages. This settlement brought in only a little over eleven lakhs of pagodas or hardly more than half the standard which Munro had set up originally.

After the assumption of the ceded districts in the year 1801-02, Munro introduced the *kulwar* or *raiyatwari* settlement. Every cultivator held his land from the Government under a *patta* from the Collector, which specified the land he occupied and the assessment he had to pay. The assessment, which was paid in cash, was in theory regulated by the quality of the land, the condition of the cultivator and the value of the gross produce, of which it was proposed to take 45 per cent. But in practice, it was at first impossible, seeing that the fileds had never been properly surveyed or assessed, strictly to carry out these principles. The settlement was made by first assessing the village in a lump and then apportioning this total as equitably as might be, among the various raiyats in accordance with rules. The result of the

settlement was an increase of about 25 per cent, on the demand for the previous *fasli*, but even so the revenue was greatly below the valuation of 1792. In August 1801, Munro was authorised to survey and settle his charge. The work was begun in 1802 and finished in 1805. All land of whatever kind, except hills and rocks, was measured and the fields were registered by their names and also given numbers. Cultivated land was distinguished from waste, wet and garden from dry, and Government lands from *inam* lands and at the same time a census of the people and of the cattle, sheep and goats was made. The chain used in measuring the land was one of 33 feet, so that an acre contained 40 square chains or guntas. The surveyors were followed by assessors who went over the fields with the village officers and the raiyats and classified the soils. This work was carefully checked by head assessors and officials of the Collector's office. It was decided that in no village should there be more than ten rates for dry land, six for garden and eight for wet land. The money rates at first drawn up, taking the Kantiraya pagoda and fanam as worth Rs. 2-14-8 and Re. 0-4-8 respectively, were as follows :—

Rates	*Dry*	*Wet*	*Garden*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Highest rate	2—14—8	17—8—0	29—3—8
Lowest rate	0—2—4	1—7—4	1—7—4

Mode of fixing assessment

When a taluk was surveyed and settled, the assessment on each field was fixed by working backwards from the amount due from the taluk to the share of this amount which each field should bear. "This business was begun", wrote Munro in 1807, "by fixing the sum which was to be the total revenue of the district. This was usually effected by the Collector in a few days by comparing the collections under the princes, under the Company's Government from its commencement, the estimates of the ordinary and head assessors and the opinions of the most intelligent natives, and after a due consideration, of adopting such a sum as it was thought would be the fair assessment of the district."

For the next seven years from 1802-03 to 1808-09, the settlements continued to be conducted on the *raiyatwari* principles. Though 1801 and 1802 had been unfavourable seasons and 1803 was worse, and in 1804 there was a scarcity followed by a disastrous flood, the area under cultivation and the revenue both continued to increase and in 1805-06, the land revenue of the whole of the ceded districts amounted to over 20 lakhs of Kantiraya pagodas or more than the high standard Munro had set himself to reach. The land revenue of Bellary and Anantapur together was, in that year, Rs. 25,29,000 or only Rs. 57,000 less than the similar revenue realised by Government from the two districts in 1874-75, the year before the great famine, when the area under cultivation

was at its maximum and of course much larger than it had been in Munro's time.

In 1804, the desirability of a reversion from the *raiyatwari* to a permanent settlement began to be discussed. The Governor-General in that year sent instructions that in settling new districts, the Oudh regulations, of which he enclosed a copy, should be followed with such modifications as local circumstances required. Under these, each village was to be rented out as a whole for three years for a fixed sum per annum to zamindars and other proprietors of land and the renter was alone responsible for the payment of the fixed rent. The Madras Government did not like this system but directed their Collectors to report upon it. Munro's reply to this proposal was an unqualified criticism. The Madras Government eventually temporised by postponing its decision until the various unsettled distrcits were surveyed.

After Munro's departure in 1807, the ceded districts were split into two collectorates, *viz*., Cuddapah and Bellary. The seasons—notwithstanding that the Collector authorised the Tahsildars to perform the usual religious ceremonies on account of want of rain—were unfavourable. Fasli 1233 was unusually bad; 1234 and 1235 were better; 1236 and 1237 were again unfavourable; 1238 was good and so was 1240 but 1241 was only moderate and in 1242, the rains entirely failed. Faslis 1247, 1248 and 1252 to 1255 were also bad years. Another matter which pressed heavily upon the raiyats was the great fall in prices. Even when the season was good, they received little for their crops and as the money rates had been calculated on the high prices of former years they became unduly burdensome. The Collector of the district continued to urge that when these low prices were taken into consideration, the assessment was excessive, but it was not until 1856 that any reduction was sanctioned. In that year, the Government approved a scale of alterations proposed by the Collector and this was brought into force throughout the district in the next year. As regards dry lands, the former rates of Rs. 4 and over were reduced to Rs. 3. The wet land assessment was reduced from Rs. 16 to over Rs. 12.

Position between 1859 and 1876

In the years which immediately followed, the area under cultivation and the revenue gradually but continuously increased. Prices began to rise again, which probably helped the raiyats more than the reductions in the assessments and, in the sixties of the last century, the value of cotton rose enormously owing to the American War. The famine of 1866 did not materially check the improvement, but in 1876-78 occurred the great famine and, at one stroke, the cultivation and the revenue went down to figures which were lower than any which had been known during the twenty preceding years. Even ten years later,

59 per cent of the land which went out of cultivation in those three seasons of distress still remained unoccupied and it was at least a dozen years before the revenue again approached the former level. At the beginning of 1882, some taluks were grouped under a new Collectorate of Anantapur, as the then Bellary district was unwieldy.

Survey and Settlement of 1896

In 1884, the re-survey and in 1885 the re-settlement of the district were begun. In 1887, the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement submitted a draft settlement scheme, which was based on the results of the classification in the Adoni, Alur and Hospet taluks and Gooty and Penukonda taluks of Anantapur. The scheme proposed large increases in the existing assessment and was rejected by Government in October 1888 on the ground that these areas were the poorest and most backward in the Presidency. The Government ordered that a revised scheme should be drawn up for the five taluks of Adoni, Alur, Bellary, Gooty and Tadpatri which were considered to be the best and that two separate schemes should be prepared for the remaining taluks. Accordingly, the then Commissioner of Revenue Settlement drew up a scheme for each of the districts (Bellary and Anantapur), the financial effect of which in the Adoni, Alur, Bellary and Hospet taluks was a decrease of Rs. 42,000 or six per cent. The Government considered that it was doubtful whether any sacrifice of revenue was either necessary or desirable and declined to pass the scheme.

Revised Scheme

A revised scheme for Adoni, Alur and Bellary prepared by Mr. Cox was sent up in February 1890. This was approved by Government in the following September with certain modifications, one of which was the reduction of the total increase under dry land in the Bellary taluk to six per cent. Subsequently, a separate scheme for the remaining taluks was prepared and this was approved by the Government in May 1893. The survey and settlement were conducted. The classification of the soils of the district grouped them under the two main classes of *regada* or black and ferruginous or red. Wet land was arranged in five groups with reference to the quality of the sources from which it was irrigated. The only land placed in the first group was that under the Tungabhadra channels. In rating dry lands, villages in some areas were placed in different groups. For the purpose of fixing the money assessment rates, the standard crop on wet land was taken to be paddy, that on dry land to be jowar. The out-turn of the former was estimated to vary from 1,200 to 320 Madras measures per acre and of the latter from 340 to 90 measures. Only nine per cent of the total wet land of the district was assessed at the highest wet rate of Rs. 11. Only 1,283 acres of dry land were assessed at the highest dry rate and only 1,648 acres at the next highest rate. Twenty-three per cent of the dry land paid rupee one per acre and 65 per cent paid less than this. The increase in the wet assessment included that derived from the

transfer of dry land to wet and 62 per cent of the total was derived from land under the first and second groups. On dry and wet lands, together, throughout the district, the increase in extent due to survey was five per cent and the enhancement of the assessment amounted to seven per cent. In the dry assessments, the smallest absolute increases occurred in the Hospet and Kudligi taluks, both of which contain much of hills and jungles. The percentage increase was small in Alur and Adoni although their black soils were fertile, but were already very highly assessed. In Rayadurga, on the other hand, the cotton soil had frequently been previously paying only from two annas to five annas per acre and there the proportional increase was accordingly considerable. Similarly, the considerable increase in the wet assessment in Harapanahalli taluk was due to the unduly low assessments which had previously been charged.

Inam tenure

The extremely high proportion which the various classes of *inam* land bore to the area of Government land was a matter which attracted Munro's attention almost as soon as he took charge of the ceded districts. Including grants to village officers, the valuation of the assessment due from *inams* was no less than 54 per cent of the assessment on Government land. Many of these *inams* had been granted fraudulently or at least without proper authorisation. Particulars of the extent and assessment of the various *inams* were recorded in Munro's survey and it was intended that an enquiry should be made into the titles on which they were held. Munro did, indeed, begin this investigation in a part of his charge. This enquiry was interrupted by Munro's departure to England and the introduction, immediately afterwards, of the triennial and decennial leases rendered it no longer of any importance to Government to ascertain whether the *inams* were held on good title or not. The only class of grants which was systematically examined in Munro's time were the village service *inams*. These were in no way uniform in amount, being in some places as low as one per cent of the assessment of the village and in others as high as 50 per cent. Of the total area under cultivation in 1825, 47 per cent of the entire land holdings was *inam* land, of which 21 per cent was service *inam*, 14 per cent *dharmadaya*, nine per cent *asabandham* and three per cent *devadaya*. The extra assessment levied on *inams* in 1825 was abolished from 1862 under instructions issued by the Inam Commissioner with the approval of Government.

The main stages in the settlement operations were briefly as follows :—

(1) Classification of soils.
(2) Determination of grains to be adopted as standards.
(3) Valuation of soils in standard grains or as they are technically termed "grain out-turns."

(4) Determination of commutation prices and the conversion of grain out-turns into money.

(5) Determination of the allowance to be made for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas.

(6) Calculation of the expenses of cultivation.

(7) Determination of money rates.

(8) Grouping of villages in respect of dry lands.

(9) Classification of sources of irrigation as judged by the certainty and efficiency of water supply.

(10) Merging of soils.

(11) Preparation and submission to Government, through the Board of Revenue, of a scheme report containing proposals for the revision of assessments.

(12) Introduction of settlement.

(13) Compilation of settlement registers in English and the principal language of the district, hence called the Diglott Registers.

The rate of assessment on land was based on its productive capacity, which depended on the nature of the soil, the physical and mechanical composition and some other factors which affected the fertility of the land. Paddy was the staple standard grain for wet lands and jowar, *cumbu* and ragi are the main standard crops for dry lands. Having determined the standard grain for each tract, the next step was to ascertain the out-turn of such crop on lands of different soils. After 1882, the actual crop-cutting experiments were dispensed with generally and the average of the out-turns of the adjoining districts was followed. Since the assessment was payable in cash, the grain out-turns required to be commuted into money value. Prices of only 20 non-famine years preceding the year of settlement were taken into account in working out the commutation price. These average prices were those prevailing in headquarter towns and hence a percentage varying from 10 to 25 per cent for paddy and 10 to 28 per cent for dry grains was allowed for cartage and merchants' profits and the resultant figures were adopted as the commutation prices. From the commuted value of the crops thus fixed, deductions were made for arriving at the net value of the produce. The deductions were: (1) for unprofitable areas in the holdings and vicissitudes of the season, and (2) cultivation expenses. The device of grouping was resorted to. Different groups were assigned for villages containing lands of the same soil, class and sort when such factors distinguished one tract from another. This was a valuable device adopted to equalise the burden and was an important element in the process of settlement. Over 70 per cent of the irrigated lands were classified as wet in the revenue accounts. In this case water rate was not charged separately. A consolidated rate of assessment was fixed. The basis of charge was a share in

the net produce as in the case of dry lands. For purposes of calculation, paddy was taken as the standard crop.

Periodical revision

The question of periodical revision of assessment had been the subject of comments from time to time. The principles of settlement contemplated the right to periodical revision of the settlement rates from time to time. The assessment is the commuted value of the State's share in the produce of the land. When there is a change in the value of the produce or in the value of money itself, the assessment fails to represent the value of the State's share accurately. Further, for the improvement of the economic condition of the people, the State undertook various measures such as providing means of communication, facilities of irrigation and the like. Consequent on such measures, there was a general increase in the value of the land and its produce. It was thought that under such circumstances, the State should be entitled to the benefit in the value of the produce of the land. The resettlement is merely a recalculation of the State's share with reference to the variation in prices of the standard grains and taking into account the changes in the economic condition of the people. The periodical revision of assessment was not unknown under the old systems in the Madras State. Under the Hindu kings, even when revenue was realised in grains, the State's right to reassess the revenue from time to time was recognised. Under the Muslim administration also, it was recognised as a general rule that the money payment needed to be revised from time to time. Resettlement operations were not however conducted on any elaborate scale as the original settlement. The framework of the settlement was not generally changed except in very special cases. The soil classification of the land was very rarely altered. So also the grain out-turn was not modified. The classification of the irrigation sources was changed only where absolutely necessary. The main basis of the resettlement was the variation in the prices of staple foodgrains. Before framing the proposals, the Settlement Officer took into consideration the statistics of the land value, changes in the means of communication and the improvement in the irrigation facilities and other data bearing on the general economic condition of the tract. Besides the study of these statistics, the Settlement Officer made personal and critical enquiries in the village into several important particulars bearing on the economic condition of the people.

During 1945-50, the price of paddy increased by 100 per cent, but the prices of all other necessaries, even pulses, chillies, etc., went up by 300 to 400 per cent. The cost of cultivation also increased out of proportion to the increase in prices of foodstuffs. This affected the poor and the middle class raiyats. The investigation by Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu had disclosed the higher percentage of indebtedness among *pattadars* of small holdings. Increase in prices had benefited only persons owning

large extents of land. The periodical revision of rates at resettlement had been abandoned since 1939. The proportion of the assessment to the value of the gross produce at the commutation rate adopted for Bellary district in the last decade of the last century worked out as follows:—

Year of Settlement		*Dry*		*Wet*	
		Value of gross produce	*Assessment*	*Value of gross produce*	*Assessment*
		Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
1890–92	..	5—5—10	0—15—7	37—0—5	6—14—11
1892–93	..	4—15—2	0—8—8	25—4—7	5—6—3
1893–94	..	9—3—1	1—7—8	25—0—11	6—7—0

(The value of gross produce and assessment are on the basis of acres which was the unit).

Subsequently in 1917-18, Mr. T. E. Moir (later Sir T. E. Moir) was deputed to investigate into the question of rents on agricultural lands. According to his detailed investigation, the ratio of the rent to the assessment was as follows:—

Single crop wet lands without wells: Cash rentals 2.3 to 9.6 times the assessment. Grain rentals 2.8 to 9.1 times the assessment.

Double crop wet lands without wells: Cash rentals 2.2 to 11.8 times the assessment. Grain rentals 3.1 to 10.6 times the assessment.

Dry lands without wells: 2.6 to 10.1 times the assessment.

Single crop wet lands with wells: Cash rentals 2.5 to 8.8 times the assessment. Grain rentals 2.9 to 9.3 times the assessment.

Double crop wet lands with wells: Cash rentals 1.9 to 13.2 times the assessment. Grain rentals 2.5 to 9.9 times the assessment.

Dry lands with wells: 4.3 to 19.4 times the assessment.

Mixed leases of single and double crop wet lands without wells: Cash rentals 2.0 to 15.2 times the assessment. Grain rentals 1.5 to 12.0 times the assessment.

Mixed leases of wet and dry lands without wells: Cash rentals 2.3 to 9.5 times the assessment. Grain rentals 2.3 to 13.5 times the assessment.

In connection with the investigation of land tenures in 1946-47, statistics of leases were collected in respect of Bellary district. The result of the investigation was as follows:—

For all crops

Extent leased out—dry and wet: 19,494.35 acres.

Assessment: Rs. 34,447.9.

Rental: Rs. 3,00,526.14.

Ratio of rental to assessment: 9 times.

For paddy alone

Wet: 1,415 acres.

Assessment: Rs. 10,203.

Rental: Rs. 68,451.

Average assessment per acre: Rs. 7.2.

Ratio of rental to assessment: 7 times.

The assessment in the above statements represented only land revenue and did not include water rates. The rental was for both first and second crops when two crops were raised. Enquiries into the lease values were also made at every resettlement of the district. Lease values were ascertained from the registerd documents of the Sub-Registrar's Office. Local enquiries also were made to check the statistics generally. The results of such investigations in the resettlements conducted in respect of Bellary were as follows:—

Year of resettlement	1923–1925
Lease value per acre—wet	Rs. 26 to Rs. 105
—Do— dry	Rs. 4—15—0 to Rs. 11—15—0
Ratio of assessment to lease value ..	Rs. 2.99 to Rs. 15 wet and Rs. 4.67 to Rs. 10.33 dry.

Main features of the system

Under the system, the burden of assessment fell unevenly on different classes of people. The assessment is a tax on land and not on the person paying it. A person, who owned a large extent of land and enjoyed considerable net surplus from the produce, paid the same rate of assessment as another who had only a small holding which left only a small surplus to him. Such persons of large holdings were generally well off and more so, in the years of normal or high prices. The net surplus income they got from land was often spent on luxuries or ceremonies or invested in purchase

of other lands or other properties or in lending it on interest to poor raiyats. A similar inequality of burden arose when the land was cultivated with commercial crops. The assessment did not vary with the nature of the crops grown on the land or the income derived from it. It was fixed with reference to what the land would fetch if the staple foodgrains are raised on it.

Settlement in 1913-14

Just one year before world war I, the Commissioner for Land Revenue and the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture, conducted a settlement in Bellary district. At that time, Bellary district had 873 *raiyatwari* villages. The extent of dry lands was 18,64,673 acres with Rs. 13,30,580 as assessment. There were 39,841 acres of wet lands with Rs. 2,32,413 as assessment. The total holdings as per the report submitted by the Board of Revenue were 19,04,514 acres with Rs. 15,62,943 as assessment. The total demand for 1913-14 was Rs. 20,41,914.

Resettlement: 1923-25

The term of thirty years fixed for the original settlement of the several taluks of Bellary district expired in different years as noted in the following statement. The dates of resettlement introduced in the taluks are also given hereunder :—

Taluk	*Year in which the original settlement expired*	*Year in which the resettlement was introduced*
Bellary	1920–21	1923–24
Hospet	1921–22	1924–25
Hadagalli	1921–22	1924–25
Harapanahalli	1922–23	1924–25
Kudligi	1922–23	1924–25

A feature of the resettlement of both the black soil and red soil tracts was the revision of the old rates by a percentage enhancement. At the original settlement, paddy was adopted as the standard crop for wet lands and yellow jowar for dry lands. These grains were retained as standard crops at the resettlement. The commutation rates per *garce* (3.200 Madras measures) for these grains worked out on the basis of the average prices in the black soil taluks prevailing in the raiyat's selling months during the twenty non-famine years ending 1917-18, after deducting 15 per cent for cartage and merchant's profits, amounted to Rs. 212 for paddy and Rs. 219 for yellow jowar which represented an increase of 52 and 62 per cent respectively over the commutation rates adopted at the previous settlement. Similar commutation rates for the red soil taluks based on the average prices prevailing during the twenty non-famine years ending 1919-20 amounted to

Rs. 235 for paddy and 271 for yellow jowar which represented an increase of 67 and 117 per cent respectively over the commutation rates adopted at the original settlement. The old rates of assessment on wet lands were enhanced by only 18¾ per cent in the Tungabhadra tract and by 12½ per cent in the remaining tracts. The rates on dry lands were enhanced by 12½ per cent, the last three rates of annas two, annas four and annas six being left unaltered. The rates thus arrived at varied in wet lands from Rs. 13 to Rs. 4-12-0 per acre in the Tungabhadra tract and Rs. 10-2-0 to Rs. 1-2-0 in the non-Tungabhadra tract, while for dry lands the maximum were Rs. 2-10-0 (black soil) and Rs. 2-8-0 (red soil) and the minimum was two annas in each case.

Special features

No general reclassification of irrigation sources was made at the resettlement, but the classification made at the original settlement was, however, altered in cases in which it was found to be incorrect. In the red soil taluks, river and spring channels at the original settlement were reclassified at the resettlment solely with reference to their capacity, though the old lower classification was adopted for the purpose of arriving at the rates of assessment for single crop. The total extent of dry land transferred to wet was about 1,534 acres and that of wet transferred to dry was 614 acres. An extent of 225 acres of wet lands in the Bellary taluk which had an unfailing supply of water for two wet crops was compulsorily registered as "double crop" at one-and-half times the single crop assessment. In the red soil taluks, holders of wet lands having an unfailing supply of water for two wet crops were given the option of having their lands registered as "double crop" at one and-a-half times the single crop charges, but this was not availed of by the raiyats. As a result of the resettlement, the land revenue of the district was enhanced from Rs. 15,83,772 to Rs. 17,79,340. Between the years 1890 and 1894, the revenue assessment had stood at Rs. 12,68,666; at the settlement, the assessment had been enhanced to Rs. 13 53,608. The revenue assessment noted here is the amount in the year prior to the introduction of the new settlement and not the original assessment. It was the original assessment less all the deductions due to reduction in rates and concessions granted from time to time from the introduction of the *raiyatwari* system till the new settlement.

Method of survey

A general description of the policy followed in the Madras Presidency in survey matters is to be found in G.O. 1212 Revenue dated 30th November 1903. On page 17 of that order, Mr. Carr stated that the basis of maintenance was the field measurement book which should exhibit for each and every field a correctly plotted map, showing the exterior and interior measurements and the sub-divisions found at the time of survey and settlement. This represented the practice in areas surveyed on all but the Block Map and Plane Table systems. The so called Plane Table system

as used in Madras is merely a modification of the Block Map System and has nothing to do with what was technically known as Plane Table Survey. In areas surveyed under the Block Map System, the preparation of a field measurement book formed no part of the original survey operations and the field measurement books gave no internal measurements, but Karnams (*Shanbhogues*) were supplied with block maps containing measurements. Speaking generally, the essential difference between the systems in force in Madras and the systems in other parts of India was that the latter relied on the village map as the basis of maintenance, whilst Madras relied on a record of measurement. This record of measurement was in all cases supplied by a reproduction of a portion of the framework of the original survey. In the diagonal and offset and triangle systems, it took the form of an independently plotted map of each field. The system in force in the Punjab approached most nearly to that in Madras, but there the diagonals and offsets were needed primarily for the purpose of calculating areas. It may be added that the Madras unit of measurement was 7.92 inches (a link of the Gunter's chain) and that all measurements were recorded to the last link. This constituted, on the whole, a more elaborate system than that in force in any other part of India. All bends in survey fields as well as field trijunctions were demarcated with granite stones; sub-divisions were no longer demarcated. If field trijunctions were demarcated, all points within any field could be arrived at within a margin of a few links. When stones were missing or had been moved, all that the local revenue official had to do was to replace them by the help of other stones lying around.

Survey Records

The records prepared by the Survey Department and handed over to the revenue authorities were (1) a village map on an eight-inch or 16-inch scale, (2) a field measurement book, (3) a demarcation sketch and (4) a stone register. The principles of land revenue registry were laid down in Regulation XXVI of 1802, which made it clear that the liability to pay revenue was based on title (proprietorship) and that a complete record of mutations (transfer of land from one proprietor to another) was a part of land revenue administration. The Madras Government acting on the recommendation of a special committee decided that there should be one complete register of titles. Changes in the classification and extent of fields were entered in the 'A' register. In column 13 of this register, the name of the *pattadar* was entered. Mutations in the title were embodied in the *chitta*.

Before Bellary was merged with the Mysore State, there was only a revenue registry and no record of rights was attempted. The revenue registry is not an evidence of title but a statement of liability to pay revenue and is still, in spite of prolonged efforts to improve its accuracy, defective. The courts

are not accepting the entries as evidence. The Registration Department registers deeds affecting title and by a system of indexing can furnish information about the origin of title but it does not maintain any register of title or record of rights. There was no record of rights in Bellary district. For purposes of introducing the same as per the provisions of the new Act, special survey work in respect of sub-divisions has been taken up by a special staff. They have, so far, completed the survey work in respect of Siruguppa, Hospet and Mallapuram taluks and the same work is in progress in Bellary and Kudligi taluks. The soil classification was recorded in *taram* according to the Madras system. These *tarams* have been converted into *bhag annas, i.e.*, soil values expressed in terms of annas, according to the uniform system adopted throughout the State under the Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1964. The rate applicable to each holding is worked out from the standard rate on the basis of soil *bhag annas* in *kayamdur takhtas*, along with the assessment to be levied on each holding. In addition to this, *akarband* and *faisal patrika* are prepared for the introduction of settlement. The *akarband* contains particulars regarding the total area of the holding, *phut kharab* (reserved and unreserved), net cultivable area under dry, wet, garden and plantation and also rate per acre and assessment on each class of land. The *faisal patrika* contains particulars regarding the total area of the holding, *phut kharab*, cultivable area, the total assessment and the names of the holders.

The *zamindari* system was also in force in the estates governed by the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908. These estates or *zamindaries* were first created in 1802 under the terms of permanent settlement. Tillers of the soil in such areas had to face several hardships. In 1948, a bill called the Madras Estates (Repeal of Permanent Settlement and Conversion into *Raiyatwari*) Bill, 1947, was passed. Consequently, all the *zamindari* estates were taken over and converted into *raiyatwari* tenancy. After the merger of Bellary district in old Mysore State in 1953. the provisions of the Mysore Tenancy Act, 1952. were extended to the district in 1955. The Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Act, 1954, was also made applicable to this district. In view of the abolition of estates under the Madras Estates Abolition Act, the survey work in respect of 63 ex-estate villages was also taken up.

The assessment rates that were in force in the district at the time of merger were as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Name of taluk*	*Dry*	*Wet*
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Bellary	2.25	..
2.	Siruguppa	2.25	12.00

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Dry	Wet
		Rs.	Rs.
3.	Kudligi	2.50	9.00
4.	Hadagalli	2.50	7.25
5.	Hospet	2.50	11.25
6	Mallapuram	2.00	..
7.	Harapanahalli	5.00	10.50
8.	Sandur	2.50	7.87

New system of survey and settlement

A uniform Land Revenue Act known as the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964, was brought into force in the new State of Mysore. The present system of settlement operations is based on this Act. The pitch of the assessment of land revenue, under the new system, is the zone which forms the unit of settlement operations. This unit comprises a taluk or a group of taluks, or portions thereof, of one or more districts, which, in the opinion of the Government or an officer authorised by it in this behalf, is contiguous and homogeneous in respect of physical configuration, climate and rainfall, principal crops grown in the area and soil characteristics. It may be noted here that no zone, however scientifically formed, can give a completely homogeneous area. The Settlement Officer appointed under the Act for each zone has to form groups in his zone on the basis of physical configuration, climate and rainfall, yield of principal crops and their prices and soil characteristics. The Settlement Officer conducts a detailed survey in the tract and forms an impression as to the agricultural economy of the area. He then collects information on marketing facilities, communications, standard of husbandry, population and supply of labour, agricultural resources, variation in the area occupied and cultivated land during the previous 30 years, wages, ordinary expenses of cultivating principal crops, including the wages of the cultivator for his labours in cultivating the lands and price of agricultural lands. Lands are classified in each group according to the relative valuation of land as recorded in the survey records having regard to its soil, water and other advantages. Then the Settlement Officer has to arrive at tentative standard rates for each class of land separately. This rate is not, ordinarily, to exceed 1/16th of the average gross yield of the principal crops grown on the land of that class in a group. As regards the yields of principal crops, on the basis of which he has to propose the standard rate, the Settlement Officer conducts crop-cutting experiments in representative villages or accepts the results of crop cutting experiments conducted by other Departments. From this, he ascertains the average yield of principal crops in each group under each class of land, namely, dry, wet, garden and plantation

and then arrives at the cash value of the average yield per acre. For purposes of settlement operation, the notified principal crops were: paddy, cotton and jowar for Bellary, Siruguppa, Hospet, and Hadagalli taluks, paddy, jowar and groundnut for Mallapuram taluk and paddy, cotton, jowar and groundnut for Harapanahalli, Kudligi and Sandur taluks.

The tentative standard rates are then arrived at for each class of land at a certain percentage of the cash value. He then submits his report proposing the revised standard rates to the Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned. The standard rates proposed are then notified in the *chavadi* of each village. A copy of the Settlement Officer's report is kept open for the public in the office of the Deputy Commissioner. Affected persons have to file their objections within three months from the date of the publication of the report. After examining the objections and, if desired, hearing the petitioners, the Deputy Commissioner sends the settlement reports to the Government through the Director for Survey, Settlement and Land Records with his remarks on each objection. The settlement reports together with the objections are laid on the table of both the Houses of the State Legislature. After it is approved with or without modifications by moving a resolution in this behalf, the State Government pass orders in conformity with the resolution. The Government then notify the standard rates as approved, in the official gazette, indicating the date from which these rates would come into effect. On the basis of this, the Deputy Commissioner gives wide publicity to those rates by notifying them in the village *chavadi*.

As the guaranteed period of settlement rates in force in all the taluks had expired, the revision settlement work was taken up in the year 1964. The entire district was grouped under two zones as detailed below :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Zone*	*Name of taluk*
1.	Zone No. I—Bellary	Siruguppa Bellary Part of Hospet (excluding Mariyammanahalli Firka)
2.	Zone No II—Kudligi	Kudligi Sandur Harapanahalli Hadagalli Mallapuram Part of Hospet and Mariyammanahalli Firka

The Settlement Officers appointed for these two zones formed settlement groups which admitted of uniform rates. The number of villages coming under each group was as detailed below :

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Number of villages in each group I	II
	Zone No. I		
1.	Bellary	104	..
2.	Siruguppa	65	21
3.	Part of Hospet (excluding Mariyammanahalli Firka).	4	59
	Total for Zone I ..	173	80
	Zone No. II		
1.	Kudligi	14	84
2.	Harapanahalli	15	61
3.	Hadagalli	54	16
4.	Mallapuram	..	31
5.	Sandur	..	85
6.	Part of Hospet and Mariyammanahalli Firka.	..	15
	Total for Zone II ..	83	292

The settlement reports of the above mentioned zones were approved by the State Legislature and the Government accordingly notified the standard rates on 25th June 1965. The revised standard rates which were worked out on the basis of four per cent cash value of the average yield per acre were as detailed below :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Zone	Group No.	Standard Rate Dry	Wet	Garden
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Zone No. I—Bellary ..	I	2.93	13.70	11.52
		II	2.40	13.70	11.52
2.	Zone No. II—Kudligi ..	I	2.72	10.72	11.52
		II	2.40	10.72	11.52

These rates came into effect from 1st July 1965. The individual assessment on each holding is directly calculated on the basis of these rates according to the same classification value. A table (I) giving the maximum rates of previous settlement rates and the standard rates of revision settlement in Bellary district is appended at the end of the chapter. The total amount of land revenue

assessment according to these standard rates came to **Rs. 12,60,713.** The break-up of this figure is given below :—

Sl No.	*Zone No.*		*Assessment as per previous settlement*	*Assessment as per revision settlement*
			Rs.	Rs.
1	Zone I Bellary	..	7,85,719.27	6,60,255.96
2.	Zone II Kudligi	..	6,05,072.82	6,00,457.71

The total assessment of Rs. 12,60,713 does not include the water rates levied separately on those lands which are receiving water from the Government sources. A table (II) showing the areas under previous assessment and under revision settlement as also the percentages of increase or decrease over the previous assessment is given at the end of the chapter.

Revenue Collection

The collection of land revenue is primarily the responsibility of the Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors, Shanbhogues (*Karnams*) and Patels. Formerly, the village officers had been usually remunerated by grants of land. They also received from the public fees called *meras* and *vartanas* regarding which no exact particulars are available except that the former consisted of payments in grains from cultivators and the latter of a kind of house-tax on merchants and officers. The members of the family of each hereditary office-holder in the villages shared the *inam* lands in common, whether they actually did the work or not, but the fees were the prerequisite of the member who for the time being carried out the duties of the office. In 1860, Mr. Pelly, then a member of the Revenue Board, was directed to improve the village establishment and systematise its emoluments. He reported on the matter in 1862 and made certain proposals; these were not approved and the matter was dropped for the time being. In 1884, Mr. Goodrich, the then Collector, sent up another scheme but about this time, the Government had issued certain general rules and the scheme was sent back to be recast in accordance with these. In 1889, the Village Cess Act of 1864 was introduced in the district and in 1897, after the survey and settlement, the village establishments were improved. In 1903, the Proprietory Estates Village Service Act of 1894 was extended to the district. At that time, the Collector of the district was assisted by a Head Assistant Collector at Hospet, a Deputy Collector at Adoni and a Headquarters Deputy Collector. There was a Tahsildar for each taluk. This pattern is being continued with slight variations. Instead of 'Collector', the head of the revenue district is now called the Deputy Commissioner who is assisted by a Headquarters Assistant and Assistant Commissioners. After the district

was merged in the Mysore State, the actual revenue collection is being done according to the procedure laid down in the Mysore Land Revenue Code. The following statement shows the amounts of land revenue collections in the district from 1961-62 to 1970-71 :—

Year			*Amount collected in Rs.*
1961–62	..	..	10,37,808.80
1962–63	..	..	15,14,261.20
1963–64	..	..	30,75,668.68
1964–65	..	..	22,11,869.21
1965–66	..	..	17,67,713.21
1966–67	..	..	13,35,184.11
1967–68	..	..	20,72,911.83
1968–69	..	..	18,17,803.25
1969–70	..	..	15,30,759.00
1970–71	..	..	11,76,591.11

Statements giving taluk-wise demand, collection and balance of land revenue in the district for the years 1957-58, 1962-63 and 1967-68 are appended at the end of the chapter; the taluk-wise brake-ups for 1969-70 is given below :—

(*Amount in Rs.*)

Sl No.	*Name of taluk*		*Demand*	*Collection*	*Balance*
1.	Bellary ..	..	13,89,821	4,50,948	9,38,873
2.	Siruguppa ..	..	18,51,603	2,96,305	15,55,298
3.	Sandur ..	..	2,92,648	91,618	2,01,030
4.	Hospet ..	..	1,29,208	1,18,462	10,746
5.	Mallapuram ..	..	67,869	19,200	48,669
6.	Hadagalli ..	..	12,05,856	87,210	11,18,646
7.	Harapanahalli ..	..	4,78,082	1,21,063	3,57,019
8.	Kudligi ..	..	8,87,046	1,35,078	7,51,968
	Total	..	63,02,133	13,19,884	49,82,249

The remissions granted during recent years as per Rule 147-C of the Mysore Land Revenue Rules, 1966, were as follows :—

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
	Rs.		Rs.
1958-59	1,25,625-00	1968-69	37,744-65
1959-60	1,72,999-00	1969-70	24,539-32
1960-61	67,463-03	1970-71	24,728-90

Land Reforms: Tenancy

The tenancy problem originated, when the land owner, who was the occupant of the land, asked someone else to cultivate it on terms defined by contract or custom. It has been the practice for many a land-holder to let out his land on lease to some one else on a definite share in the produce. This has given rise to several problems. Several committees of an all-India character had recommended that sub-letting (tenancy) should be prohibited altogether, but as far as lands already under lease were concerned, tenants cultivating a holding for six years should have occupancy rights and continue as protected tenants. The predominant idea has been that no land should be owned by anybody who is not cultivating it himself. In any scheme of protection to tenants, it was necessary to define precisely under what conditions the relationship between the land-lord and the person who attended to the agricultural operations on his land constituted tenancy. Where cultivation is mainly by the physical operations of the owner or the members of his own family assisted, where necessary, as, for example, during rush seasons, by occasional hired labour, it is clear that there is no question of tenancy. Where the cultivation is by the employment of farm servants or by hired labour, all stocks, implements and capital being supplied by the land-holder, it is clear that there is no tenancy either. On the other hand, where rent is paid in cash or in a fixed quantity of grains or a combination of both and the tenant supplies all the stock, implements and capital, the arrangement of tenancy is clear. Doubts are likely to arise where the person who cultivates takes assistance in varying degrees from the land-lord in regard to seed, implements, cattle and other items of expenditure. The only criterion in such cases for deciding whether the particular form of relationship between the landlord and the cultivator constitutes tenancy, must be the stipulation of the payment of a fixed amount of cash or quantity of grain or a combination of both. After various examinations and in the light of the definition evolved, a tenant was defined as a person lawfully cultivating any land belonging to another person, if such land was not cultivated personally by the owner and if such a person was not a member of the owner's family or a servant on wages payable in cash or in kind but not a crop-sharer or a hired labourer cultivating the

land under the personal supervision of the owner or any member of the owner's family or a mortgagee in possession.

The First Five-Year Plan contained details as how best to tackle the problem of tenancy by recourse to legislation. The recommendations of the Planning Commission aimed at security of tenure for the tenants, a right of purchase for them and the regulation of rents. The Mysore Tenancy Act, 1952, and the rules made thereunder gave a certain measure of security to tenants. This Act of 1952 was originally introduced in a few selected areas and was then made applicable throughout the State of Mysore except Bellary district from 1st January 1954. The Act was made applicable to Bellary district also in 1955. Originally the Act provided that the maximum rent was not to exceed half of the produce or its value and also gave power to Government to fix a lower rate of maximum rent. In exercise of this power, Government issued a notification in March 1955 fixing maximum rent at one-third of the produce in the *maidan* areas. This Act was amended by an Ordinance dated 11th March 1957 continuing all leases where the period of five years had expired and also requiring that surrenders of land should be in writing and duly verified and registered in the office of the Tahsildar.

Later Reforms

After the States' reorganisation, there was a persistent demand for appointing a land reforms committee to go into the question. In response to this, the Mysore Tenancy Agricultural Land Laws Committee was appointed on 10th May 1957 for examining the existing tenancy and agricultural land laws and to make suitable recommendations for a comprehensive land reforms measure. This committee went fully into the questions of fixation of rent, security of tenure, right of resumption of land by landlords for personal cultivation, right of purchase by tenants and payment of compensation to landlords, extent of ceiling of land-holdings and specifying the areas to which they should apply and related matters. The committee after fully examining all these aspects submitted its report in 1958. The Government, after taking this report into consideration, introduced a Bill called the Mysore Land Reforms Bill, 1958, before the Mysore Legislature. After a general discussion, the Bill was referred to a Joint Select Committee of both the houses, consisting of 46 members. The Joint Select Committee submitted its report on 25th March 1961. The Mysore Legislative Assembly discussed the report and adopted the Mysore Land Reforms Bill in September 1961. The Mysore Legislative Council approved it later. The President of India gave his assent to the measure and this was conveyed to the State Government in March 1962. However, as it was found necessary to amend certain provisions of the Act, its implementation was held up for some time. It was accordingly amended in 1965 by Act No. XIV of 1965.

Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961

The Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961 (Mysore Act X of 1962) as amended in 1965, which came into force throughout the State with effect from the 2nd October 1965, the Gandhi Jayanti day, is a highly important piece of legislation in the State relating to agrarian reforms. The enactment has made comprehensive provisions in respect of tenants' rights, ceiling limits of present holdings and future acquisitions, payment of compensation for surplus lands taken over from land-owners and other connected matters.

Under the provisions of the Act, no tenanacy can be terminated merely on the ground that its duration, whether by agreement or otherwise, has expired. Tenants who were cultivating the lands prior to 10th September 1957, but who had been dispossessed either by surrender or eviction, are entitled for restoration of possession. Eviction of tenants can only be done in accordance with Section 22 of the Act. Land leased to permanent tenants or those leased by a company, association or other body of individuals (not being a joint family), whether incorporated or not, or by a religious, charitable or other institution capable of holding property cannot be resumed.

From the date of vesting, all non-resumable lands leased to tenants would stand transferred to the State Government. Lands in excess of 27 standard acres in the case of existing holdings would be treated as surplus land, which would be vested in the Government. The ceiling area for future holdings is limited to 18 standard acres. A standard acre means one acre of first class land or an extent equivalent thereto as laid down in the Schedule of the Act. The future ceiling would be, therefore, as below :—

Class of land		*Ceiling area in acres*
I class	..	18
II class	..	24
III class	..	30
IV class	..	36
V class	..	72
VI class	..	108
VII class	..	144

The ceiling provisions do not apply to regimental farm lands or to plantations as defined in the Act. Compensation would be paid for all lands vested in the State at the rates prescribed in the Act. The Act does not apply to lands belonging to or held on lease from the Government or from religious or charitable institutions managed by or under the control of the State Government or from a public trust or a society established for public educational purpose, created or formed before the 18th November 1961, and which was in existence on the 18th July 1965.

The existing tenancies would, however, continue till the resumable and non-resumable lands are determined and resumable lands are resumed by the land-owners under Section 14 of the Act. Under Section 44 of the Act, the Government has to issue a notification declaring the date from which the non-resumable land vests with the Government. This can be done only after the Land Tribunals determine the non-resumable lands. From the date of vesting, all non-resumable lands leased to tenants would stand transferred to the State Government. The surplus lands vested in the State Government are to be granted in the order of preference as indicated below :—

(1) Displaced tenants having no land ;
(2) Landless agriculturists and agricultural labourers ;
(3) Co-operative Farms ;
(4) Tenants, displaced tenants and owner-cultivators with less than a basic holding ;
(5) Tenants, displaced tenants and owner-cultivators with less than a family holding ; and
(6) Other persons desiring to take up personal cultivation.

It has been also provided that in granting the surplus lands, preference has to be given to the tenant, sub-tenant or other persons who, immediately prior to the vesting of the land in the State Government, cultivated the lands. The grantee would have to pay the purchase price to the extent of ten times the average net annual income of the land in question in a lumpsum or in annual instalments not exceeding twenty.

According to Section 2 (32) of the Act, a standard acre means one acre of land of the first class or an extent equivalent thereto consisting of any one or more classes of lands specified in the following schedule :—

First Class.—Wet land or garden land possessing facilities for assured irrigation where two crops of paddy can be raised in a year.

Second Class.—Wet land or garden land other than first class land possessing facilities for assured irrigation, that is land in channel area (*nala pradesh*) where one crop of paddy can be raised in a year.

Third Class.—Wet land or garden land other than that of second class land possessing facilities for irrigation from tanks.

Fourth Class.—Wet land or garden land other than first, second or third class of land irrigated (i) by rain water, (ii) by seepage water from tanks, canals or other sources of water ; or (iii) by water lifted from a river or channel by electrical or mechanical power.

Fifth Class.—Dry land or garden land not falling under the first, second, third or fourth class in areas in which the average annual rainfall is more than thirty-five inches or dry-*cum*-wet land or dry garden land, that is, light irrigated dry land or garden land.

Sixth Class.—Dry land or garden land not falling under the first, second, third, fourth or fifth class in areas in which the average annual rainfall is not more than thirty-five inches and is not less than twenty-five inches.

Seventh Class.—Dry land or garden land not falling under the first, second, third, fourth, fifth or sixth class in areas in which the average annual rainfall is less than twenty-five inches or uncultivable dry land in areas in which the average annual rainfall is not less than seventy-five inches.

The formula for determining equivalent extent of land of different classes is as follows : One acre of first class land equals one and one-third acres of second class, one and two-thirds acres of third class, two acres of fourth class, four acres of fifth class, six acres of sixth class and eight acres of seventh class.

A Commissioner of Land Reforms has been appointed with a view to co-ordinating and expediting the work of implementing the land reforms. Judicial officers of the rank of Munsiff have been appointed to perform the functions of a tribunal. The appellate authority is the District Judge. Any question of law is to be decided by the High Court of Mysore.

Consolidation of holdings

In order to remedy the excessive fragmentation of lands which has taken place on account of the law of succession or economic necessities of the parties, a uniform measure to consolidate the holdings and prevent further fragmentation of lands called the Mysore Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1964, was adopted. According to this Act, a holding of land of lesser extent than the appropriate standard area determined under Section (3) of the Act which is not profitable for cultivation, is considered a fragment. The unit of standard minimum area varies from half an acre to four acres according to the classification of lands. Any unit of land which has an area less than this is regarded as a fragment. No person can dispose of such a fragment to any one other than the contiguous holder. According to the provisions of the Act, no fragment shall be divided or partitioned. In addition, the Act also provides for the consolidation of holdings in respect of the existing fragments. In the scheme of consolidation, there is provision for compensation to the owner. Every person, to whom a holding is allotted according to the consolidation scheme, gets a certificate of transfer without any stamp duty or registration fee.

Bhoodan

The Bhoodan movement launched in the country by Acharya Vinoba Bhave aims at obtaining land by voluntary land-gifts and distributing them to the landless. He conducted *padayatra* in Mysore State in the year 1957 to help the movement. Several organisations like the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Sarvodaya Mandals, etc., assisted in the task. The following are particulars of the land-gifts as in 1971 in each of the taluks of the district, as furnished by the Chief Executive Officer, Mysore Bhoodan Yajna Board, Bangalore :—

Taluks	*No. of donors*	*Extent of land donated in acres and cents*		
		Dry	*Wet*	*Total*
Bellary	1	11—77	..	11—77
Hadagalli	202	729—24	1—00	730—24
Harapanahalli	146	531—31	0—07	531—38
Kudligi	31	191—09	4—15	195—24
Mallapuram	3	4—06	..	4—06
Sandur	32	58—32	0—21	58—53
Total	418	1,525—79	5—43	1,531—22

Of the total extent of 1,531 acres and 22 cents donated by 418 persons, nearly 50 per cent was gifted in Hadagalli taluk alone and more than one-third of the lands was received in Harapanahalli taluk. The lands donated are dry lands, except a few patches of wet lands. In order to take *danapatras* (gift deeds) from the respective donors and regularise them, the Government of Mysore constituted a Bhoodan Yajna Board in 1965 and it started its work in June 1966. *Danapatras* were received in all the cases and the donations were regularised in 173 cases as in 1971.

Taxes other than Land Revenue

Long back, income from land revenue alone constituted a major portion of the revenue to the Government. A number of new sources of income have since been tapped and land revenue now does not have its former importance. Now there are other taxes, the incidence of which falls on a large number of persons and the income from such taxes is increasing. Most important among these sources are State and Central excise duties, sales-tax, both Central and State, tax on motor vehicles, income-tax, agricultural income-tax, etc. A short account of each of the important taxes is given in the following paragraphs.

State Excise

The State excise duty is levied on intoxicants like arrack, toddy, liquor, *ganja*, opium, etc. This revenue is being collected in the form of rentals from toddy and arrack shops and also by

issue of licences for sale and consumption of *ganja* and opium. Among these, the revenue realised from the rentals forms the major item. These rentals are fixed in open auction on the persons who offer the highest bid. The taluk-wise break-up of the number of toddy and arrack shops in the district as also the rentals per month for the year 1969-70 were as follows :—

Name of Taluk	*Arrack*		*Toddy*	
	No. of shops	*Rentals in Rs*	*No. of shops*	*Rentals in Rs.*
Bellary (including city) ..	47	1,02,500	54	43,354
Bellary city	One Beer Tavern			4,000
Siruguppa	29	26,000	41	15,000
Hospet	37	1,09,200	61	23,866
Mallapuram	10	14,200	17	1,248
Harapanahalli .	35	24,000	38	3,480
Hadagalli .. .	34	17,300	28	2,652
Kudligi	25	19,200	37	2,000
Sandur	30	14,751	36	2,400

Altogether there were about 247 arrack shops and 312 toddy shops in the district in that year. There is a limit for private possession of intoxicants under the law. Any person who desires to possess more than the limit should obtain a permit from the licensing authority The following is the limit of private possession without permit in respect of intoxicants :—

Arrack	..	Upto 0.750 litres
Toddy	..	Upto 3.05 litres
Brandy, whisky, rum, gin	..	Upto 2.3 litres
Foreign liquors	..	Upto 9.1 litres
Beer	..	Upto 18.2 litres

There was prohibition in force in Bellary district from 1st October 1946, as per the provisions of the Madras Prohibition Act. The task of enforcing prohibition had been entrusted to the Police Department. A District Executive Force was formed in March 1959 replacing the District Prohibition Officer. A Prohibition Intelligence Bureau was also constituted to function directly under the Superintendent of Police. During the period from 1957 to 1967, 8,222 illicit distillation cases were detected, of which 5,845 cases ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 4,66,995 was realised by way of fines and penalties during the same period. After the lifting of prohibition in 1967, a number of liquor shops were started

in all parts of the district and the excise revenue realised from 1967-68 to 1969-70 was as follows :—

Year		*Amount in* Rs.
1967-68	..	52,89,775.93
1968-69	..	73,51,247.47
1969-70	..	73,55,384.10

Registration

The work of registration of documents and collection of registration fees is administered by the Deputy Commissioner of the district who is also the *ex-officio* District Registrar. The statement given below shows the number of documents registered and the total receipts under registration of documents in Bellary district for the years 1958-59, 1963-64 and 1969-70 :—

Name of Taluk		1958–59		1963–64		1969–70	
		No. of documents	*Receipts*	*No. of documents*	*Receipts*	*No. of documents*	*Receipts*
			Rs.		Rs		Rs.
Bellary	..	3,760	34,939	3,976	82,509	4,928	91,775
Siruguppa	..	2,194	12,802	2,936	27,532	3,075	43,907
Sandur	..	624	3,125	613	7,412	603	8,807
Hospet	..	1,821	16,985	2,657	38,674	2,539	54,362
Kampli	..	1,043	7,999	1,136	13,467	1,396	27,571
Hgalli	..	2,307	14,639	2,382	28,735	2,373	33,838
Harapanahalli	.	2,298	13,434	2,248	23,776	2,607	36,039
Kudligi	..	1,221	7,107	1,864	16,784	2,340	44,802
Total	..	15,268	1,11,030	17,802	2,38,889	19,861	3,41,101

Stamps

The Indian Stamp Act, 1955, was made applicable to the entire State of Mysore in 1956 and the Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps was made the competent authority under the Indian Stamp Act. The following statement shows the amounts of revenue collected under stamps during the years 1961, 1966, 1969 and 1970 :—

Year		*Non-Judicial*	*Revenue*	*Hundi*	*Special Adhesive*	*Court Fee*	*Copy*
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1961	..	7,58,893.55	83,789.50	4,312.50	16.50	2,11,723.58	13,222.49
1966	..	21,51,986.50	1,16,187.10	4,456.00	2,293.25	3,15,564.37	15,550.00
1969	..	23,29,700.30	1,24,090.00	8,429.00	16.50	7,15,910.20	18,028.25
1970	..	1,02,13,328.60	1,62,152.40	18,795.00	713.30	52,12,806.72	33,129.92

Sales-Tax

The sales-tax is a levy imposed on the sales or on the elements incidental to sales. It is imposed on the first stage of transaction in some cases and on all stages of transactions in some other cases. Before the merger of Bellary district with the Mysore State, the sales-tax was imposed and collected under the provisions of the Madras Sales-Tax Act, 1939, which was replaced in 1956 by the Madras Sales-Tax Act, 1948, which was in force between 1st April 1956 and 30th September 1957. The latter was replaced by the Mysore Sales-Tax Act, 1957. The Madras Entertainment Tax Act, which was in force upto the end of September 1958, was replaced by the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1957, and the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, which was in force upto the end of September 1958, was subsequently replaced by the Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957. All goods, which are liable to be taxed at single stage of transaction, are listed in the Schedules of the Act. The goods which are exempted from the levy of sales-tax are also listed in the schedules. Sales-tax is also collected under the Central Sales-Tax Act, 1956. It is a levy on the sale of goods which takes place in the course of inter State trade and commerce. Under the provisions of this Act, coal, cotton, hides and skin, iron and steel, jute, oilseeds, rayon or artificial silk fabrics are liable to be taxed. No law of a State can impose a tax on the sale or purchase of these goods at a rate exceeding three per cent (now 3½ per cent) of the sale-price thereof and at more than one stage in the series of sales by successive dealers in the State. The amounts of tax collected under the Mysore Sales-Tax Act and the Central Sales-Tax Act during the years 1960-61, 1965-66, 1968-69 and 1969-70 and the total number of assessees under each Act were as follows :

Year	*Mysore Sales-Tax Act*		*Central Sales-Tax Act*	
	No. of assessees	*Tax collected in Rs.*	*No. of assessees*	*Tax collected in Rs.*
1960–61 ..	2,752	13,99,197	068	3,13,812 79
1965–66 .	3,547	70,25,920	750	4,95,606 58
1968–69 .	3,703	1,08,99,548	856	4,34,216 93
1969–70	3,709	1,12,66,498	806	11,71,632 39

Under the Mysore Sales-Tax Act, 1957, every dealer, whose turn-over of business exceeds Rs. 25,000, is required to get himself registered by paying a registration fee of Rs. 25. Such dealers continue to be registered dealers as long as their turn-over remains at Rs 25,000 and above. All licence-holders and registered dealers are *de facto* collectors of sales-tax revenue under the Act. Fines and penalties are imposed on those dealers who violate the

provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. The following table shows the revenue realised by way of fines and penalties during the years 1961-62, 1965-66, 1968-69 and 1969-70:—

Year				*Amount of tax collected*
				Rs. P.
1960-61	..	..	.	13,301.67
1965-66	..	..	..	23,079.09
1968-69	..	.	.	66,148.06
1969-70	..	..	..	49,525.51

There has been a steep rise in the sales-tax collections because of enhancement of the rate of taxation in respect of a few items and bringing certain other items under single point with effect from 1st March 1970. On the basis of the recommendations of the Taxation and Resources Enquiry Committee headed by Sri S. Bhoothalingam, the sales-tax rates for luxury goods were stepped up and the tax structure was rationalised.

Motor Vehicles Tax

The Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957, came into force in the district from 1st October 1958. Under the Act, which is at present administered by the Commercial Taxes Department, motor vehicles plying in the district and of contiguous districts are being registered in the office of the Regional Transport Officer, Bellary. The amounts of revenue realised under the Act for the years 1961-62, 1966-67, 1969-70 and 1970-71 are given in the sub-joined statement :—

Year				*Amount of revenue realised*
				Rs. P.
1961-62	..	..	..	18,32,608.41
1966-67	..	..	.	20,93,118.05
1969-70		..		25,42,244.24
1970-71	..	.	..	29,16,416.97

Entertainment Tax

The Commercial Taxes Department is also administering the Mysore Eetertainment Tax Act, 1958. There has been a steady increase in the revenue in respect of this tax also as can be seen from the following statement :—

Year	*Demand*	*Collection*	*Balance*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1966–67	6,56,594	6,56,393	201
1967–68	7,54,734	7,33,140	1,588
1968–69	8,37,103	8,37,103	.
1969–70	11,20,083	11,20,083	..

Agricultural Income-Tax

The Mysore Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1957, replacing the old Madras Agricultural Income-Tax Act was brought into force in the district from September 1957. The authority for administering the provisions of this Act was vested with the revenue authorities in the beginning and subsequently it was entrusted to the Commercial Taxes Department. The important crops coming under the purview of the Act are grapes, areca, chillies, ginger, mulberry, plantain, potato, sugarcane, turmeric, coconut, pepper, cotton, garlic, tea, coffee, onion, tobacco, mango, caster, coriander, groundnut, mustard seed, karad and niger. Individuals whose income is below Rs. 3,500 per annum and the Hindu undivided families having an annual income of less than Rs. 7,000 are not liable to be taxed. The rate of tax varies from three per cent to 40 per cent. In order to have equality in the levy of taxes, lands are classified into eight different categories. Lands below 50 acres of VIII class do not come under the purview of the Act. The percentage of levy of tax goes up, if the income is more than one lakh. Added to this, a super-tax is also levied on the income slabs ranging from Rs. 23,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 9 per cent to 15 per cent. The percentage of taxation goes up to 20 in cases of income exceeding Rs. one lakh. The year-wise collections of tax as in 1959-60, 1960-61, 1965-66 and from 1967-68 to 1969-70 are given below :

Year	*No of assessees*	*Amount of tax collected*
		Rs. P.
1959–60	2,399	32,927.65
1960–61	2,255	49,942.79
1965–66	2,246	1,00,100.71
1967–68	N.A*	43,697.44
1968–69	N.A*	77,023.23
1969–70	N.A*	83,338.09

(*Separate figures for Bellary are not available).

According to the figures furnished by the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Gulbarga Division, the total amount of revenue derived under all Acts (including the Central Sales-Tax

Act) administered by the Commercial Taxes Department, from 1957-58 to 1968-69, was as follows :—

Year	*Total revenue realised* Rs. P.
1957–58	17,57,125 75
1958–59	24,27,532 93
1959–60	26,69,488 57
1960–61	29,13,247 15
1961–62	34,67,298 69
1962–63	35,99,312 05
1963–64	53,73,393 34
1964–65	49,62,752 13
1965–66	61,23,068 28
1966–67	74,67,988 19
1967–68	65,94,185 02
1968–69	63,03,547 20

The Central Excise duty is being collected under the provisions of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, and the Rules framed thereunder. The commodities which are liable to be taxed are tobacco, sugar, patented or proprietory medicines, khandasari sugar, package tea, motor vehicles (trailors) and pig iron. The amount recovered by way of fines and penalties from those who violated the provisions of the Act was Rs. 1,235 during 1969-70 as against Rs. 227 in 1958-59. The revenue under Central Excise realised in the district during the last 11 years is indicated below.— **Central Excise**

Year	*Amount realised in Rs.*
1958–59	23,404
1960–61	15,494
1961–62	35,224
1962–63	12,67,477
1963–64	5,54,941
1964–65	88,72,171
1965–66	1,07,20,344
1966–67	1,39,73,178
1967–68	1,22,64,929
1968–69	93,91,934
1969–70	1,41,79,043

Income Tax

The income-tax is a direct tax on the income of individuals and establishments levied by the Central Government. The Income-Tax Department is administering the Income-Tax Act, 1961, Wealth-Tax Act, 1957, Gift-Tax, Act 1958, and Estate Duty Act, 1957 in the district. The total number of assessees in the district under these Acts, under salary and urban and rural sectors, for the years from 1965-66 to 1969-70 were as follows :—

Year	*Salary*	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Total*
1965–66	125	2,676	42	2,843
1966–67	280	2,593	48	2,921
1967–68	280	2,682	56	3,018
1968–69	255	2,762	63	3,080
1969–70	492	2,969	82	3,543

The break-up of these assessees according to the slab rates for each of the above period was as follows :—

Slabs	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70
Total Income over					
25,000 and above	162	179	180	196	252
15,000 to 25,000	192	198	202	205	270
7,500 to 15,000	403	501	541	684	828
7,500 and below	2,086	2,043	2,035	1,995	2,193
Total	2,843	2,921	2,958	3,080	3,543

The amounts of income-tax and gift-tax collected during the past five years were as follows :—

(Amount in thousands)

Year	*Income-tax*	*Gift-tax*
	Rs.	Rs.
1965–66	51,514	11,220
1966–67	39,589	3,810
1967–68	34,533	2,150
1968–69	76,129	18,448
1969–70	67,383	5,074

The variations in the amount collected under each tax are attributed to the fact that though the demand is on the increase, there was a balance left over under each year which was to be collected next year. The amounts realised in the form of penalties for the last five years were as follows :—

Year	*Amount realised in Rs.*
1965–66	6,540
1966–67	7,012
1967–68	8,462
1968–69	13,575
1969–70	3,000

According to the Income-Tax Officer, Bellary, no revenue was realised under expenditure-tax and estate duty. The super-tax was abolished in 1965.

TABLE—I

Statement showing the maximum rates of previous settlement rates and standard rates of revision settlement in Bellary district

Zone	*Dry*				*Wet*			
	Group I		*Group II*		*Group I*		*Group II*	
	As per previous settlement	*As per revision settlement*	*As per previous settlement*	*As per revision settlement*	*As per previous settlement*	*As per revision settlement*	*As per previous settlement*	*As per revision settlement*
Zone I	Rs. A. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. P.
Bellary, Siruguppa, Hospet (except Mariyammanahalli Hobli.)	2 13 0	2 93	2 8 0	2 40	13 0 0	13 70	13 0 0	13 70
Zone II								
Sandur, Kudligi, Harapanahalli, Hadagalli and Mariyammanahalli hobli of Hospet and Mallapuram taluks.	2 8 0	2 72	2 8 0	2 40	10 2 0	10 72	10 2 0	10 72

TABLE—II

Statement showing the areas under previous settlement and under revision settlement as also the percentages of increase or decrease over the previous assessment in Bellary district

(Area in acres and cents)

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Total No. of villages	Previous assessment				Assessment as per revision settlement				Percentages of increase or decrease	
			Dry		Wet		Dry		Wet		Dry	Wet
			A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.		
1.	Bellary	104	3,59,795	91	5,352	14	3,11,766	69	37,861	70	—13	+ 67
2.	Siruguppa	86	2,31,619	45	35,183	41	1,53,248	00	97,553	14	—34	+ 177
3.	Hospet	67	44,850	96	25,070	62	47,990	33	25,893	40	+ 7	— 80
4.	Harapanahalli	62	1,22,304	32	21,670	01	1,44,191	51	6,160	75	+18	— 72
5.	Hadagalli..	70	1,68,990	81	13,475	15	1,99,042	26	3,931	13	+18	— 71
6.	Kudligi	90	1,10,160	16	32,870	75	1,29,868	46	12,944	61	+18	— 61
7.	Sandur	58	49,751	55	15,754	95	53,759	83	4,528	17	+8	— 71
8.	Mallapuram	31	44,071	76	7,934	36	27,575	86	579	19	+37	— 92

TABLE—III

Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue in Bellary district for the year 1957-58

Sl. No. Name of taluk	D mand						Collection						Balance	
	Arrears		*Current*		*Total*		*Arrears*		*Current*		*Total*			
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1. Bellary	31,567	10	4,58,126	35	4,89,828	45	20,121	62	3,81,778	13	4,01,899	75	87,928	70
2. Siruguppa	41,272	00	3,35,057	00	3,76,329	00	31,493	00	2,83,459	00	3,14,952	00	61,377	00
3. Sandur	6,007	12	91,977	14	97,984	26	5,564	39	85,029	38	90,593	77	7,390	49
4. Hospet	51,109	00	3,59,224	00	4,10,333	00	45,245	00	3,01,920	00	3,47,165	00	63,168	00
5. M llapuram	3,947	15	37,340	00	41,287	15	1,712	15	31,137	00	32,849	15	8,438	00
6. Hadagalli	4,037	13	2,32,799	37	2,36,836	50	3,102	23	2,28,122	90	2,31,225	13	5,611	37
7. Harapanahalli	9,404	76	2,03,657	94	2,13,062	70	7,694	76	1,91,047	33	1,98,742	09	14,320	61
8. Kudligi	9,206	05	1,89,681	64	1,98,887	69	8,340	70	1,77,912	71	1,86,253	41	12,634	28
Total ..	1,56,550	31	19,07,998	44	20,64,548	75	1,23,273	85	16,80,406	45	18,03,680	30	2,60,868	45

TABLE—IV

Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue in Bellary district for the year 1962–63

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Demand						Collection						Balance	
		Arrears		Current		Total		Arrears		Current		Total			
		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1.	Bellary	5,42,337	56	3,45,169	50	8,87,507	06	1,02,862	49	76,149	82	1,79,012	31	7,08,494	75
2.	Siruguppa	4,77,209	00	4,07,825	00	8,85,034	00	1,87,359	00	1,93,856	00	3,81,215	00	5,03,819	00
3.	Sandur	23,454	19	96,947	35	1,20,401	54	14,763	90	92,525	79	1,07,289	69	13,111	85
4.	Hospet	1,75,946	00	3,50,228	00	5,26,174	00	82,967	00	2,61,215	00	3,44,182	00	1,81,992	00
5.	Mallapuram	12,145	00	38,124	00	50,269	00	2,848	00	27,124	00	29,972	00	20,297	00
6.	Hadagalli	21,100	67	2,02,395	96	2,23,496	63	15,692	61	1,82,507	54	1,98,200	15	25,296	48
7.	Harapanahalli	20,292	48	2,13,238	95	2,33,531	43	12,242	58	1,72,266	02	1,84,508	60	49,022	83
8.	Kudligi	1,20,252	65	1,90,901	25	3,11,153	90	73,287	98	1,42,086	19	2,15,374	17	95,779	73
	Total	13,92,737	55	18,44,830	01	32,37,567	56	4,92,023	56	11,47,730	36	16,39,753	92	15,97,813	64

TABLE—V

Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land revenue in Bellary district for the year 1967-68.

Sl. No.	Name of the taluk	Demand						Collection						Balance	
		Arrears		*Current*		*Total*		*Arrears*		*Current*		*Total*			
		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1.	Bellary ..	9, 9.031	85	3,32,451	75	12,61,483	60	1,51,436	26	90,456	02	2,41,892	28	10,19,591	32
2.	Siruguppa ..	12,84,663	00	6,64,735	00	19,49,398	00	2,07,611	00	1,40,909	00	3,48,520	00	16,00,878	00
3.	Sandur ..	1,06.752	91	1.03,663	44	2,10.416	35	32,124	04	59,091	11	91,215	15	1,19,201	20
4.	Hospet ..	2,63,995	00	1,36,468	00	4,00,463	00	1,29,313	00	93,922	00	2,23,235	00	1,77,228	00
5.	Mallapuram ..	36,092	54	54,098	10	90,190	64	13,704	18	32,048	88	45,753	06	44,437	58
6.	Hadagalli ..	1,81,489	47	1,97,484	50	3,78,973	97	61,136	31	84,243	18	1,45,379	49	2,33,594	48
7.	Harapanahalli ..	3,02,011	02	2,28,147	88	5,30,158	90	76,939	02	1,16,669	88	1,93,608	90	3,36,550	00
	Total ..	31,04,035	79	17,17,048	67	48,21,084	46	8,04,679	81	6,76,415	07	14,81,094	88	33,31,480	58

(*Note : Figures for Kudligi taluk are not available*)

CHAPTER XII

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

THE maintenance of law and order is the primary task of the police administration in the district. Prior to 1859, the police work formed part of the revenue administration of the district. In that year, the Police Department was separated from the Revenue Department and placed on a new footing. Since then, the police force in the district has been under the superintendence and control of the District Superintendent of Police who is assisted by necessary staff.

Earlier period

It was believed by the Vijayanagara kings that the State had to preserve society and prevent and reconcile conflicts. Their rule was based on principles of *dharma*, which conformed to time-honoured values and principles of social justice and welfare. It is stated that certain specific laws such as the law of treason, the law of limitation and the law governing the enjoyment of service *inams* were in force in the Vijayanagara days. Treason against the State or the king, associations or community was considered a heinous offence. The punishment for such treason was execution. Mortgaged lands could be enjoyed by the mortgagees only for a period of twelve years, after which they had to be restored to the original owners. Lands granted by the State as service *inams* could neither be sold nor mortgaged by the parties who received them. Those who violated this law were severely punished.

The Vijayanagara king was the chief judge of the realm. There were also judges at different levels in the kingdom who administered justice on behalf of the king. The governors presided over the provincial courts. The village assemblies, temple trustees and caste elders had courts of their own, which were presided over by their leading men. These courts had the judical and magisterial authority of a regular court. There were also special officers appointed to supervise the working of the temples, who conducted enquiries and decided disputes. Questions in regard to social and religious practices of the people

were decided by the recognised leaders of respective religious communities. The Nayakas of those days, who ruled over various territories under the overall supervision of the imperial authority, enjoyed very substantial powers of police and judicial administration.

Under the Vijayanagara rule, civil cases were generally decided by the popular courts, more by way of arbitration. But when the regular courts tried such cases merits and demerits were considered; witnesses were examined and documents were looked into and then decisions were reached. In respect of criminal cases also, the village assemblies, the temple authorities and officers of government had the authority to try the cases. They examined the evidence and pronounced judgements. It appears that the normal code of punishment was generally severe under the Vijayanagara kings. While certain offences were punishable with imprisonment irrespective of the status of the offender, certain other offences were punishable with fines. Injustice done to the individuals by the State was also compensated by it.

Police organisation received great attention in the Vijayanagara empire and security administration was generally rigorous. There were two kinds of police force—one maintained by the State and the other by the people in the local areas. The former was responsible directly to the government and the latter to the local people. There was also a special force at Vijayanagara and provincial capitals. The policemen were held responsible for preservation of peace and order and detection of crimes within their jurisdiction. The safety of person and property was entrusted to the provincial governors who had appointed *kavalgars* (watchmen) to do police duties. The latter had charge of groups of villages and controlled the *talavars* who were appointed to each village.

Post-Vijayanagara period

After the downfall of the Vijayanagara empire, the *palayagars* continued to employ the *kavalgars* and *talavars*. Haidar Ali, who annexed the district to Mysore, retained the *talavars*, placing them under the tahsildars. The *talavars* formed the back-bone of this police system. During Tipu's time, this system was reduced to chaos owing to his weak control. Later, the Nizam's Government did nothing to remedy this chaotic situation. Any man, who could collect a following, could live openly by crime with only a remote risk of punishment. Thereafter, when the district came into the possession of the East India Company, Munro who pays a high tribute to this old system, reverted* to it and the duty of detecting offences devolved on the village *talavars* and the peons of the tahsildars. In Bellary and Hospet

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* Madras District Gazetteers (Bellary), 1904, page 189.

towns, there were, in addition, police officers called *kotwals*, with a separate body of peons under their command.

By Regulation XI of 1816, the *talavars* were placed under the immediate control of the headmen of villages, and this system continued until the Police Act XXIV of 1859 which brought the regular police force into being. The provisions of the new Act were introduced first in Hospet taluk and afterwards gradually enforced in other parts of the district. The *talavars* survived all these changes and continued under the control of the village headmen and the revenue authorities. In 1898, they were given brass badges and *lathis* as insignia of their office.

Crimes in the past

Formerly, the Bellary district had its full share of grave crimes. Several factors contributed to this state of affairs. The railways had deprived some of the people of their employment. Many of the wandering Korachas and Lambanis, who were trading with the west coast, had lost their occupation and were driven to the low means of livelihood and they became responsible for much of the crime in the district. Donga Dasaries and some of the Boyas were also committing offences. The proximity of the Nizam's territory also favoured criminals, as they could escape across the border and sell their loot there with less chance of detection. More than all, the district was mainly dependent on local rains for its crops without much of any irrigational facilities and the existing industries were not in a prosperous state. A bad season or two soon drove its poorest classes to crime through actual necessity.

Later, the Lambanis, to a considerable extent, settled down to agriculture, cattle-grazing and selling of fire-wood and grass. Now comparatively, few of the Lambani *tandas* were on the black list of the police. But the criminal sections of the Korachas continued to commit offences. The most notorious were the Koracha gangs round Tekkalakota and Sirigere in Bellary taluk. Many stories are told about their capacity to disguise themselves and of their cleverness in evading the police. Wandering gangs also passed through the district. In 1898, 80 such gangs comprising more than 2,000 persons were reported. Each such gang was accompanied, wherever it travelled, by a specially deputed constable, who was provided with a complete list of the members. On the gang leaving the district, it was handed over to the surveillance of the police of the district into which it was moving.

Dacoities, cattle-lifting and burglaries were the favourable forms of grave crimes. A section of the Korachas specialised in dacoities, while another section in house-breaking. Some of the Lambanis were known for cattle-lifting. The speciality of Donga Dasaries was petty theft at markets and other gatherings.

Dacoities were common during the months from February to June and those months were known as "the dacoity season". During that season, the roads were at their driest, the Tungabhadra was fordable and cultivation was almost at a standstill. Torch-light dacoities of houses were less common. The perpetrators often disguised themselves by smearing their faces with ashes, paint or powdered charcoal. Guns were sometimes used or the victims were frightened into submissiveness by the discharge of 'dimmis', a sort of firework made by ramming power into an iron cylinder. Some of the Korachas were notorious for their brutal methods of extracting from their victims information as to where valuables were concealed. The cattle-dealing Korachas were mixing the stolen bullocks with their own and selling them with small risk of detection. Burglaries were usually committed by breaking through the roof and not the side walls of the house, since the roofs were of faggot and mud, while the walls were of stones and mud. After India attained Independence, the categorisation of certain classes as criminal tribes was done away with. The old type criminal gangs have been now mostly rehabilitated by engaging them in gainful occupations. Criminals from outside continue to visit the district occasionally and commit offences. Wherever they are active, complaints of serious crimes often pour in. Petty thefts, cattle-lifting and pick-pocketing are not uncommon.

Law and order situation

In 1957, the law and order position at Hospet gave room for some anxiety, when tension arose between two groups in connection with the centenary day celebrations of the first war of Indian Independence. When a procession was taken out in the town on the occasion, it was obstructed by a group of people, raising objection against playing of music in front of a place of worship, where some had gathered armed with deadly weapons. Stones, brick-bats, etc., were thrown on the processionists and as a result, some officials and several others in the procession sustained injuries. The police had to intervene to bring the situation under control. In this connection, a case was registered against 47 persons and they were charge-sheeted; 41 of them were convicted for several offences.

The law and order situation was normal during the years 1958, 1959 and 1960. But in the year 1961, two major disturbances, one at Hadagalli and another at Bommanahal village, occurred. During April—May 1961, some residents of Hadagalli wanted to sacrifice a buffalo in connection with the observance of *Uramma Jatra*. But the police, as per the Prevention of Animal Sacrifices Act, advised them not to do so. In spite of this, a buffalo was sacrificed. When the police seized the head of the buffalo, a crowd of people that had gathered became unruly and started pelting stones at the police. Several policemen on duty

were injured and the police opened fire on the mob, as a result of which two persons died and some were injured.

In November 1961, the police conducted a prohibition raid at Bommanahal village, seized contraband articles and arrested ten persons. Enraged by this, a group of unruly villagers, numbering about a hundred turned violent and assaulted the policemen on duty. As a result, the police resorted to a lathi-charge which proved ineffective; thereupon, fire was opened on the crowd, in which one person was killed and a few were injured.

In December 1961, a serious breach of peace was apprehended at Kottur in connection with the management of the Gurubasaveshwara temple of that place. The trouble was overcome by the promulgation of an order under Section 40 of the Mysore Police Act by the District Magistrate. In March 1962, a group of 28 persons attempted at Kottur to enter the Kottureshwara temple by force. The police had to disperse them by resorting to a mild lathi-charge. In August 1962, the police, by their timely intervention, averted an anticipated breach of peace at Hospet, which was due to difference of opinion between two sections of the Muslim community about Independence Day celebratio

Bellary Bundh

In September 1964, some local political leaders of Bellary had organised a "Bellary Bundh" agitating against the scarcity of foodgrains and soaring prices of food-stuffs. A procession was taken out on 25th September 1964. On the occasion, a crowd of people attacked a hotel and a police station, in spite of promulgating orders under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting meetings and processions. Several godowns and shops of foodgrains were looted and some police personnel on duty were injured. Warnings had no desired effect and the police had to open fire in which two persons were injured, one of whom died at the hospital while under treatment. In 1965, when a person accused in a theft case committed suicide in the police lock-up at Kudligi, on hearing a rumour, a crowd of about 200 persons attacked the police station and the sub-jail by pelting stones and brick-bats and also attempted to attack the sub-treasury, whereupon fire was opened, in which one person was killed and two were injured.

In 1966, there was an agitation by the Karnataka Kriya Samiti of Bellary against re-opening of the Belgaum question by the Central Government by appointment of the one-man commission. A peaceful hartal was observed on the occasion. When the agitators tried to stop the trains and traffic, the police managed to bring back the situation to normalcy. On 1st November 1966, a "Bellary Bundh" was observed demanding the

location of the fifth steel plant in Bellary district. The apprehended breach of peace was averted by precautionary measures.

On 2nd January 1968, there was a tense situation at the Ujjini village owing to differences between the followers of two Veerashaiva *Mathas*. Several thousands of them from the surrounding villages had gathered near about Ujjini and a violent clash was feared between them. There was a lathi charge and use of tear-gas shells by which the crowds were dispersed by the police. On 23rd January 1968, the students of the Veerashaiva College, Bellary, abstained from the classes in connection with an anti-Hindi agitation. They also took out a procession shouting slogans and visited various other educational institutions where they were joined by students of the latter also. Some signboards of post offices which were in Hindi and many street lights were damaged. The passenger and goods trains were stopped by the students for about half an hour. Orders under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code were promulgated and the situation was brought under control.

On 12th September 1969, there was a vociferous protest against enhancement of rates of admission by the proprietor of a cinema theatre at Kottur. A crowd of about 400 persons had gathered in front of the theatre, demanding reduction in the rates of admission and screening of only Kannada films. Stones were pelted at the theatre and its screen was also damaged. The police intervened and averted further damages to the theatre. In October 1969, there were some personal assaults between partisans of two village parties at Tekkalakota. As a result, both the rival groups armed themselves with sickles, lathies and stones and were hurling stones at each other. Further clash was averted by the police by opening fire in the air and scaring away the crowds. The Tekkalakota village has been the scene of frequent troubles owing to village party feuds. Since 1968, constables of the District Armed Reserve Police have been stationed here and vigilance is being maintained.

On 26th December 1970, a procession was taken out in Hospet town protesting against the stand of the Central Government in regard to the Mahajan Commission Report on the boundary disputes between Mysore and Maharashtra and Mysore and Kerala. It began to swell as it passed through the roads and some persons in the procession started pelting stones and damaged public property like the street lights and telephone poles. The police then resorted to a lathi-charge and brought the situation under control, and several police officials including the Superintendent of Police, Bellary, sustained injuries due to stone-pelting.

Incidence of crime

The grave crimes coming to the notice of the police are murder, house dacoity, robbery, house-breaking and theft and

cattle theft. In 1958, there were 26 murders and there was an increase of one during the next year. The figure came down to 19 in 1960. During the years 1966, 1968 and 1969, there were a large number of murders. There were 32 murders in 1966, which figure came down to 26 in 1967. Again it went up to 36 in 1968 and then came down to 32 in 1969.

Cognisable offences under the Indian Penal Code have been classified into six separate categories for purposes of investigation, *viz.*, offences against the State, offences against persons, serious offences against persons and property, minor offences against persons, minor offences against property and other offences not specified. The following table gives the number of crimes according to the above classification during the years from 1958 to 1960 and from 1965 to 1969 :—

Class	*Nature of crime*	*Year* 1958	1959	1960
I	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.	41	50	76
II	Serious offences against persons ..	161	145	160
III	Serious offences against persons and property or against property.	169	225	216
IV	Minor offences against persons ..	44	11	76
V	Minor offences against property ..	356	340	338
VI	Other offences not specified ..	26,507	17,113	21,809
	Total ..	27,278	17,884	22,675

Class	*Nature of crime*	*Year* 1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
I	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.	50	55	65	100	85
II	Serious offences against persons.	212	241	254	290	327
III	Serious offences against persons and property or against property.	234	298	305	315	310
IV	Minor offences against persons.	66	89	90	93	143
V	Minor offences against property.	379	431	496	491	491
VI	Other offences not specified	19,100	18,956	13,563	9,190	16,761
	Total ..	20,041	20,070	14,782	10,479	18,117

The foregoing table shows a marked increase of offences under the categories from I to IV during the later years. The reason for this is attributed to bad seasonal conditions in the district.

Grave crimes

The number of grave crimes reported during the years from 1958 to 1960 and from 1965 to 1969 are given in the following table:—

Sl. No.	Nature of crime		Number of cases during		
			1958	1959	1960
1.	Murder	..	26	27	19
2.	Dacoity	.. ..	2	4	2
3.	Robbery	.. .	2	3	7
4.	House-breaking and thefts	..	7	19	9
5.	Ordinary thefts	.. ..	21	10	2

Sl. No.	Nature of crime		Number of cases during				
			1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
1.	Murder	.. .	21	32	26	36	32
2.	Dacoity	.. .	2	6	1	5	5
3.	Robbery	.. ..	4	4	1	3	..
4.	House-breaking and thefts	.	12	10	4	7	10
5.	Ordinary thefts	. .	16	15	25	21	17

The following is the classification of murders according to motives during those years:—

Sl. No.	Motive		Year		
			1958	1959	1960
1.	Sexual causes	.. ..	4	3	5
2.	Murder for gain	.. ..	3	2	..
3.	Family disputes	.. ..	4	5	4
4.	Faction and feuds	.. ..	2	4	2
5.	Other causes	.. ..	13	13	8
	Total	..	26	27	19

Sl. No.	Motive	Year				
		1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
1.	Sexual causes	5	2	6	14	3
2.	Murder for gain	1	3	3	2	2
3	Family disputes	5	6	..	..	1
4.	Faction and feuds	3	..	2	1	1
5.	Other causes	7	21	15	19	25
	Total ..	21	32	26	36	32

Riots and disturbances

The district is not free from local party factions. This has been particularly noticeable in the rural areas. Disputes occurring in land ownership and other rivalries and the consequent ill-will have sometimes led to riots and disturbances. The number of rioting cases reported during 1960 was 67, as against 26 and 47 during 1958 and 1959 respectively. The number of rioting cases during the years from 1965 to 1969 was as given hereunder :—

Year	No. of cases
1965	45
1966	46
1967	49
1968 . ..	90
1969	81

Quinquennial yearly averages

The following statement shows the quinquennial averages in respect of various categories of crimes committed in the district during the period from 1962 to 1965 and 1966 to 1969 :—

Sl. No.	Nature of crime	1962 to 1965	1966 to 1969
1.	Cognisable crimes	873	1,583
2.	Rioting	32	66
3.	Murders	21	31
4.	Kidnapping	2	6
5.	Dacoity	6	4
6.	Robbery	3	2
7.	House-breaking and thefts ..	181	310
8.	Cheating	10	12
9.	Breach of trust	22	26

As seen from the foregoing statement, there was an increase in respect of most of the categories of crimes during the period from 1966 to 1969 when compared with those of the previous quinquennium.

Unnatural deaths

Unnatural deaths have to be reported to the police under the law, so that the real causes can be determined. The police have to send the dead bodies for a thorough *post-mortem* examination. Inquest proceedings are held when witnesses are called to testify to the facts of the case. After these formalities are gone through, the bodies are handed over to the relatives. The following table indicates the incidents under the category of accidents during the years from 1958 to 1960 and 1967 to 1969 :—

Sl. No.	Nature of accidents	Year					
		1958	1959	1960	1967	1968	1969
1.	Accidental drowning	81	61	85	69	43	38
2.	Suicidal drowning ..	57	48	55	30	47	32
3.	Hanging	19	28	14	21	17	10
4.	Snake bites	2	2	2	1	2	..
5.	Attack by wild animals	.	1	..	.	..	..
6.	Electric shocks ..	3	1	4	7	4	1
7.	Burns . .	18	14	9	15	31	29
8.	Lightning .	2	..	1	.	..	2
9.	Motor accidents .	18	13	23	26	42	48
10.	Mining accidents ..	..	..	1	2	3	3
11.	Fall from height .	8	4	2	7	10	..
12.	Rail accidents ..	..	..	1	3	1	1
13.	Crushed by weights ..	.	3	2	..	5	.
14.	Gun shot accidents ..	..	1	..	..	1	..
15.	Poisoning..	..	..	1	4	12	17
16.	Other causes .	19	40	25	59	77	90
	Total ..	227	216	225	244	295	271

There was an increase in the number of cases registered under motor accidents, poisoning and other causes during 1967, 1968 and 1969. There was a marked decrease in the number of accidental and suicidal drownings during 1967, 1968 and 1969 when compared with those of 1958, 1959 and 1960. The suicides were mainly due to bodily ailments and family quarrels.

Motor vehicles offences

Violation of traffic rules is an offence and the various categories of offences have been enumerated in the Mysore Motor Vehicles Act. The number of cases put up for trial by the police

in respect of offences under the Motor Vehicles Act during the years from 1958 to 1960 and from 1967 to 1969 is shown in the table given hereunder :—

Sl. No.	*Category*	*Year* 1958	1959	1960	1967	1968	1969
1.	Over-speeding ..	96	155	240	35	88	41
2.	Use of dazzling lights	48	64	240	70	76	86
3.	Use of defective lights	35	27	97	42	28	147
4.	Violation of traffic signals.	3	13	23	30	15	18
5.	Defective vehicles ..	..	40	32	290	..	117
6.	Using of routes without permits.	32	97	122	120	123	168
7.	Un-authorised carrying of persons in goods vehicles.	260	383	380	326	217	318
8.	Driving without licence	157	181	61	716	119	896
9.	Non-payment of taxes	19	27	24	5	631	535
10.	Over-loading ..	74	74	107	75	128	134
11.	Miscellaneous :						
	(*a*) Cyclists going without lights.	837	1,501	1,856	782	696	795
	(*b*) Others ..	20	114	209	736	687	714

From the above table, it is seen that registered cases in respect of using defective lights, using of routes without permits, driving without licence and over-loading showed an increase in 1969 when compared with previous years.

There are several mines in the Hospet, Sandur and Bellary taluks. Lorries are being used for transporting iron ore from the mines to the railway stations and other places. Hence the incidence of motor lorry accidents is more in this district than in respect of other vehicles. The following statement gives the number of accidents that occurred in relation to various types of vehicles during the years from 1958 to 1960 and 1967 to 1969 :—

Sl. No.	*Category of vehicles*	*Year* 1958	1959	1960	1967	1968	1969
1.	Motor cars ..	3	2	3	6	5	12
2.	Motor buses ..	12	4	4	9	6	14
3.	Motor lorries ..	42	9	42	58	85	69
4.	Motor cycles ..	..	..	2	4	2	5
5.	Motor vans ..	2	1	3	3	..	2
6.	Jeeps	3	2	7	8	5	16
7.	Other vehicles ..	..	..	1	5	14	8

It can be observed that the number of accidents in respect of motor cars, motor buses and jeeps had increased in 1969. The number of persons killed or injured in road accidents during those years were as follows

Category		1958	1959	1960	1967	1968	1969
Killed	..	19	13	23	23	45	48
Injured	..	57	37	88	100	109	113

Check on motor vehicles

Efforts are made to exercise prompt and effective check on motor vehicles in the district by various ranks of the district police force, particularly by the traffic authorities. A traffic week is observed in the district headquarters town periodically in order to inculcate a road sense among the public. Several steps are taken including lectures by police officers on traffic rules and screening of slides in cinema theatres to impress on the people the need to observe the rules of the road.

Detection of cognisable crimes

Crime detection involves perseverance, scientific approach and fool-proof evidence. Not all cases put up by the police end in conviction. There was a decrease in the percentage of detection of crimes between 1958 and 1960, while the percentage of detection showed an increase during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969. The criminals who commit offences in Bellary district often belong to neighbouring districts and they make their escape after committing the offences. The following figures indicate the percentages of detection of cognisable crimes during those years :—

Year		*Percentage*	*Year*		*Percentage*
1958	.	47.4	1967	..	52.5
1959	.	42.3	1968	.	54.7
1960	.	27.0	1969	..	61.5

The percentages of detection of grave crimes during the years from 1958 to 1960 and 1967 to 1969 were as given below : —

Year		*Percentage of detection*		
		Murders	*House-breaking and thefts*	*Ordinary thefts*
1958	..	20.5	14.3	33.3
1959	..	47.3	11.0	57.1
1960	..	31.6	10.0	28.0
1967	..	40.0	44.9	61.8
1968	..	66.6	40.0	54.0
1969	..	81.2	47.1	50.0

During 1960, out of 872 cases reported, investigation was refused in 23 cases under Section 137 C1 (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code, while the corresponding figures for 1967 and 1968 were 10 and 16 respectively. But in 1969, investigation was not refused in respect of any case. Great care is taken before an investigation is refused.

Sessions cases.—The sub-joined table shows the particulars of sessions cases at the end of 1969 :—

Pending at the beginning of the year	7
Committed	32
Disposed of	24
Convicted	13
Pending at the end of the year..	15

Property lost and recovered

The value of property lost and recovered after investigation during the years 1960, 1967, 1968 and 1969 was as given in the following table :—

Year		*Value of property*		*Recovery percentage*
		Lost	*Recovered*	
		Rs.	Rs.	
1960	..	22,875	6,290	27.5
1967	..	21,050	55,710	27.6
1968	..	5,54,482	85,396	15.5
1969	..	4,05,390	1,45,950	36.0

Disposal of cases.—The nature of disposal of prosecuted cases during the years from 1958 to 1960 and 1967 to 1969 is shown below :—

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1967	1968	1969
No. of cases decided by the courts.	489	428	451	732	824	768
No. of cases which ended in conviction.	271	212	244	330	407	296
No. of cases ended in acquittal or discharge.	171	166	140	269	298	337
No. of cases compounded ..	47	50	64	125	115	122
No. of cases otherwise disposed of.	..	97	269	8	4	13

At the close of 1969, 553 cases were pending trial as against 393 cases that were pending trial at the end of 1960.

Security cases

As a preventive measure, on account of factions and consequent possible breach of peace, security proceedings were drawn up under Sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in respect of 107 persons in 1960 as against 71 in 1959 and 105 in 1958. The number of security cases put up in the district during 1967, 1968 and 1969 were 53, 95 and 135 respectively.

Habitual offenders

The usual restrictions applicable to habitual offenders are in force in the district. Persons sentenced to substantive terms of imprisonment on not less than three occasions for any of the offences indicated in the Habitual Offenders Act are classified as habitual offenders. The descriptions of the "out-of-view" criminals are published in the weekly crime occurrence sheets and criminal intelligence gazettes for the information of the public. The police conduct also raids to spot out the "out-of-view" criminals. The subordinate police staff are encouraged by rewards for tracing these criminals. There were 16 habitual offenders at the close of the year 1969. Out of them, two were in jail and nine were out of view.

Prohibition

Prohibition was first introduced in the district with effect from the 1st October 1946 in accordance with the provisions of the Madras Prohibition Act. Then, there was a separate force in charge of the enforcement of prohibition in the district under a District Prohibition Officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. When the area was merged with the old Mysore State, the Mysore Prohibition Act was made applicable to the district of Bellary from the 1st November 1955. When the district's executive force was reorganised in March 1959, the prohibition staff was merged with the regular police and the post of the Prohibition Officer was abolished. A District Prohibition Bureau was constituted and staffed with one Police Sub-Inspector and six head constables functioning directly under the control of the District Superintendent of Police. In the police stations also, the head constables and police constables were entrusted with the duties in regard to prohibition. However, prohibition was lifted in the district in October 1967, as in other parts of the State.

The following table shows the number and nature of cases booked under prohibition during the years from 1958 to 1960 and 1965 to 1967 :—

Year		Illicit distillation	Possession of liquor	Drunkenness	Total
1958	..	1,014	2,923	4,749	8,686
1959	..	457	2,140	4,237	6,834
1960	..	562	2,758	4,478	7,798
1965	..	788	3,121	4,021	7,930
1966	..	1,069	3,323	3,160	7,552
1967 (upto October)		529	2,139	1,711	4,379

The amounts of fines levied and recovered under prohibition during 1965, 1966 and 1967 were as follows :—

Year		Fines levied	Fines recovered
		Rs.	Rs.
1965	..	9,002	7,477
1966	..	15,027	13,942
1967	..	5,908	5,898

Suppression of Immoral traffic

The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, is in force in the district. No separate or special staff have been appointed to deal with the offences under this Act. The Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Superintedent of Police are the special police officers who deal with such offences. The particulars of cases booked under the Act in the district during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 were as given below :—

Year		No. of cases booked	No. of cases ended in conviction	No. of cases acquitted	No. of cases pending trial
1967	..	65	64	..	1
1968	..	59	53	6	..
1969	..	257	256	1	..

Organisation of District Police

The police force in the district was reorganised in January 1959. The Superintendent of Police, Bellary, is in charge of the police administration of the entire district. He works directly under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, North-East Range, Gulbarga. Both of them are responsible to the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore. The District Superintendent of Police is responsible for all matters relating to the department's internal management and economy, for the maintenance of discipline and regular and punctual performance of all preventive

and executive police duties in the district. He has to see that the staff posted under him are properly trained and kept efficient.

For purposes of police administration, the district is divided into three sub-divisions, *viz.*, Bellary, Hospet and Harapanahalli sub-divisions, each under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bellary Sub-Division, is also the Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police, besides being in charge of Bellary and Siruguppa circles. While the Hospet and Kudligi circles are under the charge of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Hospet, the Harapanahalli and Hadagalli circles are administered by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Harapanahalli.

Each of the six police circles mentioned above is under the charge of a Circle Inspector of Police who is responsible for the administration of his circle. The Circle Inspectors have to guide investigations by giving timely instructions to the Station House Officers (*i.e.*, officers in charge of police stations). They have to investigate personally grave crimes occurring in their respective circles. The Sub-Inspectors in charge of police stations are responsible for their efficiency, working and management. They have to detect crimes and preserve peace in their jurisdictions. There were, in 1969, in all, 33 Sub-Inspectors of Police, and the break-up of this number was as follows:—

In Charge of Stations	29
Traffic	1
Special Branch	1
Intelligence Section	1
Prohibition	1
Total ..	33

There were, in all, 120 head constables and 576 constables in the permanent establishment in 1969. Posts of two Police Sub-Inspectors, 18 head constables and 36 constables were sanctioned for work connected with food control in the year 1969 on a temporary basis. These temporary posts were subsequently abolished in the year 1971. There were, in 1971, 28 police stations in the district, which were located at the following places:—

Bellary Circle.—(1) Brucepet, (2) Gandhinagar, (3) Cowl Bazaar, (4) Bellary rural and (5) Moka.

Siruguppa Circle.—(1) Siruguppa, (2) Sirigeri, (3) Hatcholli, (4) Kurugodu and (5) Tekkalakota.

Hospet Circle.—(1) Hospet town, (2) Hospet rural, (3) Kampli, (4) Gadiganur and (5) T.B. Dam.

Kudligi Circle.—(1) Kudligi, (2) Kottur, (3) Hosahalli, (4) Gudekota and (5) Sandur.

Harapanahalli Circle.—(1) Harapanahalli, (2) Arasikere, (3) Halavagal and (4) Ittigi.

Hadagalli Circle.—(1) Hadagalli, (2) Hirehadagalli, (3) Tambrahalli and (4) Mariyammanahalli.

There were ten out-posts attached to the stations as noted below:—

(1) Cantonment out-post attached to the Central Police Station.

(2) Kudathini out-post attached to Central Police Station.

(3) Chitwadigi out-post attached to Hospet town.

(4) Kamalapur out-post attached to Hospet rural.

(5) Ujjini out-post attached to Kottur.

(6) Choranur out-post attached to Gudekota.

(7) Deogiri out-post attached to Sandur.

(8) Teligi out-post attached to Hawagal.

(9) Hampasagar, and

(10) Hagaribommanahalli attached to Tambrahalli.

Each of these out-posts was manned by a head constable.

Inspection.—The Superintendent of Police has to inspect every year all police stations, circle offices, sub-division offices and out-posts. The Deputy Superintendents of Police also undertake inspections of police stations, circle offices and out-posts in their respective sub-divisions. Circle Inspectors inspect police stations and out-posts in their respective circles twice a year, ending with June and December.

Armed Reserve Force

There is a District Armed Reserve Force at Bellary, consisting of two platoons, *viz.*, the headquarters platoon and the active platoon. The strength of the District Armed Reserve police in 1969 was one Reserve Inspector, four Reserve Sub-Inspectors, four Assistant Reserve Sub-Inspectors, 32 head constables and 162 constables in the permanent establishment. The strength in temporary establishment in 1969 was five head constables and 20 constables.

Fire Service Force

There are two fire stations, one at Bellary and the other at Hospet. Whenever there is a need in other places also the force stationed at Bellary and Hospet is indented upon. Formerly, the fire services were under the control of the Police Department. Now the fire service establishment is under the control of the Director of Fire Force, Bangalore. Construction of staff quarters for the personnel at Bellary is in progress.

The village patels do some vigilance work in close co-operation with the regular police force. Village vigilance committees have been also constituted with respectable persons of respective localities.

Finger Prints

The Finger Print Bureau of the Mysore State is located in Bangalore. As soon as a person is apprehended by the police on suspicion of criminal activities in the district, his finger print is forwarded by the Station House Officer to the Bureau, with a search slip, to trace his antecedents. The Bureau then returns the slip to the Station, noting the identity and previous convictions of the individual, if any, on the search slip. The Station House Officer enters particulars of the conviction of the accused, as also of any previous convictions. He has also to fill in a form giving particulars of the person. On receipt of this form at the District Police Office, the Superintendent forwards the entire file to the Finger Print Bureau for test in the jail, if the person is undergoing imprisonment. The tester attached to the Bureau then compares the prints with the impression of the convict in the jail and has to certify to its correctness or otherwise. If the convict is to be shadowed after release, the fact is noted in a form, and a separate report is sent to the Jail Superintendent and also to the Superintendent of Police of the district where the convict resides. On receipt of the record, the Finger Print Bureau allots a serial number to the print and intimates the number and classification to the Superintendent of Police in separate forms. This will then be sent to the Station House Officer for his record, which facilitates him in the future crime-investigation work in his jurisdiction.

Police Lock-ups.—All the police stations in the district have small lock-ups for the safe custody of the suspected culprits. The lock-ups have doors fixed with iron bars. There are separate cells for men and women prisoners.

Intelligence Bureau

There is a District Intelligence Bureau which works in close co-operation with the District Police Office. This section has one Sub-Inspector of Police and three head constables and maintains particulars of all professional criminals like known depredators and habitual offenders. History sheets and dossiers of border criminals and habitual offenders with entries of their movements are also maintained. This Intelligence Section is responsible for the compilation of weekly crime and occurrence sheets, giving particulars of crimes and persons arrested and the properties wanted or seized. These sheets are circulated among the Superintendents of Police of border districts in addition to the Station House Officers of the district. Soon after a crime involving property is reported, the Station House Officer concerned intimates the District Intelligence Bureau, through a crime card, giving particulars of the material objects and the property stolen

in the case. Then the Intelligence Section picks up from its records the particulars of the criminals used to pilfer similar objects and pass on the same to the Station House Officer for verifying the complicity of those criminals, if any. This section also deals with the finger prints of the criminals and registration of criminals under the Habitual Offenders Act. The Station House Officers also exchange intelligence in the course of their investigations.

For important occasions like the Independence Day, Republic Day and *Nadahabba* (Dasara), the district police draw up programmes to train the boy scouts, girl guides, home guards and N.C.C. in drill and march-past, and a colourful parade is arranged with the co-operation of the public. During the annual police sports, several events are thrown open to the public also.

Cost of police force.—The amount of expenditure for maintenance of the police force in the district in 1960 and from 1965 to 1969 was as follows :—

Year	*Expenditure (in Rs.)*
1960	10,01,427
1965	17,12,103
1966	19,13,422
1967	21,94,721
1968	21,39,809
1969	25,27,667

Home Guards

To assist the police in emergencies, four home guards units and village defence parties have been formed in Bellary district. The four home guards units are functioning at Bellary, Hospet, Kudligi and Harapanahalli. The Bellary unit was formed first in 1964 and the Hospet, Kudligi and Harapanahalli units were set up during the year 1965, 1968 and 1970, respectively. These units work under the direction of a Commandant. As in 1971, the strength of home guards in each of the units was as given below:—

Unit	*Strength*
Bellary Unit	171
Hospet Unit	247
Kudligi Unit	67
Harapanahalli Unit	69
Total ..	554

In routine course, the home guards have been attending to *bandobust* duties at the time of car festivals, strikes, observance of *bundhs*, etc. They also attend to the work of social service, rescue of persons from danger or emergency such as fire out-break, drowning, etc. There are village defence parties functioning in a number of villages in the district.

Since 1966, twenty home guards and an officer of the rank of Platoon Commander have been attending to *bandobust* duties at Mysore every year in connection with the Dasara festival from 1969; the home guards of Bellary district have been participating in the all-India home guards sports and professional meet. The year-wise expenditure on the home guards units during the past five years was as given below:—

Year	*Expenditure*
	Rs. P.
1966 67	18,905.44
1967–68	20,567 83
1968–69	22,638.94
1969–70	50,813.25
1970–71	59,141.11

Welfare of police

There is a District Police Benevolent Fund for which subscriptions are collected and deposited in a savings bank account which is utilised for the benefit of the staff according to the Fund rules. Educational facilities to the school-going children of the police personnel are provided in a school situated in the District Armed Reserve Lines, Bellary. There are two welfare centres—one at Bellary and the other at Hospet—where tailoring classes are being held for the benefit of women of the police personnel. There is also a police boys' club which is training boys in drill and games. The boys regularly take part in annual police sports and Republic Day and Independence Day celebrations. Housing facilities have been provided to a good number of police officers and efforts are being made to extend these facilities to all the police personnel.

Jails and Lock-Ups

When the ceded districts, of which Bellary formed a part, were taken over by the East India Company, there was not a single prison within the confines of the district. Sir Thomas Munro, who was responsible for many reforms, wrote to the East India Company's Board in 1806 of his difficulties in confining convicts in open choultries or in the chambers of forts. He also reminded the Board that without strong-walled prisons escapes from custody could not be prevented. In the later years of the last century, there were nine subsidiary jails, one at each of the eight taluk

headquarters, except Bellary, and two others at Yemmiganur (now in Andhra Pradesh) and Siruguppa. There was also a District Jail at Bellary with accommodation for 400 prisoners. In 1866, proposals were made to build a Central Jail in Bellary town, but eventually Vellore, in North Arcot district, was chosen. All prisoners with a sentence of one month and over were lodged at Bellary where the District Jail was elevated to the status of a Central Jail in 1905. The Jail then had an accommodation for 807 prisoners. The Central Jail at Bellary also received convicts from Anantapur and Kurnool districts. The Alipur Central Jail was established at Bellary in October 1921. It was originally intended to house about 1,000 Moplahs, convicted for complicity in certain events in Malabar in 1921, in this prison which consisted of sheds on the old Bellary Cantonment polo grounds. By the end of 1921, a far larger number of Moplah convicts were housed in the Alipur Jail and it became necessary to extend the area of accommodation. The old British infantry barracks which were adjacent to the Jail were then purchased and surrounded by a double barbed-wire fence. This fence was charged in 1922 with a powerful electric current. The Jail had accommodation for 4,000 prisoners although permanent arrangements were made for only 2,500 convicts. Even after the merger of Bellary with the Mysore State, this prison was being used by the Andhra State Government as per agreement, for lodging prisoners from that State. Later, the Andhra Government made their own arrangements to lodge their prisoners. The need for continuing the Alipur Jail was no longer felt and it was closed in 1958. The old buildings have been handed over to the Government Medical College, Bellary, for its use.

Central Jail, Bellary

There is a Central Jail located at Bellary and there are three sub-jails at Kudligi, Harapanahalli and Hospet. The Central Jail, Bellary, situated near the Bellary railway station, was established by the Government of Madras in 1905. It has now a capacity to lodge 840 prisoners. As per the provisions in the Madras Prisons and Reformatory Manual (Volume II), which are still in force in the district, only 'C' class prisoners are confined here. Recently, this jail has been classified as a special jail for lodging habitual offenders. Prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment, *i.e.*, 20 years, are also lodged in this jail. The Superintendent of the Jail, who is an officer of the Mysore Prisons Department, is the Chief Officer of this Central Jail. He manages the jail in all matters pertaining to discipline, labour, punishment, expenditure and the like and is responsible to the Inspector-General of Prisons. The Jail Superintendent is assisted in his work by the Jailors on the executive side and by the Manager and clerks on the administrative side. As in 1971, the staff consisted of one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent, one Chief Jailor, one Jailor, two Chief Warders, seven Head

Warders, 54 warders with other necessary ministerial and technical staff.

Amenities to prisoners

Education.—Illiterate prisoners in the Central Jail are given elementary education. There is a paid teacher for this purpose who conducts literacy classes. There are two literacy classes, one each for a batch of 20 prisoners. The Adult Education Committee conducts the examination for them. During 1968, out of 40 prisoners, 35 were successful in the elementary education course.

Library.—There is a library provided for the benefit of prisoners. It contains 2,409 books in different languages—Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Hindi and English. Books are being issued to prisoners every week. Several newspapers and magazines are also made available to them.

Craft training.—The convicted prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment lodged in this Jail are trained in the crafts like carpentry, weaving, carpet-making, cane work, soap-making, phenyle-making, smithy, tailoring, laundry and pottery. They are engaged also in garden work, repair works, annual white-washing and repairs of prison buildings, preparation of food and maintenance of prison sanitation. The total production in the manufacturing section of the Jail during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 was of the value of Rs. 1,80,065, Rs. 2,08,838 and Rs. 2,16,794 respectively.

Recreation.—A radio set with a loud-speaker is provided for the benefit of the prisoners. They are encouraged to sing congregational *bhajans* which are arranged for batches of 25 to 30 prisoners every week. The Adult Education Committee and District Publicity Office, Bellary, arrange film shows occasionally on village improvement, sanitation and developmental activities.

Canteen.—A canteen was started in 1960 and canteen facilities are provided to all classes of prisoners out of their private cash and wages earned by them. The sale proceeds of the canteen during 1968 and 1969 were Rs. 16,421 and 17,783 respectively.

Wages.—A wages earning scheme was introduced in 1962. Prisoners working in the manufacturing section are paid as follows :—

1. Skilled worker	Re. 0—50 per day
2. Semi-skilled worker..	Re. 0—35 per day
3. Un-skilled worker	Re. 0—25 per day

Prisoners working in prison kitchen and conservancy are also paid at Re. 0—25 per day per worker. The following are the

particulars regarding the wages earned by prisoners during 1968 and 1969 :—

Sl. No.	Category	1968		1969	
		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1	Wages earned by the prisoners who worked in manufacturing section.	3,905	35	3,824	40
2	Wages earned by the prisoners who worked in kitchen and conservancy.	2,153	50	2,466	25
	Total ..	7,058	85	6,290	65

Panchayats.—Formation of panchayats of prisoners is a noteworthy reform in the jail. *Panchas* are elected by the prisoners once a year. They bring to the notice of the Superintendent of the Jail common grievances of the prisoners and help them in several ways in matters of internal jail administration.

Both outdoor and indoor games are encouraged to keep the prisoners physically fit. Some of the popular games for which facilities are provided are volleyball, kabaddi, carom and draughts.

Other facilities.—Prisoners sentenced for a long period are released on parole on occasions of sickness in their homes, marriage functions, etc., after due enquiry through the Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

The convicted prisoners are allowed to have interviews with their relatives and friends twice in a month and to write two letters in a month. The under-trial prisoners are allowed to have interviews once a week and to write two letters in a month.

Besides the usual prescribed quota of diet, they are being given special feeding on seven festive occasions in a year, such as, the Gandhi Jayanti, Republic Day, Independence Day, Basava Jayanti, Yugadi, etc.

Sub-Jails

The three Sub-Jails in the district, *viz*., Kudligi, Harapanahalli and Hospet Sub-Jails, are also governed by the Madras Sub-Jail Manual. The administration of these sub-jails is vested in the Sub-Jail Officers subject to the general control of the Additional District Magistrate, Bellary. The Sub-Jail Officers are responsible for the due observance of all the rules and orders relating to the jail administration. Of the three sub-jails, the Hospet Sub-Jail is the biggest having a capacity to lodge 40 prisoners. The Harapanahalli Sub-Jail has accommodation for 30 men and

10 women prisoners, while at the Kudligi Sub-Jail 9 male and 12 female prisoners can be lodged. The local Government doctors periodically visit these jails to look after the health of the prisoners. The undertrial prisoners are lodged in these prisons. The prisoners who are awarded sentences are sent to the Bellary Central Jail. The prisoners in these sub-jails are allowed to wear their own dress and they are fed twice a day, once at 11 A.M. and again at 5 P.M. The diet supplied is as prescribed in the Sub-Jail Manual. There is a Visitors' Board consisting of both officials and non-officials. The Board is constituted for suggesting improvements in the jail administration.

The expenditure of these sub-jails for 1960-61, 1966-67 and 1970-71 is as follows :—

Sub-Jail	*Year*		
	1960–61	1966–67 (*in Rupees*)	1970–71
Hospet	6,730	..	..
Kudligi	2,657	8,290	3,421
Harapanahalli	1,139	16,331	10,668

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Earlier period

The origin of the present system of civil and criminal justice is to be traced to what is called the Cornwallis system, first established in Bengal in 1793 and subsequently extended to Madras in 1802. In 1802, a series of rules were approved in the Madras Presidency for establishing civil and criminal courts and for defining their powers. First among these East India Company Courts was the *Sadar* and *Foujdari Adalat* having jurisdiction over all the districts. Below it there were the four provincial and circuit courts, each having jurisdiction over the various districts. Next to these courts were the *Zilla* Courts or district courts, each having jurisdiction over a district. The higher courts had both civil and criminal jurisdiction. When it sat as a civil court it was called the *Sadar Court* and when it sat as a criminal court it was called the *Foujdari Adalat*. Similarly, the provincial court was so called when it sat as a civil court, but when it sat as a criminal court it was called the Circuit Court. The District Court was both a civil and a magisterial court and the District Judge was both a Civil Judge and Magistrate. The magisterial powers, till then exercised by the Collector, were transferred to the District Judge.

The Cornwallis system underwent some important changes first in 1816, when on the recommendation of Sir Thomas Munro

and the Court of Directors, the magisterial powers were transferred from the District Judge again to the Collector. In 1843, the provincial and circuit courts were abolished and their powers were vested in the new District Judge called the Civil and Sessions Judge. But for these changes, it continued to retain its old lineaments till 1862 when the *Sadar* and *Foujdari Adalat* as well as the Supreme Court were abolished and their powers transferred to the High Court.

At the beginning of the present century, as in the other districts of the Madras Presidency, there were, in Bellary, three grades of civil courts, namely, Village Munsiffs' Courts, District Munsiffs' Courts and the District Court. The system of trial by bench courts under Section 9 of the Village Courts Act 1 of 1889 was introduced in certain areas of the district. The number and jurisdiction of the District Munsiffs underwent several changes. In 1903-4, there were two Munsiffs, one at Bellary and the other at Hospet, the former having jurisdiction over Bellary, Alur and Rayadurga taluks and the latter over Hospet, Harapanahalli, Hadagalli and Kudligi taluks. The Adoni taluk was under the jurisdiction of the District Munsiff of Gooty, who was subordinate to the Kurnool District Court. The Bellary District Court had no jurisdiction over Adoni taluk but exercised the usual powers in the other taluks of Bellary.

In the thirties of the present century, the district had four grades of civil tribunals, namely, Village Munsiffs' Courts, Panchayat Courts, District Munsiffs' Courts and the District Court. In 1935-36, there were Munsiffs' Courts at Bellary and Hospet, the former having jurisdiction over Bellary, Adoni, Alur and Rayadurga taluks and the latter over Hospet, Harapanahalli, Hadagalli and Kudligi taluks. Since 1920, when a District Court was opened at Anantapur, the jurisdiction of the Bellary District Court was confined to the revenue district. Panchayat Courts were first constituted under the Madras Act 11 of 1920 in the year 1921. These courts are now no longer in existence.

Civil Justice

Re-organisation of courts in Bellary district took place with effect from 2nd January 1964. As a result, the Munsiff-Magistrates of Kudligi and Harapanahalli were invested with civil powers and a new court of the Munsiff was established at Hadagalli. All the subordinate courts in the district are combined courts excepting the courts of (1) the Civil Judge, Bellary, (2) the Principal Munsiff, Bellary and (3) the Principal Munsiff, Hospet, which are exercising only civil powers. The Principal Munsiffs of Bellary and Hospet are also the *ex-officio* First Class Magistrates. According to the Mysore Civil Courts Act of 1964, the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs has been enhanced from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000 and the Civil Judge has been invested with an unlimited original civil jurisdiction. At present, there

are three classes of civil courts, namely, the District Court, the court of Civil Judge and the courts of Munsiffs.

District Court

The District Judge, who has his headquarters in Bellary city, is the highest judicial authority in the district. He is appointed by the Governor of Mysore in consultation with the High Court of Mysore. The District Judge is the head of the administration of civil justice in the district and supervises the work of other subordinate courts. He inspects them once in a year. He exercises appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of the Civil Judge in which the amount or value of the subject matter of the suit or proceedings is less than Rs. 20,000 and also over the decisions of the Munsiffs in cases under the House Rent Control Act of 1961, the Land Reforms Act, 1961, as amended by Act 14 of 1965, and the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. He also exercises special jurisdiction under certain Acts such as the Guardians and Wards Act, the Indian Divorce Act, the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, the Indian Succession Act, the Indian Trade Marks Act, the Indian Lunacy Act, the Insolvency Act, the Arbitration Act, etc. He is a member of the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal for the entire district of Bellary. Before the Mysore Civil Courts Act, 1883, was extended to Bellary district from 1st February 1956, the District Judge, Bellary, was exercising appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of the Subordinate Judges and the District Munsiffs in respect of cases, the value of which did not exceed Rs. 5,000, under the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873. There is no Additional District Court in Bellary district.

Civil Judge's Court

The present Civil Judge's Court at Bellary came into existence on 1st June 1956. Prior to the establishment of this court, there was a Subordinate Judge's Court at Bellary, exercising unlimited original civil jurisdiction and appellate jurisdiction in respect of appeals transferred from the District Court, Bellary, till the Mysore Civil Courts Act, 1883, as amended from time to time, was extended to Bellary district from 1st February 1956. Under the said Act, the Subordinate Judge was first exercising jurisdiction over all suits and proceedings of a civil nature, below the value of Rs. 5,000. Later, it was enhanced to Rs. 10,000 under the Amendment Act 23 of 1955. The Subordinate Judge, Bellary, was also exercising jurisdiction under the Indian Succession Act of 1925 and the Provincial Insolvency Act of 1920 in respect of petitions presented by debtors, where the amount of debts exceeded Rs. 3,000. He was also invested with the powers to try cases under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

After the establishment of the Civil Judge's Court in June 1956, till July 1964, the Civil Judge was exercising jurisdiction over all original suits and proceedings upto a value of Rs. 20,000. He had the appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of the

Munsiffs in suits and proceedings. From July 1964, the Civil Judge has been exercising jurisdiction over all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature and appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of the Munsiffs. The Civil Judge is also invested with small cause powers by the High Court of Mysore to try small cause suits upto a pecuniary value of Rs. 1,000. He has been exercising special jurisdiction under certain Acts such as the Hindu Marriage Act, the Land Acquisition Act, the Mysore Agriculturists Debtors Relief Act, 1966, and the Arbitration Act.

Munsiffs' Courts

Till December 1964, there were seven Munsiffs' Courts in Bellary district, three at Bellary, two at Hospet and one each at Kudligi and Harapanahalli. On 4th December 1963, a new Munsiff Court was established at Hadagalli. Before the re-organisation of the courts in Bellary district, the pecuniary jurisdiction of Munsiffs was limited to Rs. 3,000 and the small cause jurisdiction to Rs. 100. After the implementation of the provisions of the Civil Courts Act, 1964, the Munsiffs have been exercising jurisdiction over suits, the pecuniary value of which does not exceed Rs. 10,000. They are also exercising jurisdiction over small cause suits upto a value of Rs. 500. The special enactments under which the Munsiffs exercise jurisdiction are the Mysore Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, (as extended by Mysore Act 7 of 1963), the Indian Succession Act, 1925 (Part X), the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, the Mysore House Rent Control Act, 1961, the Land Reforms Act, 1961, and the Mysore Agriculturists Debtors Relief Act, 1966. The Principal Munsiff of Bellary is not invested with powers of trying cases under the Indian Succession Act, 1925. The following is the list of courts functioning on the civil side in Bellary district as in July 1971 :—

Place	*Name of Court*
Bellary City	(1) District Court
	(2) Civil Judge's Court
	(3) Principal Munsiff's Court
	(4) I Additional Munsiff's Court
	(5) II Additional Munsiff's Court
Hospet	(6) Principal Munsiff's Court
	(7) Additional Munsiff's Court
Kudligi	(8) Munsiff's Court
Harapanahalli	(9) Munsiff's Court
Hadagalli	(10) Munsiff's Court

Criminal Justice

Upto 29th May 1956, the criminal side of the judiciary in the district was under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, who was also the District Magistrate. Consequent on the separation of judiciary from the executive with effect from 1st

June 1956, the Civil Judge, Bellary, was designated as the Civil Judge-*cum*-District Magistrate having jurisdiction over the entire revenue district of Bellary. He had revisional powers over the decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates in the district, who were called the Stationary Sub-Magistrates. There were six Stationary Sub-Magistrates' Courts presided over by Magistrates who were non-gazetted officers upto 16th July 1961. From 17th July 1961, these six courts were upgraded to those of the Munsiff-*cum*-Magistrates' Courts and the posts of Stationary Sub-Magistrates were also upgraded to those of gazetted posts and redesignated as Munsiff-*cum*-First Class Magistrates. The Principal Munsiffs of Bellary and Hospet also were designated as Munsiff-*cum*-Sub-Divisional Magistrates for Bellary and Hospet Sub-Divisions respectively. Upto 2nd January 1964, the District Magistrate, Bellary, was the Unit Officer for all the Magistrates' Courts in the district and he was inspecting them annually and was submitting his inspection reports to the High Court. Consequent on the re-organisation of courts on 2nd January 1964, there was a new delimitation of jurisdiction, according to which the criminal work was completely taken away from the courts of the Munsiff-*cum*-Sub-Divisional Magistrates of Bellary and Hospet and transferred to the Courts of the I Additional Munsiff-*cum*-First Class Magistrate, Bellary, and the Additional Munsiff-*cum*-First Class Magistrate, Hospet, respectively.

There was an Additional Munsiff's Court at Hospet, attached to the Principal Munsiff's Court. It was a temporary court, the term of which was being extended year by year. On 2nd January 1964, it was abolished and a new court called the First Class Munsiff-*cum*-Magistrate's Court was established at Hadagalli.

Sessions Judge's Court

As per amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure, the revisional powers vested in the District Magistrate were taken away and vested in the Sessions Judge, Bellary, with effect from 1st October 1965. The Sessions Judge is exercising appellate and revisional jurisdictions over the decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates in the district.

All the Magistrates in the district are First Class Magistrates and there are six First Class Magistrates' Courts functioning in the district. The I Additional Munsiff-*cum*-First Class Magistrate, Bellary, and the Additional Munsiff-*cum*-First Class Magistrate, Hospet, have ceased to function as Sub-Divisional Magistrates.

Itinerary courts

There was a temporary court called the III Additional Munsiff-*cum*-First Class Magistrate's Court at Bellary which had jurisdiction to try cases under the Prohibition Act, arising in Bellary town and Siruguppa taluk. It was itinerating to

Siruguppa once a week to try all classes of criminal cases arising in the revenue taluk of Siruguppa. This court was abolished from 1st March 1965, since which time, the II Additional Munsiff-*cum*-First Class Magistrate's Court has been the itinerary court at Siruguppa. It itinerates to Siruguppa once a week and tries all classes of criminal cases arising in the revenue taluk of Siruguppa and 35 villages of Toranagal *firka* in the revenue taluk of Sandur.

The court of the Munsiff-*cum*-First Class Magistrate at Kudligi is the itinerary court at Sandur. It itinerates to Sandur once in a week to try all classes of criminal cases arising in the revenue taluk of Sandur excluding the 35 villages of Toranagal *firka*.

The courts of the Munsiff-*cum*-Magistrate, Kudligi, and the I Additional Munsiff-*cum*-First Class Magistrate, Bellary, were temporary courts, the terms of which were being extended every year by the Government. The former has been ordered to be continued on a permanent basis from 24th February 1965 and the latter from 1st February 1967. The following are the criminal courts functioning in Bellary district :—

Place		*Court*
Bellary	..	(1) The Sessions Court
		(2) The First Class Magistrate's Court
		(3) The Second First Class Magistrate's Court
Hospet	..	(4) The First Class Magistrate's Court
Kudligi	..	(5) The First Class Magistrate's Court
Harapanahalli	..	(6) The First Class Magistrate's Court
Hadagalli	..	(7) The First Class Magistrate's Court

Statements showing the number of cases, both civil and criminal, decided by the various courts in the district, during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70, the number of cases pending at the beginning of each year, the number of cases instituted during each year, the number of cases disposed of and the closing balance at the end of each year, as also the receipts and charges for those years, are enclosed at the end of the chapter (*vide* tables 1 to 4).

Juvenile Court

The I Additional Munsiff-*cum*-First Class Magistrate, Bellary, is appointed as a Magistrate to try also juvenile offenders in the entire district of Bellary.

Executive Magistrates

The Deputy Commissioner, Bellary district, is the district's Chief Executive Magistrate, while his Headquarters Assistant is the Additional District Magistrate. The Assistant Commissioners of Bellary and Hospet Sub-Divisions are the Executive

Magistrates at the sub-divisional level, while the Tahsildars of all the taluks are the Executive Magistrates at the taluk-level. All these subordinate officers are subject to the general control of the District Magistrate. The main duties of these Executive Magistrates are to maintain law and order and to exercise the powers vested in and delegated to them under the Criminal Procedure Code or any other law for the time being in force.

Heritage of lawyers and judges

Bellary has a rich heritage of lawyers and judges. Besides achieving distinction in the legal field, several of them were pioneers in other spheres as well. To mention some of them, Shri D. Krishnamacharlu was a great playwright and actor. He was also an administrator in local bodies, so also Shri K. Srinivasa Rao. Shri T. Raghavacharya was a highly reputed actor of Shakespearian dramas and exhibited his art in England. Shriyuths Venkata Rao, M. Gopalaswami Mudaliar, C. Balaji Rao, N. Narayana Rao and D. Abdul Rauf were notable administrators in the district board and municipalities. Shri P. Shiva Rao was a well-known legislator. Some of the present members of the bar are also taking an active part in the fields of co-operation, social work, education, etc. In the district, the judiciary as well has had high traditions. In 1806, Mr. J. Bruce was appointed the first District and Sessions Judge of the district; besides him, another judge who is well remembered was Mr. Strang. Mr. Robert Sewell was the District Judge in 1888 and his contribution to history was his monumental work entitled "A Forgotten Empire" on the great Vijayanagar kingdom. Another well-known judge was Mr. Mack who later retired as a High Court Judge in Madras. He had stayed for a long time in Bellary and he earned the admiration of sportsmen also.

Bar Association, Bellary

The number of legal practitioners in Bellary city alone in 1969-70 was 98. The Bellary Bar Association was established in 1885. Its office is situated in the premises of the District and Sessions Court and has a well-equipped library and the walls of the hall are adorned with portraits of eminent members of the bar. The Association has an elected president, a secretary and a treasurer. It is running successfully a Legal Practitioners' Co-operative Consumers' Society. There are also Bar Associations at Hospet, Kudligi, Harapanahalli and Hadagalli.

TABLE I

Statement showing the number of Civil Cases Instituted and decided in various courts of Bellary district in 1967-68

Name of Court	*No. of cases pending at the beginning of the year*	*No. of cases instituted during the year*	*No. of cases refiled, etc.*	*Total No. of cases for disposal*	*No. of cases disposed of during the year*	*No. of cases at the end of the year*	*Total receipts*	*Total charges*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs. P.	*Rs. P.*
District Judge's Court ..	189	442	1	632	475	157	6,752–62	1,39,665–01
Civil Judge's Court ..	915	972	13	1,900	863	1,037	56,057–20	34,889–94
Munsiffs' Courts ..	3,215	7,712	131	11,058	8,247	2,811	1,72,935–79	1,83,189–79
Total ..	4,319	9,126	145	13,590	9,585	4,005	2,35,745–61	3,57,744–74

TABLE II

Statement showing the number of Criminal Cases instituted and decided in various courts of Bellary district in 1967-68

Name of Court	*No. of cases pending at the beginning of the year*	*No. of cases instituted during the year*	*Total No. of cases for disposal*	*No. of cases disposed of during the year*	*No. of cases pending at the end of the year*	*Tortal receipts*	*Total charges*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. P.	*Rs. P.*
Sessions Court ..	10	17	27	26	1	109-90	2,899-63
Magistrates' Courts ..	836	9,110	9,946	9,202	744	70,589-44	67,562-40
Total ..	846	9,127	9,973	9,228	745	70,699-34	70,462-03

TABLE III

Statement showing the number of Civil Cases instituted and decided in various courts of Bellary district in 1968-69

Name of Court	*No. of cases pending at the beginning of the year*	*No. of cases instituted during the year*	*No. of cases refiled, etc.*	*Total No. of cases for disposal*	*No. of cases disposed of during the year*	*No. of cases at the end of the year*	*Total receipts*	*Total charges*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs. P.	*Rs. P.*
District Judge's Court	157	85	..	242	121	121	15,093–95	1,46,698–29
Civil Judge's Court ..	1,037	636	17	1,690	762	928	98,473–67	46,731–78
Munsiffs' Courts ..	2,788	5,350	125	8,263	5,711	2,552	1,81,257–04	2,28,639–79
Total ..	3,982	6,071	142	10,195	6,594	3,601	2,94,824–66	4,22,069–86

TABLE IV

Statement showing the number of Criminal Cases instituted and decided in various courts of Bellary district in 1968-69

Name of Court	*No. of cases pending at the beginning of the year*	*No. of cases instituted during the year*	*Total No. of cases for disposal*	*No. of cases disposed of during the year*	*No. of cases pending at the end of the year*	*Total receipts*	*Total charges*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. P.	*Rs. P.*
Sessions Court ..	1	34	35	21	14	190–25	3,042–06
Magistrates' Courts .	744	8,734	9,478	8,636 +8 transferred	834	76,426–18	1,51,684–37
Total ..	745	8,768	9,513	8,657 +8 transferred	848	76,616–43	1,54,726–43

TABLE V

Statement showing the number of Civil Cases instituted and decided in various courts of Bellary district in 1969-70

Name of Court	*No. of cases pending at the beginning of the year*	*No. of cases instituted during the year*	*No. of cases refiled, etc.*	*Total No. of cases for disposal*	*No. of cases disposed of during the year*	*No. of cases at the end of the year*	*Total receipts*	*Total charges*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District Judge's Court ..	121	106	5	232	79	153	N.A.	N.A.
Civil Judge's Court ..	788	684	26	1,498	639	859	,,	,,
Munsiffs' Courts ..	2,546	16,339	255	19,140	4,390	14,750	,,	..
Total ..	3,455	17,129	286	20,870	5,108	15,762	..	..

(N A.—Not Available)

TABLE VI

Statement showing the number of Criminal Cases instituted and decided in various courts of Bellary district in 1969-70

Name of Court	*No. of cases pending at the beginning of the year*	*No. of cases instituted during the year*	*Total No. of cases for disposal*	*No. of cases disposed of during the year*	*No. of cases pending at the end of the year*	*Total receipts*	*Total charges*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sessions Court ..	14	36	50	26	24	*N.A.*	*N.A.*
Magistrates' Courts ..	834	9,513	10,347	9,414 +4 transferred	929	,,	,,
Total ..	848	9,549	10,397	9,440 +4 transferred	953	,,	,,

(N.A.=Not Available).

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

IN some of the earlier and also later chapters of this volume, the main functions of some of the important administrative and development departments in the district have been dealt with. In this chapter, a brief account of the organisational set-up and the main functions of the various other departments like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Forests, Industries, Horticulture, Public Works, etc., has been given. The general activities of some of these departments and also their achievements have been dealt with in the other relevant chapters; mainly their administrative set-up and functions have been given here.

Agricultural Department

Until 1967, all the agricultural development and extension activities in Bellary district were being looked after by a District Agricultural Officer. With the re-organisation of the State Agricultural Department in January 1967, a Deputy Director of Agriculture was appointed as the head of the Agricultural Department in the district, with two Assistant Directors of Agriculture under him, at the sub-divisional level, with headquarters of one at Hospet and of another at Kudligi. The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bellary, is directly responsible to the Joint Director of Agriculture, Gulbarga Division, Raichur.

In addition to the Assistant Directors of the two agricultural sub-divisions referred to above, there is one more Assistant Director in the district at Bellary in charge of projects and a Project Officer at Hadagalli in charge of the Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development Project.

At the district headquarters, the Deputy Director of Agriculture is assisted in his duties by three Agricultural Officers, one each for seeds, manures and plant protection, an Assistant Agricultural Engineer, a Technical Assistant, two Assistant Agricultural Officers, one each for oilseed development and land

reclamation, three or four Field Assistants, about 15 members of ministerial and an equal number of class IV staff. Each of the Assistant Directors of Agriculture of the two sub-divisions is also assisted by three Assistant Agricultural Officers, one each for seeds, manures and plant protection besides other field staff like, supervisors, field assistants and demonstration maistries and ministerial and class IV officials like clerks and peons.

There are eight community development blocks in the district, each under the charge of a Block Development Officer, who is also responsible for the implementation of the several agricultural development and extension schemes in his block with the assistance of Agricultural Extension Officers and Gramasevaks who belong to the Agricultural Department. The total number of Agricultural Extension Officers and Gramasevaks in the district in 1971 was 12 and 120 respectively.

There are also a number of other functionaries of the Department in the district who are associated with the various special agricultural schemes and institutions like the Regional Soil and Water Management Project, Intensive Agricultural District Programme, High-yielding Variety Programme, Agricultural Research Stations, Seed Farms, Agricultural School, etc. Besides, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is also maintaining a Southern Regional Soil Conservation Research Sub-Station at Bellary. Headed by a Soil Scientist, the research sub-station has about 25 technical personnel like Senior and Junior Research Assistants, Senior and Junior Scientific Assistants, Junior Agronomists, etc., in its various research sections and 17 ministerial personnel like accountants, clerks, stenographers, typists, storekeepers, drivers and watchmen.

The main functions of the Agricultural Department in the district are to provide technical advice and guidance to the cultivators in order to step up agricultural production, to improve the quality of the various crops and to carry on propaganda among the agriculturists by conducting demonstrations, organising crop competitions, holding exhibitions, etc. The Department also arranges for the supply of improved seeds, modern implements. chemicals and fertilisers, insecticides and the like. The services of tractors and bulldozers are also made available by the department to interested cultivators. Under the Intensive Agricultural Area and District Programmes, loans and subsidies and assistance of other kinds are also extended to the cultivators.

Animal Husbandry Department

The Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services Department in the district is under the charge of a District Officer, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services. He supervises the working of the veterinary institutions in the district and gives directions to the qualified veterinarians who are in charge of veterinary

hospitals and dispensaries. Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors are stationed in various rural areas of the district. These men are under the guidance and control of the qualified veterinarians stationed in all taluk headquarters and other important places. The veterinary staff of the taluk headquarters are primarily responsible for the health and developmental activities pertaining to livestock and poultry within their respective areas.

The District Officer is directly responsible to the Regional Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Gulbarga. He is assisted in his duties in the district headquarters by four members of ministerial and two of class IV staff and in the taluk headquarters and other places by 16 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 44 Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors, 26 Compounders and about 40 class IV officials. There is also a Combined Sheep and Cattle Farm at Kurikuppi in Hospet taluk under the charge of a Senior Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services. He is assisted in his duties in the Farm by a Farm Manager, a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, an Agricultural Officer, three Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors and necessary field, ministerial and class IV officials.

Commercial Taxes Department

There are three Commercial Tax Officers in Bellary district to attend to the work of assessment of commercial taxes, etc., in the district, *viz.*, the Commercial Tax Officers of Bellary and Hospet, and Commercial Tax Officer-*cum*-Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Harapanahalli. The former exercises jurisdiction over Bellary and Siruguppa towns and taluks, while the Commercial Tax Officer, Hospet, exercises jurisdiction over Hospet, Mallapuram and Sandur taluks. The remaining taluks of Harapanahalli, Hadagalli and Kudligi come under the jurisdiction of the Commercial Tax Officer-*cum*-Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Harapanahalli. This officer exercises the powers and functions of both the Commercial Tax Officer and Assistant Commercial Tax Officer in these three taluks. In addition to these three Commercial Tax Officers, there are also an Additional Commercial Tax Officer and a Commercial Tax Officer, both stationed at Bellary, to deal with pending cases and intelligence work respectively.

Besides, there are also three Assistant Commercial Tax Officers in the district, two at Bellary and one at Hospet. While one of the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers stationed at Bellary has jurisdiction over a part of Bellary town and the Bellary taluk, the other has jurisdiction over the remaining parts of Bellary town and the Siruguppa taluk. The Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Hospet, exercises jurisdiction over the taluks of Hospet, Mallapuram and Sandur. Again, there is also another Assistant Commercial Tax Officer at Harapanahalli who deals mainly with pending assessment cases. The staff attached to each

of the Commercial Tax Officers and the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers consists of a Commercial Tax Inspector, one or two 1st Division Clerks, three or four 2nd Division Clerks, a Typist, a Bill Collector and three peons. All the Commercial Tax and the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers are under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Gulbarga Division, whose office is also located at Bellary. The Deputy Commissioner has jurisdiction over Bellary, Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar districts, so also the Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Gulbarga Division, whose office is also located at Bellary.

Both the Commercial Tax Officers and the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers are independent registering and assessing authorities. All of them are directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Gulbarga Division. While the Commercial Tax Officers are empowered to assess cases of dealers whose annual turnover is Rs. 75,000 and above, the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers assess cases of dealers whose annual turnover is above Rs. 25,000 and below Rs. 75,000. Dealers whose turnover is less than Rs. 25,000 are not assessed for commercial tax. The Acts administered by the Commercial Taxes Department are the Mysore Sales-Tax Act, 1957, the Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957, the Mysore Entertainments Tax Act 1958, and the Central Sales-Tax Act, 1956.

The Commercial Tax Officers are the appellate authorities under the Mysore Entertainments Tax Act, 1958, while the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers function also as Entertainments Tax Officers in the district. While the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Appeals), Dharwar, is the appellate authority in respect of assessments concluded by Commercial Tax Officers, the Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Bellary, exercises this power in respect of assessment orders passed by Assistant Commercial Tax Officers. The Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Gulbarga Division, is in charge of the administration of the entire division.

Community Development Organisation

As already stated in Chapter X, the Deputy Commissioner is the head of the Community Development Organisation in the district. In so far as this aspect of the work is concerned, he is responsible to the Divisional Commissioner, Gulbarga Division, at the divisional-level and to the Development Commissioner at the State-level. He is assisted in this work in the district headquarters by a District Development Assistant and at the taluk or block-level by Block Development Officers. There are eight development blocks (four double-unit and four single-unit blocks) in the district under the charge of eight Block Development Officers each of whom is assisted by a team of Extension Officers

as follows : Two Agricultural Extension Officers, two Supervisors and two Co-operative Extension Officers in each double-unit block and one in each single-unit block, besides an Extension Officer each for Animal Husbandry, Panchayats and Social Education in all the blocks. There are also four Industrial Extension Officers at the rate of one for two blocks and a Mukhyasevika in each of the eight blocks.

Further, there are also 20 Gramasevaks in each double-unit block and 10 in each single-unit block, three Gramasevaks and a Progress Assistant in each of the eight blocks besides necessary ministerial and class IV staff. Though these extension staff belong to different departments, they work as a team in the blocks under the guidance and supervision of the respective Block Development Officers. The Block Development Officers are also *ex-officio* Chief Executive Officers of their respective taluk development boards and in that capacity they are also required to carry out plans and programmes of the taluk development boards in addition to the community development work.

Co-operative Department

Until 1966, an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies was in charge of the Administration of the Co-operative Department in the district. With the re-organisation of the Department in September 1966, a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed as the head of the department in the district, with two Assistant Registrars under him at the sub-divisional level. The Deputy Registrar is directly responsible to the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Gulbarga Division, Raichur.

The Deputy Registrar is assisted in his duties in the district headquarters by a Special Officer, a District Supervisor (Consumers), four Senior Inspectors, one Inspector and six Land Valuation Officers on the executive side, with necessary ministerial and class IV staff numbering nine and four respectively. While the Special Officer is in charge of the development of co-operative societies in the Tungabhadra Project and the Intensive Agricultural District Programme areas in the district, the District Supervisor is in charge of the consumers' scheme. Of the Senior Inspectors, one is in charge of the co-operative house building scheme for scheduled castes and tribes, one in charge of the co-operative farming scheme, one in charge of collection of statistics and another in charge of review of audit reports, etc. The Land Valuation Officers attend to the work of preparing loan applications for land development work, sinking of wells and purchase of irrigation pumpsets in addition to inspection of primary land development banks and recovery of loans.

The Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies in charge of the Bellary Sub-Division is assisted in his duties by a Sales Officer and eight Inspectors, while two Sales Officers and five

Inspectors assist the Assistant Registrar of the Hospet Sub-Division. Each of them has also a Junior Inspector attached to his office in addition to four to five members of ministerial and six to seven class IV staff. The executive staff attached to the Assistant Registrars inspect the co-operative societies and godowns attached to them in addition to recovery work and the like. There are also eleven Co-operative Extension Officers working in the community development blocks and they are also under the technical control of the respective Assistant Registrars.

For auditing the accounts of the co-operative societies, there is a separate audit staff headed by a District Co-operative Audit Officer, who is also under the administrative control of the Deputy Registrar of the district. The Audit Officer has under him about twenty junior and senior grade auditors besides necessary ministerial and class IV staff. There are also three Special Auditors to audit the accounts of the Marketing Societies which have taken up procurement work, the District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., and the B.C.C. Stores as also its Sugar Factory at Kampli.

The Deputy Registrar is responsible for the proper functioning and overall development of the co-operative movement in the district as a whole, while the Assistant Registrars of sub-divisions are responsible for the promotion of the movement in their respective sub-divisions. The Deputy Registrar is also the *ex-officio* Registrar of Money-Lending and, in that capacity, he is empowered to issue licences to money-lenders and pawn-brokers and to regulate money-lending transactions in the district. The Assistant Registrars, apart from inspecting and supervising the working of the co-operative societies, have also powers to register the societies (except special types of societies), to amalgamate them wherever necessary, to hear and dispose of disputes arising from the societies, to conduct enquiries and execute decrees.

Drugs Control Department

A Drugs Control Office has been functioning at Bellary since 1960, under the charge of a Drugs Inspector. This is a divisional office with jurisdiction over Bellary, Raichur and Chitradurga districts. The Drugs Inspector is responsible to the Drugs Controller for the State of Mysore at Bangalore, and he is assisted in his duties in the divisional office by three members of ministerial and two of class IV staff.

The main functions of the Drugs Inspector include inspection of drugs manufacturing and sales premises to detect manufacture or sale of misbranded or sub-standard drugs and launching of prosecutions against the offenders. The Government hospitals are also now checked by him to ensure that no sub-standard or misbranded drugs are made use of in them. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1970 and the Drugs and Magic Remedies

Act are among the Acts and Rules administered by this department in the district.

Employment and Training Department

The Employment and Training Department came into being at the State-level in the year 1964. Till then, this aspect of the work was being attended to by the Department of Labour, of which it was a wing. After the bifurcation of this department in 1964, an independent Employment and Training Department was created and was placed under the charge of a Director of Employment and Training. The department maintains an Employment Exchange at Bellary, with the main object of bringing together employers in need of workers and workers in need of employment so that the employer could find suitable workers and the workers suitable jobs. In short, it helps to find the right man for the right job. For this purpose, it also studies the employment market in the district and supplies information about the available vacancies and other employment opportunities to the employment-seekers. The Employment Exchange is headed by a District Employment Officer, who is directly responsible to the Director of Employment and Training in Mysore, Bangalore. The Employment Officer is assisted in his duties by a Junior Statistical Officer, a first division clerk and three second division clerks, a typist and three class IV officials.

On the training side, the department maintains an Industrial Training Institute also at Bellary. It is headed by a Principal who is also directly responsible to the Director of Employment and Training. The former is assisted by necessary teaching staff and ministerial and class IV officials.

Excise Department

A Superintendent of Excise is in charge of the administration of the Excise Department in the district. He works under the control and guidance of the Deputy Commissioner of the district. For purposes of administrative convenience, the district has been divided into four excise ranges, *viz.*, Bellary Range, Hospet Range, Kudligi Range and Harapanahalli Range. Each of these ranges is under the charge of an Inspector of Excise. These ranges have been further sub-divided into eight sub-ranges, at the rate of two under each range and a Sub-Inspector of Excise is in charge of each of the sub-ranges. In addition, there is also an excise flying squad at the district headquarters under the charge of another Excise Inspector for detecting illicit distillation cases. There are also eleven excise guards who work as watch and ward staff under the Inspectors of Excise.

The Superintendent of Excise exercises certain independent powers under the excise laws. He also exercises control and supervision over all the excise staff in the district. The Excise Inspectors are empowered to issue tree-tapping licences and transport permits, to inspect liquor shops, date groves and licensed

liquor manufacturing units and also to book cases against contravention of excise laws. They are required to ensure proper assessment and collection of excise duties and detection and prevention of malpractices. The duties of the Excise Sub-Inspectors include inspection of arrack depots and shops, marking of date trees and detection of excise offences in their respective jurisdictions.

Fisheries Department

An Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries, stationed at Bellary, is in charge of the fisheries development activities in the district. Till recently, he was responsible to the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Chitradurga. Since April 1971, he is placed under the administrative control of the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Raichur, consequent on the creation of the new Raichur-Bellary Division. Under the Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries, there are two Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries, one each at Bellary and Harapanahalli. About a dozen fishermen and fishery watchers assist these officials in their duties.

The main functions of the Fisheries Department in the district include survey of cultivable waters, collection of fish-seed, rearing and stocking of fish, management of fish farms, conservation and exploitation of fishery resources, fishery extension work, demonstration of fishing in deep tanks and reservoirs, organising fishermen's co-operative societies and marketing of fish.

Food and Civil Supplies Department

The Food and Civil Supplies Department is a temporary department which came into existence during the early years of the outbreak of World War II. It is being continued from time to time with varying strength and varying functions depending on the nature and extent of controls of food and other supplies in force at the time.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bellary, is the officer in charge of the administration of this department in the district. There is a separate wing headed by a Food Assistant to assist the Deputy Commissioner in this aspect of the work. Besides the Food Assistant, the wing consists of a Special Deputy Tahsildar (Food), two Food Inspectors, two Senior Godown Keepers, an Accounts Superintendent and nine members of ministerial and seven of class IV staff. The Deputy Commissioner is the licensing authority in respect of the following orders which are in force at present :—

1. The Mysore Foodgrains Dealers and Millers Licensing Order, 1958.
2. The Mysore Sugar Dealers Licensing Order, 1959.
3. The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.
4. The Mysore Kerosene Dealers Licensing Order, 1969.

His functions comprise, among others, procurement of foodgrains, of keeping in touch with the supply position and price trends of essential foodgrains in the district, authorising the opening of fair price depots, equitable allocation, among the taluks, of foodgrains, sugar, etc., which are allotted to the district, and generally taking such measures as may be necessary from time to time in consonance with the food policy of the Government and the Acts and Rules in force.

The Deputy Commissioner, assisted by the Food Assistant, is in direct charge of all matters relating to food and civil supplies in the district, and the Tahsildars of taluks are in charge of the administration of this work in their respective jurisdictions.

In the field of civil supplies, the Deputy Commissioner has to attend to all items of work relating to control and distribution of various essential commodities like kerosene oil, diesel oil, vegetable oils, textiles, baby foods, soaps, matches, paper and stationery, cycle tyres and tubes, torch cells, etc., under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

To assist the Deputy Commissioner in civil supplies work, there is a Civil Supplies Inspector at Bellary. Under the authority of the former, he enforces the several civil supplies control orders issued by the Central and State Governments from time to time. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible to the Director of Food and Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, in both the aspects of this work.

Forest Department

The administration of the Forest Department in the district is under the charge of a Divisional Forest Officer. He is directly responsible to the Conservator of Forests, Bellary Circle. The forest district is divided into units called ranges and there are five ranges covering all the taluks, namely, Bellary Range, Hospet Range, Harapanahalli Range, Kudligi Range and Sandur Range. Each forest range is placed under the charge of a Range Forest Officer. The ranges are further divided into sections and each section is under the charge of a Forester. Further, each section is divided into beats and each beat is under the charge of a forest-guard. The forest-guard is assisted in his duties by a watcher. There are nine permanent sections and fifty-four permanent beats in the division. Besides the above mentioned staff, since extensive afforestation work has been taken up under the Five-Year Plans, an additional Range Forest Officer has been stationed at Hadagalli with necessary protective staff. Thus there are in all six Range Forest Officers in the district under the control of the Divisional Forest Officer and they are assisted by 15 foresters, 70 forest-guards and 101 forest-watchers. There are also two Forest Surveyors in the Divisional Office besides 16 members of ministerial and 11 of class IV staff.

The Bellary Circle Office, which is headed by the Conservator of Forests, is also located at Bellary. This forest circle has jurisdiction over Bellary, Gulbarga, Raichur, Chitradurga and Tumkur forest divisions and also over the sub-division of Bidar. Among the main functions of the forest division in the district are protection of the State forests and afforestation of the depleted forests. The department maintains plantations and village forests with a view to supplying timber, fire-wood, minor forest produce and other requirements of the people of the district, besides protecting whatever natural vegetation that exists in the area.

Horticulture Department

For purposes of horticultural development in the district, there is an Assistant Director of Horticulture at Bellary. He is an independent officer in the district and is directly responsible to the Director of Horticulture in Mysore, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties in the district headquarters by two Assistant Horticultural Officers, a Plant Propagator, four Field Assistants besides necessary clericai and class IV officials. There is also an Assistant Horticultural Officer each at Hospet, Siruguppa, Kudligi and Sandur. While the former is assisted by two Field Assistants and two Malies, the others are assisted by a Field Assistant each. The Assistant Horticultural Officers visit the places where their services are required in connection with the development of horticulture and give advice and technical help with regard to the cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers, maintenance of orchards, farms, gardens and parks and introduction of new varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables suited to the local conditions. They do propaganda work by exhibiting departmental charts, photographs, etc., and issuing genuine quality fruit plants, vegetable and flower seeds to the raiyats in local jatras and other public gatherings. They also devote their attention to the lay-outs of bungalow gardens, kitchen gardens, and inspection of lands for planting fruit trees and vegetables. They also undertake measures to control pests and diseases of plants. The Department has also started multipurpose horticultural farms in each taluk for demonstration purposes and a Horticultural Training School for providing training in horticulture to interested candidates.

Industries and Commerce Department

The Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Bellary, is the officer in charge of the work of the Department of Industries and Commerce in the district. He is directly responsible to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore. He assists the Director in the execution of departmental plans and policies for the devlopment of trade and industry, in general, in the district. The main functions of the Assistant Director are undertaking of industrial surveys, collection of statistical information, drawing up of schemes and plans for the development of industries, exercising of supervision over the activities of Industrial

Co-operative Societies, supervision of the activities of the Mahila Samajas which receive assistance from the department and keeping watch on the progress of work of the Industrial Extension Officers in the development blocks of the district. He has also to give effect to the plans and schemes pertaining to small-scale, village and cottage industries. He has to recommend deserving cases for issue of machinery under the hire-purchase scheme from the National Small Scale Industries Corporation, New Delhi, guide the small-scale industrialists in the matter of location and procurement of raw materials, give technical guidance to the industrialists, and investigate loan records under the Mysore State Aid to Industries Act. The other items of work entrusted to him are the inspection of factories and other industrial establishments, implementation of rural industrial schemes, supervision over the activities of Taluk Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies, and verification of the requirements of industrialists for grant of essentiality certificates and the like. He has powers to sanction loans upto Rs. 2,000 to small-scale industries under the State Aid to Industries Act.

The Assistant Director is assisted in his duties by a few technical staff consisting of one Senior Industrial Supervisor, one Junior Industrial Supervisor, one District Weaving Supervisor, two Weaving Demonstrators and an Industrial Extension Officer, besides four members of ministerial and two of class IV staff. The Extension Officers (Industries) working under the Block Development Officers are also under the technical control of the Assistant Director.

The Industrial Supervisors are empowered to supervise and inspect, as and when necessary, all the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies and institutions like the hand-loom emporia, mahila samajas, craft societies, and prepare statistical data in respect of them in their respective jurisdictions. The District Weaving Supervisor assists the Assistant Director in all matters relating to the textile branch with the aid of the weaving demonstrators. Besides the above staff, the Superintendent of the Rural Artisan Training Institute at Siruguppa and the Superintendent of the Model Carpentry and Smithy Centre at Bellary also work under the control of the Assistant Director.

Information and Tourism Department

The officer representing the State Department of Information and Tourism in the district is the District Publicity Officer. He is responsible to the Assistant Director of Information and Tourism, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga. The District Publicity Office, which was established in 1963, has an Information Centre attached to it. A receptionist, a clerk-*cum*-typist, a cinema operator, a driver, a cleaner and two peons assist the District Publicity Officer in his duties. The main functions of the department in the district are to give publicity to the various

developmental activities and welfare measures taken up by the Government with a view to enlisting people's co-operation and participation in the task of the all-round development of the district. For this purpose, various media of publicity and propaganda like film shows, exhibitions, press releases, etc., are made use of.

With a view to guiding the tourists and providing them with useful information in respect of the various places of tourist interest in the district such as the Tungabhadra Dam, Hampi ruins, etc., the tourism wing of the department is maintaining a Tourist Bureau at the Tungabhadra Dam near Hospet. A Tourist Receptionist is in charge of this Bureau. There is also a Tourist Canteen at the Hampi ruins under the charge of a Manager. Besides, the rural broadcasting wing of the department is also maintaining two offices in the district, one at Bellary and the other at Hospet, each of which is under the charge of a Radio Supervisor. They look after the installation, repairs and maintenance of community receiving radio sets in the rural areas of the district and there were about 200 such sets in the district during 1970-71. Both these Radio Supervisors are directly responsible to the Assistant Radio Engineer, Regional Office, Bijapur.

Labour Department

The Labour Officer, Raichur, is the officer in charge of the administration of the Labour Department in Bellary district as well. He works under the supervision and guidance of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bellary Division, whose headquarters is located in Bellary city. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour has jurisdiction over five districts, namely, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary, Bidar and Chitradurga. For the proper enforcement of the provisions of the various labour enactments and conciliation work within the Bellary district, there are three Labour Inspectors, one each at Bellary, Hospet and Harapanahalli. Besides, for the administration of the Factories Act, there is an Inspector of Factories at Bellary, who has jurisdiction over Raichur district als

The Labour Officer has to enforce the various labour laws in the district with the assistance of the Labour Inspectors. He has to safeguard the rights and privileges of the employees working in the various factories and establishments within his jurisdiction. If industrial disputes occur, by virtue of the conciliation powers vested in him under the Industrial Disputes Act, he has to mediate and strive to bring about an amicable settlement between the employers and employees. He has also to supervise and guide the work of the Labour Inspectors functioning under him. The Labour Inspectors have also been notified as Inspectors under the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Weekly Holidays Act, 1942, and some

other enactments and they are required to implement the provisions of these Acts in the factories and establishments in their respective jurisdictions (*See* also Chapter XVII).

Marketing Department

The administration of the Marketing Department in the district is being looked after by a District Marketing Officer, who is directly responsible to the Deputy Chief Marketing Officer, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga. The duties of the District Marketing Officer include organisation of regulated markets under the Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966, conducting of market surveys of agricultural commodities, compilation of market rates of regulated and other important agricultural commodities, administration of the Mysore Warehouses Act and Rules, organisation and supervision of grading units for grading of agricultural commodities, ghee, eggs, honey, edible oils and the like. The District Marketing Officer is assisted in these and other duties by a Marketing Inspector, a Laboratory Assistant and three members of ministerial and three of class IV staff.

Mines and Geology Department

There are three divisional offices of the Department of Mines and Geology in Bellary district, *viz.*, (1) Regular Division, (2) Ground-water Cell and (3) Lesser Mineral Division, all of which are located at Bellary. While the Regular Division, which was the earliest to be established in 1957, has jurisdiction over only Bellary district, the other two have jurisdiction over Bellary, Raichur and Chitradurga districts. Each of these divisions is under the charge of a Geologist who is directly responsible to the Director of Mines and Geology in Mysore, Bangalore.

The main functions of the Geologist in charge of the Regular Division include administration of mines and minerals in Bellary district, collection of mining revenue, mineral survey and prospecting and the like, while the Geologist in charge of the Ground-water Cell conducts systematic study of ground water resources in addition to preparing a detailed inventory of all existing wells and drawing hydro-geological maps. He also locates sites for drilling bore-wells and also undertakes actual drilling operations in the three districts referred to above. The Geologist in charge of the Lesser Mineral Division conducts detailed surveys of minor mineral resources like building stones, limestones, kankar, etc., and administers the leases and licences granted for quarrying purposes within his jurisdiction. He compiles statistics of production of minor minerals and also collects the revenue therefor.

While the Geologist of the Regular Division is assisted in his duties by two Assistant Geologists, an Assistant Chemist, a Survey Supervisor and an Assistant Draughtsman, the Geologist of the Ground-water Cell has under him two Assistant Geologists, a Junior Engineer, a Supervisor and an Assistant Draughtsman.

There is also an Assistant Drilling Engineer who supervises the drilling work in all the three districts. The Geologist of the Lesser Mineral Division has also under him two Assistant Geologists who assist him in technical investigations, etc.

Motor Vehicles Department

For purposes of administration of the Motor Vehicles Department, Bellary district was included in the Bangalore region in April 1957. Again, when each revenue district was formed into a separate region in January 1958, Bellary district, like other districts, became an independent unit and has been functioning as such since then under the charge of a Regional Transport Officer. There is also a Regional Transport Authority, which is a quasi-judicial body, consisting of the Deputy Commissioner of the district as Chairman, the District Superintendent of Police, Bellary, and the Executive Engineer, Bellary Division, as members.

The Regional Transport Officer, Bellary, is the Secretary of the Regional Transport Authority. He is the executive officer exercising the powers delegated to him by the Regional Transport Authority. He is also the district officer of the Motor Vehicles Department carrying out the administrative functions delegated to him under the Motor Vehicles Act. He is responsible to the Commissioner for Transport in Mysore, Bangalore. He is the registering authority for the district in respect of all motor vehicles, both transport and non-transport. He issues tax licences for all motor vehicles. The Regional Transport Officer is assisted in his duties by four Inspectors of Motor Vehicles, a Prosecutig Inspector, a Superintendent, a Junior Computor and 10 members of ministerial and 8 of class IV staff. The duties of the Inspectors are to inspect all motor vehicles for the issue of fitness certificates and whenever accidents take place, they have to go to the spot and issue certificates of fitness, if they are found fit, after duly inspecting the vehicles. They have also to conduct routine surveys regarding traffic potentialities of the various routes.

Public Works Department

The Bellary Public Works Division comprises five permanent and three temporary sub-divisions as follows :—

Permanent—

1. Bellary Sub-Division
2. Siruguppa Sub-Division
3. Hospet Sub-Division
4. Kudligi Sub-Division
5. Harapanahalli Sub-Division

Temporary—

1. M.C.C. Sub-Division, Bellary
2. Hadagalli Sub-Division
3. Sandur Sub-Division

The Executive Engineer is the head of this Division and he has jurisdiction over all the taluks of the district. He is directly responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Gulbarga Circle, in all administrative and technical matters.

The main functions of the Executive Engineer are the construction and maintenance of all Government buildings, roads, bridges, irrigation works and public health works within his jurisdiction. He also executes major works of local bodies with the approval of Government. The Executive Engineer is empowered to sanction all estimates of budgetted works upto Rs. 50,000 and entrust the works for execution. He is the technical adviser at the divisional-level in all matters relating to public works and in that capacity scrutinises the estimates of the works taken up by other departments in the district. He has been invested with a wide range of powers under the Public Works Code with a view to enabling him to carry out efficiently and expeditiously the various civil works entrusted to his care. His powers and functions have been specified, but do not preclude variations according to the developmental needs of the district.

The Executive Engineer is a touring officer and he has to go round his division for purposes of inspection of roads, buildings, bridges, irrigation works, canals and the like. He is the *ex-officio* professional adviser to the municipalities and other local bodies. He has also to perform the functions of an Irrigation Officer under the Mysore Irrigation Act, 1965. He is assisted in his duties in the divisional office by a personal assistant in all technical matters and the personal assistant in his turn is assisted by a panel of technical officials numbering four to five in the design section. There is also a drawing branch comprising three draughtsmen who deal with the work connected with the calling of tenders, issue of orders, scrutiny of estimates upto twenty thousand rupees and the annual maintenance estimates pertaining to the different sub-divisions. The accounts branch headed by a divisional accountant and consisting of seven I division accounts clerks deals with all the accounts of the division as well as of the sub-divisions.

An Assistant Engineer is in charge of each of the sub-divisions. He is assisted in his duties by sectional officers of the cadre of Junior Engineers and Supervisors who are in charge of works in each section. The number of supervisory staff in each sub-division varies with the proportion of the work load. Normally a sub-division has one first division clerk, two second division clerks and an assistant draughtsman. The Assistant Engineers are empowered to execute all public works in their respective jurisdictions. They have to check-measure all the works and are responsible for the satisfactory execution of the works in their

jurisdiction. The Assistant Engineers are also the Taluk Irrigation Officers.

Canal Division

There is also another Public Works Division called the Canal Division in the district under the charge of another Executive Engineer whose headquarters is also located at Bellary. The main functions of this division are the construction and maintenance of the distribution system under the Tungabhadra Right Bank Low Level Canal and the management of irrigation thereunder, formation of ayacut roads and remodelling and maintenance of Vijayanagara Channels in the district and the managment of irrigation thereunder. There are four sub-divisions under this division with their headquarters at Bellary, Kampli, Siruguppa and Tekkalakota, each of which is under the charge of an Assistant Engineer.

While the Executive Engineer is assisted in his duties in the divisional office by about 10 technical, 25 ministerial and four class IV officials, each of the Assistant Engineers of sub-divisions is assisted by about nine technical, ten ministerial and two class IV officials. The Executive Engineer is directly responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Tungabhadra Project Circle, Munirabad.

Public Health Engineering Division

There is yet another Division of the Public Works Department in the district at Bellary called the Public Health Engineering Division, under the charge of another Executive Engineer with jurisdiction over both Bellary and Raichur districts. The main functions of this Division are to investigate, prepare and execute water supply and underground drainage schemes in respect of towns and bigger villages in the districts of Bellary and Raichur.

There is one sub-division under this division in this district, also at Bellary, under the charge of an Assistant Engineer. The Executive Engineer is assisted in his duties in the district, besides the Assistant Engineer of the sub-division, by about 45 technical, ministerial and class IV officials including six Junior Engineers, six Supervisors and three Draughtsmen. He is directly responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Dharwar.

Registration and Stamps Department

The administration of the Registration and Stamps Department in the district is looked after by the Deputy Commissioner who is the *ex-officio* District Registrar and Collector of Stamps. He is directly responsible to the Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps in Mysore, Bangalore, in so far as these aspects of the work are concerned. The District Registrar exercises general supervision over all the sub-registry offices located in the district. The District Registrar is assisted in this work by a Headquarters Assistant with necessary ministerial staff

at the district headquarters and by Sub-Registrars in the taluks. There are six Sub-Registrars, one each at Hospet, Kampli, Siruguppa, Kudligi, Harapanahalli and Hadagalli and one *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar at Sandur in addition to a Headquarters Sub-Registrar attached to the District Registrar's Office at Bellary. They attend to all the duties connected with registration in their respective jurisdictions. They are also Registrars of Marriages under the Special Marriages Act, 1954 and other relevant Acts within their jurisdictions.

The District Registrar exercises general control and supervision over the work of all the Sub-Registrars in the district. He is also empowered to conduct enquiries and pass orders in respect of appeals preferred by the public against the orders of the Sub-Registrars. The Headquarters Assistant to the District Registrar is also the Inspector of Registration and in that capacity he has powers to inspect all the sub-registry offices in the district.

As Collector of Stamps, the Deputy Commissioner exercises such of the powers and functions as are conferred on him by the Mysore Stamp Act, 1957, and Rules, 1958. The Headquarters Assistant to the District Registrar and his staff assist the Deputy Commissioner in this work as well. He is empowered to take suitable action under various sections of the Mysore Stamp Act, such as dealing with the documents which are brought to him for adjudication and fixing up stamp duty and penalty on documents impounded and forwarded by Sub-Registrars, etc.

Social Welfare Department

The District Social Welfare Officer is in charge of the administration of the Social Welfare Department in the district. He works under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner and acts as his executive assistant in connection with the work of implementing the various social welfare schemes in the district. He is, however, under the technical control of the Director of Social Welfare in Mysore, Bangalore. He is the controlling officer in respect of the social welfare institutions of the department functioning in the district. He is also responsible for implementing the various schemes connected with women's welfare. He is assisted in his duties in the district headquarters by an Accountant and two clerks and at the taluk-level by Social Welfare Inspectors, one in each taluk. The latter work under the administrative control of the Block Development Officers of the respective taluks.

The District Social Welfare Officer is mainly responsible for the execution of the several schemes sanctioned for the welfare of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes (including denotified tribes) and other backward classes in the district. All these schemes are implemented through the Taluk Development Boards with the assistance of Social Welfare Inspectors. He is also responsible

for the enforcement of the Untouchability (Offences) Act and to assist the scheduled caste people in the removal of untouchability and to promote their social, economic, educational and cultural interests with the active co-operation of the various district officers.

The Director of Social Welfare is also the *ex-officio* Chief Inspector of Certified Schools. For attending to this aspect of the work in the district, there is a Probation Officer at Bellary. He is responsible for the administration of the Probation of Offenders Act in the district. He is directly responsible to the Regional Probation Superintendent, Bangalore. Besides, for the administration of the Mysore Children's Act, there is a Junior Certified School also at Bellary under the charge of a Headmaster. There is also a State Rescue Home at Bellary, under the charge of a Superintendent, established under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act.

State Accounts Department

A Local Audit Circle of the State Accounts Department has been functioning at Bellary since July 1955 under the charge of an Assistant Controller. He is directly responsible to the Controller, State Accounts Department, Bangalore. He has audit jurisdiction over both Bellary and Chitradurga districts. For purposes of audit, each of these districts has been divided into two zones and each zone is placed under the charge of an Audit Superintendent, who in turn, is assisted by four audit clerks. The Assistant Controller is assisted in his duties in the local audit circle office at Bellary by half-a-dozen clerical and three class IV officials. Besides, there are two Pre-Audit Units, one each at Bellary and Davanagere, each under the charge of a Superintendent and each of whom is assisted by three to four first division clerks.

The main functions of the Local Audit Circle are to conduct audit of municipalities, muzrai institutions and local self-government institutions like village and town panchayats, taluk development boards, etc., with a view to ensuring that public funds are spent in accordance with rules and regulations. It is also charged with the responsibility of ensuring that the money grants and other amounts provided to these institutions are properly utilised to the maximum benefit of the people and of detecting misappropriations, losses and other financial irregularities, if any.

Statistical Bureau

The Statistical work of the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics (formerly known as the Department of Statistics) in the district is looked after by a District Statistical Officer. This office was established in the district in the year 1959. The District Statistical Officer is directly responsible to the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties by 10 Senior Statistical Assistants, 19 Junior Statistical Assistants, 11 Enumerators and necessary ministerial and class

IV officials. Of the 19 Junior Statistical Assistants, eight are stationed in taluk headquarters. Besides, there are eight Progress Assistants in the community development blocks of the district, who, although working under the administrative control of the Block Development Officers, are under the technical control of the District Statistical Officer.

The main functions of the District Statistical Officer include collection of all essential statistical data about the district from various Government departments, semi-Government institutions and private bodies. He has to correlate and analyse them and pass them on to the head office for being processed and published. Besides collection of general statistics, the unit has also to attend to compilation of vital statistics, compilation of periodical rainfall and weather and crop reports, conducting of crop estimation surveys on principal food and non-food crops, collection of agricultural statistics, conducting of various sample surveys, collection of statistics in respect of local bodies and community development blocks and so on. The unit also publishes a statistical sheet called "Bellary District at a Glance", every year, containing about 100 items of basic statistics in respect of the district.

Survey, Settlement and Land Records Department

The work relating to Survey, Settlement and Land Records in the district is under the charge of an Assistant Superintendent of Land Records. He is directly responsible to the Superintendent of Land Records, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga. He is assisted in his duties by a Supervisor, five first division and 15 second division Surveyors, three Draughtsmen, two Dafterbands and eleven bandh peons on the executive side and by a head clerk, three second division clerks and three peons on the ministerial side.

The main functions of this department in the district are: maintenance of all land records, bringing of land and survey records up-to-date, settlement of boundaries, *phodi* work, maintenance of boundary marks of survey numbers, conducting of subdivision survey work under record of rights, providing of technical guidance to revenue officers and imparting of training to revenue staff as and when necessary. The department also supplies village maps and certified copies and extracts of survey records to the public on payment of prescribed fees.

Hissa Survey.—For the purpose of conducting *hissa* survey work in the district, another temporary establishment headed by a Superintendent of Land Records, *Hissa* Survey, has been functioning at Bellary since 1968. The Superintendent is assisted in his duties by three Assistant Superintendents, ten Supervisors, 90 Surveyors, four Dafterbands and 90 bandh peons on the executive side and 12 members of clerical and 17 of class IV staff

on the ministerial side. He is directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner for Settlement, Bangalore.

Town Planning Department

A survey unit of the Department of Town Planning has been functioning in the district at Bellary since 1965 under the charge of an Assistant Director of Town Planning. He is directly responsible to the Director of Town Planning in Mysore, Bangalore. The main functions of this survey unit are to survey and prepare base maps of important towns in Bellary and Raichur districts as per provisions of the Mysore Town and Country Planning Act, 1961. In Bellary district, the unit has so far (1971) completed the preparation of outline development and lay-out plans for Bellary and Hospet towns and extension schemes for Kottur, Kampli, Kamalapur, Sandur and Ramgad towns. The Assistant Director of Town Planning is assisted in his duties by six Junior Town Planners, six Draughtsmen, and necessary ministerial and class IV officials, including six survey helpers.

Treasury Department

Before the re-organisation of the Treasury Department in the State in 1964, the Deputy Commissioner of the district was the head of the Government treasuries in Bellary district and he was being assisted in his treasury functions by a District Treasury Officer. With the re-organisation of the Department, the Deputy Commissioner was relieved of his treasury functions and the District Treasury Officer was given the full charge of the treasury and was made the head of the Treasury Department in the district. He is now directly responsible to the Director of Treasuries in Mysore, Bangalore.

The District Treasury Officer is assisted in his duties in the district treasury by a Head Accountant, a Deputy Accountant *cum*-Stamp Head Clerk, nine I division and 14 II division clerks and about 10 class IV officials. There is a sub-treasury in each of the other seven taluk headquarters, each under the charge of a Sub-Treasury Officer. The Tahsildars of the respective taluks exercise administrative control over these sub-treasuries. Each Sub-Treasury Officer is assisted in his duties by one or two I or II division clerks, a shroff and a peon. Except the Mallapuram and Siruguppa Sub-Treasuries, the District Treasury and all the other sub-treasuries are banking treasuries.

The District Treasury Officer is responsible for the proper working of all the Government treasuries in the district. He has to conduct technical inspections of sub-treasuries once a year and surprise inspections twice a year. He is solely responsible for the custody of cash, Government stamps, other valuables and important documents in the treasury. He has to see that the monthly accounts and returns are submitted punctually to the Director of Treasuries and the Accountant General, Bangalore.

Weights and Measures Department

For the effective implementation of the metric system of weights and measures in the district, there is an Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures at Bellary. He is directly responsible to the Joint Controller of Weights and Measures, Bangalore. The Assistant Controller is assisted in his duties by two Inspectors of Weights and Measures, one each at Bellary and Hospet. While the Inspector stationed at Bellary has jurisdiction over Bellary, Kudligi, Siruguppa and Sandur taluks, the one stationed at Hospet has jurisdiction over the remaining taluks of Hospet, Mallapuram, Harapanahalli and Hadagalli.

Two ministerial and two class IV officials assist the Assistant Controller in his duties in the district headquarters, while the Inspectors are assisted by a manual assistant and a peon each. The main functions of the Assistant Controller are the administration of the Mysore Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, in all its aspects, in the district, supervision over the work of the Inspectors, educating the public about the metric weights and measures and such other functions. The Inspectors conduct periodical inspections of shops and other trading establishments to verify the weights and measures in use in their respective jurisdictions. They are empowered to launch proceedings against the erring traders.

Central Government Departments

Central Excise Department

For the purpose of administration of the Central Excise in the district, there is a Circle Officer at Bellary with jurisdiction over both Bellary and Raichur districts. He is directly responsible to the Assistant Collector of Central Excise whose office is also located at Bellary. The Circle Officer is assisted in his duties in the district by two Superintendents, 13 Inspectors and four Sub-Inspectors of Central Excise on the executive side and a head clerk, three upper division and three lower division clerks and a stenographer on the ministerial side besides 17 class IV officials, like daftries and sepoys.

The main functions of the Central Excise Department in the district are assessment and collection of Central Excise duties in respect of commodities which are under excise control, prevention of smuggling and detection of cases of evasion of Central Excise duty. The Acts administered by this department are: (1) Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, (2) the Gold Control Act, 1968 and (3) the Customs Act, 1962.

Income-Tax Department

For the purpose of collection of income-tax also, there was only one circle office at Bellary under the charge of a First Income-Tax Officer, upto 1st May 1970. From that date, another circle office was established under another Income-Tax Officer with headquarters at Hospet. Thus there are now (1971) two circle

offices of the Income-Tax Department in the district with independent jurisdictions. Both of them are directly responsible to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, Shimoga Range, Shimoga, and through him to the Commissioner of Income-Tax in Mysore, Bangalore.

There is also a Second Income-Tax Officer in the Bellary Circle with certain independent powers. After the establishment of the Hospet Circle Office, the jurisdiction of the Bellary Circle extends over Bellary, Siruguppa and Sandur taluks, while the Hospet Circle exercises jurisdiction over the remaining taluks of Hospet, Kudligi, Harapanahalli, Hadagalli and Mallapuram. In the Bellary Circle itself, the First Income-Tax Officer exercises jurisdiction over the eastern part of Bellary city, Bellary taluk and Siruguppa taluk, while the western part of Bellary city and Sandur taluk come under the jurisdiction of the Second Income-Tax Officer. Each of these officers is assisted in his duties by an Income-Tax Inspector, three upper division clerks, a stenographer and a notice server besides a head clerk and five class IV officials in common to both of them. All these subordinate staff members are under the administrative control of the First Income-Tax Officer. Similarly, the Income-Tax Officer of the Hospet Circle is also assisted in his duties by an Income-Tax Inspector and necessary ministerial and class IV staff.

The main functions of the Income-Tax Department in the district are the levy and collection of income-tax, wealth-tax and gift-tax and estate duty and detection of cases in which a taxable income is being earned but tax is not being paid under the provisions of the Income-Tax Act, 1961, Wealth-Tax Act, 1957, Gift-Tax Act, 1958 and Estate Duty Act, 1957, respectively.

Civil Aviation Department

The Civil Aviation Department of the Government of India is maintaining an Aeronautical Communication Station in the Bellary Cantonment area. It is a non-directional radio beacon station established in October 1962 and it functions as an essential navigational aid to aircrafts in the vicinity. A Technical Assistant of the Civil Aviation Department is in charge of this station. He is directly responsible to the Controller of Communication, Civil Aviation Department, Madras Region, Madras.

Posts and Telegraphs Department

The administration of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department in the district is under the charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices, who has his headquarters at Bellary. He is directly responsible to the Postmaster-General, Mysore Region, Bangalore. Under his administrative control, there are two Head Post Offices in the district, one at Bellary and another at Hospet, under the charge of a Head Postmaster each, 63 sub-offices under the charge of a Sub-Postmaster each and 357 branch offices under the charge of a Branch Postmaster each. As in February 1971, the

total number of departmental officials of all categories in the district stood at 391 and that of the extra-departmental agents at 615.

For purposes of postal administration, the Bellary postal division has been divided into four sub-divisions with their headquarters at Bellary, Hospet, Kudligi and Harapanahalli. Each of these sub-divisions is under the charge of an Inspector of Post Offices. They are assisted in their duties, especially in the arrangement of mails, by mail overseers. All these Inspectors of sub-divisions are subordinate to the Superintendent of the Division. The latter is also an Inspecting Officer and he periodically inspects the post offices as also the offices of the Inspectors of sub-divisions. He is the appointing and disciplinary authority in respect of postal clerks attached to post offices and also branch postmasters. The Sub-Divisional Inspectors are also inspecting officers and appointing authorities in respect of agents of extra-departmental post offices. There is also a Sub-Divisional Officer at Bellary to look after the work relating to telegraph and telephone services (*See also* Chapter VII).

Tungabhadra Board

The Tungabhadra Board was established by the President of India on 1st October 1953. It consists of a Chairman appointed by the Government of India and three members, one representing Mysore State, another representing Andhra Pradesh and the third representing the Finance Department of the Government of India. There is also a whole-time Secretary, who is also appointed by the Central Government and who executes all the orders and decisions of the Board. The other staff of the Board are drafted from both the Governments of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh in an agreed ratio.

The main functions of the Board are the maintenance of the dam and reservoir of the Tungabhadra Project, regulation of supplies of water and power in accordance with the rules framed in this behalf, maintenance of the main canal and other works relating to both the States of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh, proper utilisation of the land acquired for purposes of the project and such other related functions. To look after and execute these various functions, there are four branches of the Board, *viz.*, (1) Irrigation Branch, (2) Hydro-Electric Branch, (3) Fisheries Branch and (4) Medical and Public Health Branch. All these offices are located near the Tungabhadra Dam, at a distance of about six kms. form Hospet.

The Irrigation Branch of the Board, which looks after the construction and maintenance of the civil engineering portions relating to Tungabhadra Project as are common to both the States, is headed by a Chief Engineer. Under him, there is a Superintending Engineer and three Executive Engineers, 04 Junior

Engineers, 16 Draughtsmen, five Tracers, three Blue Print Operators, besides about 240 ministerial and class IV officials, including 43 Upper Division Clerks, 42 Lower Division Clerks and 116 Peons.

The Hydro-Electric Branch of the Board is under the charge of a Superintending Engineer (Electrical) drafted from the Mysore State Electricity Board. Under him, there are two Divisional Engineers, one in charge of the operation and maintenance of the T.B. Dam Power House and the other of the Hampi Power House. Both these Divisional Engineers are drafted from the Government of Andhra Pradesh. They are assisted in their duties by 15 Assistant Engineers, 13 Junior Engineers, an equal number of Supervisors and three Tracers on the technical side and about 90 persons (including about 35 class IV officials) such as Clerks, Accountants, Typists, etc., on the ministerial side.

With a view to utilising the vast potential created in the Tungabhadra reservoir for fisheries development, the Tungabhadra Board established also a Fisheries Unit in 1959. The Unit is headed by a Fisheries Development Officer and under him there are two Inspectors of Fisheries, a Technical Assistant, two Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries, a Supervisor, a Mechanic and an Operator on the technical side and about 30 persons on the non-technical side. The Board has also established an Ice and Cold Storage Plant near the dam-site for preservation of fish and also a Fish-Net Making Unit for the manufacture of nylon fishing twines, knotted nets, knotless nets, etc. The Fish-Net Making Unit has a separate establishment headed by a Manager. He is assisted by an Assistant Manager, a Junior Engineer, two Mechanics and about ten members of ministerial and class IV staff.

The last branch, namely, the Medical and Public Health Branch, is intended to look after the medical and public health needs of the officers and staff of the Tungabhadra Board and its allied offices. For this purpose, the Board is maintaining two hospitals, one at the T.B. Dam and another at the Hampi Power House Colony. The work of this branch is supervised by a Health Officer-*cum*-Assistant Surgeon, who is also the head of the hospital at the T.B. Dam. He is assisted in his duties by a Lady Assistant Surgeon and 16 others including nurses, compounders, etc. The other hospital at the Hampi Power House Colony is headed by a Civil Assistant Surgeon with eight other technical and non-technical personnel.

The Board is also running a high school and five elementary schools in the project area. The staff attached to these schools are also under the control of the Tungabhadra Board.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

IN view of the fact that Bellary district constituted a part of the old Madras Presidency for quite a long period prior to the 1st October 1953, it may not be out of place to trace here briefly the growth and development of local self-government in the old Madras Presidency.

Early period

Local administration in the districts began with the passing of the Towns Improvement Act X of 1865 and the Local Funds Act IV of 1871. The first Act created the municipalities and the second the local fund boards in the Madras Presidency. These local fund boards were the fore-runners of the district boards and panchayats.

Development of Local Boards :—The Local Funds Act of 1871 divided the whole province into a number of circles and constituted in each of these circles a Local Fund Board consisting of three or more non-official members nominated by the Government and an equal number of official members appointed by the Government. The term of office of the members was to be three years. The Collector of the district was made *ex-officio* president of each board situated within his jurisdiction. The Act repealed the District Road Cess Act of 1868 and the Education Cess Act of 1863 and the existing funds and charges appertaining to local roads and schools were transferred to the newly constituted local funds. The Act also provided for the imposition of a cess similar to the district road cess but with a maximum of one anna in the rupee. for the establishment of tolls upon roads and for the levy of a house-tax. The local funds were made responsible for the maintenance of roads and communications, for the upkeep of schools, the construction and maintenance of hospitals, markets, choultries, tanks and wells and the training of vaccinators and sanitary inspectors. The Act also provided for the transfer to the Local Fund Board of public dispensaries and choultries, endowed and un-endowed.

The Local Boards Act of 1884

The Local Boards Act V of 1884 repealed the Local Funds Act IV of 1871 and ushered in new local bodies. By this Act, the control over the local boards, exercised by the Board of Revenue was assumed by the Government and the administration of local affairs was vested in a single District Board constituted for each revenue district, consisting of a president and not less than twenty-four members who might all be appointed by the Government or might be partly so appointed and partly elected by the members of the newly created Taluk Boards from among their own members. The members were to hold office for three years. All the Revenue Divisional Officers were made *ex-officio* members. The proportion of the official members was reduced from one-half to one-fourth of the total strength. Under the old Act, the Local Fund Board had no powers to levy taxes on its own authority but could only administer the funds raised on its behalf by the Government. Under the new Act, the local boards were empowered to levy, with the approval of Government, any of the taxes authorised by the Act. Also, under the new Act, the president of the District Board could be elected from among the members of the District Board, if the Government so directed.

Taluk Boards

The Taluk Boards were formed for each taluk or group of taluks, consisting of a president with not less than twelve members who might either all be appointed by the Government or partly so appointed and partly elected from among the members of the Union Boards or elected by the tax-payers of the taluk, one-third of the members being officials. The term of office of the members was fixed at three years The Taluk Board's jurisdiction was the same as the Revenue Divisional Officer's jurisdiction; that officer was made the *ex-officio* president of the Board. The Taluk Board's funds consisted of one-half of the collections of the tax levied by the District Board in the Taluk Boards area and transferred to it by the District Board and other fees collected within the area of the Taluk Board, such as licence fees for markets.

Sources of revenue

The revenues of the District Board and the Taluk Boards were derived from (1) a tax not exceeding two annas in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands in certain districts and not exceeding one anna in the rupee in certain other districts, (2) from a railway cess of three pies in the rupee on an annual rent value of lands and (3) from tolls and fees for the use of cart stands, markets and slaughter houses. The duties and responsibilities of the District Boards and Taluk Boards were declared to be the maintenance of roads, bridges and other means of communications, construction and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, diffusion of education and for that purpose, construction and repair of school buildings, training of teachers, enforcement of measures relating to sanitation and public health,

establishment and maintenance of relief works in times of famine and scarcity, and other acts of local public utility.

Union Boards

The Union Boards were constituted for single villages or groups of villages called unions. There were to be not less than five members. The headmen of the villages constituting the union were *ex-officio* members. One of these headmen was to be appointed as chairman. Members other than village headmen were to be either all appointed by Government or partly so appointed and partly elected by the tax-payers. Their term of office was to be three years. The resources of the Union Boards were to consist of the proceeds of a house-tax varying from four annas to five rupees according to the classification of the house, and any other sums placed at the disposal of the Union by the Taluk Board.

Local Boards Act of 1920

The next important milestone in the local administration came with the passing of the Local Boards Act V of 1920 and Village Panchayats Act XV of 1920. The Local Boards Act of 1920 gave an independent status to each class of the Local Boards and increased not only their strength but also their proportion of elected members, their resources and their powers. The taxation powers of all the three kinds of boards were enlarged to increase their resources and each board was allowed to raise the authorised taxes separately. The Local Boards were given a free hand in framing their budgets. Provision was made for the appointment of a District Board Engineer and a District Health Officer and for the enforcement of sanitary and public health measures. The Local Boards thus became more or less autonomous and the Collector and the Government were empowered to interfere only in cases of emergency and mal-administration. In order to inspect and superintend all the operations under the Local Boards Act, an officer called the Inspector of Local Boards, who was also the Inspector of Municipal Councils, was appointed.

Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920

The Madras Elementary Education Act VIII of 1920 made it obligatory on the Taluk Boards and the Municipalities to levy an education cess for the purpose of expanding elementary education and on the Government to contribute a sum equal to that realised by the cess. When the Taluk Boards were abolished subsequently in 1934, the duty of levying the cess and running the schools devolved upon the District Board.

Village Panchayats :—Informal village panchayats constituted on a voluntary basis had, by 1915, came into existence in several districts, for looking after village forests, village conservancy and water supply. These panchayats were doing useful work, but were handicapped by not having any legal sanction for levying taxes or enforcing their decisions. It was later considered that the time had come to remove the handicaps of the existing

panchayats, to constitute new panchayats and to place all the panchayats on a statutory basis.

Village Panchayats Act, 1920

The Village Panchayats Act XV of 1920, which was accordingly passed, authorised the constitution of panchayats in rural areas (where there were no Union Boards) for the administration of village affairs by the villagers themselves. The panchayat was to be entirely an elected body consisting of not less than seven and not more than fifteen members. Election was to be held once in three years. There was to be no property restriction in the franchise; all residents of the village, who were not less than twenty-five years of age, were to be entitled to vote and to be elected as members of the panchayat. The absence of property qualification gave opportunities to the members of the depressed classes, and in most villages, the voters elected members of their own community on the panchayats. The Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils was appointed as the Registrar-General of Panchayats and placed in direct charge of the panchayats in the State. It may be mentioned here that the system of state aid to panchayats was started in 1925-26 and that it took the shape of grants for panchayat libraries and elementary schools and grants for the improvement of village communications and water supply.

The position created by the Local Boards Act and the Village Panchayats Act of 1920 was modified in some respects and improved by the Local Boards Amendment Act XI of 1930. It empowered the presidents of the District Boards and the Taluk Boards to exercise control over the affairs of the panchayats. It also provided for the appointment of a District Panchayat Officer and for the formation of a Village Development Fund.

Abolition of Taluk Boards

All Taluk Boards were abolished in 1934, their assets, liabilities and main functions being taken over by the District Boards. The Village Development Fund was also abolished and its resources were placed at the disposal of the District Boards. Provision was made for the appointment of Executive Officers for the panchayats and the duties and powers of these officers were defined. Roads of military and other importance were transferred from the District Boards to the Highways Department. It was said that some of these changes were designed to "control the infiltration of politics" into the local bodies and "to tide over any local opposition that might be created during periods of stress and strain." Other changes were intended to improve the finances and increase the usefulness of the local bodies.

Later legislation

The people's Government, which succeeded the Adviser Government in Madras in 1947, wanted to introduce a more comprehensive legislation which would make the panchayats really autonomous. They wanted to invest the panchayats with

powers under the Village Courts Act of 1888 and the Indian Registration Act of 1908. They, therefore, introduced fresh legislation and passed the Village Panchayats Act of 1950. This Act enlarged the powers, resources and responsibilities of the panchayats.

Development of Municipalities

The origin of municipalities in the district of the then Madras State dates from the passing of the India Act XXVI of 1850. This Act authorised the Government to introduce its provisions in any town in which the inhabitants were desirous of making better provision for "constructing, repairing, cleaning, lighting or watching any public streets, roads, drains or tanks, or for the prevention of nuisances or for improving the town in any manner." This was merely an enabling Act and that being so, and the people being unwilling to tax themselves, it was never introduced in any district. Subsequently, however, a few purely voluntary associations for sanitary and other municipal purposes ungoverned by any legislative enactments were formed in some of the northern districts of the Madras Presidency.

The Act of 1865

In the year 1865, the Government passed the Madras Towns Improvement Act X with the intention of making the inhabitants bear as much as possible the charges of maintaining police force in towns. It was, however, eventually resolved that the funds compulsorily raised in this manner should be made applicable not only to the expenses of the police but also to "construction, repairing and cleaning of drains, making and repairing of roads and doing such other things as may be necessary for the preservation of public health". The amount to be raised for these purposes was to be fixed by the Government, who were also to indicate the means of taxation, and one-fourth of the sum to be fixed was to be paid by the Government as a grant-in-aid. The councillors were to consist of not less than five inhabitants of the town, appointed by the Government, and their term of office was limited to one year, subject to reappointment. Three *ex-officio* councillors, namely, the District Magistrate, the local Magistrate and the Range Officer of the Public Works Department also sat on the council. The nature and the method of collection of the various rates, taxes, tolls and fees were defined and several compulsory clauses were introduced in place of the optional rules and bye-laws which the councillors were empowered to make under the old law.

The Act of 1871

The Towns Improvement Act III of 1871 was an improvement over the Act of 1865. Under this Act, it was incumbent on the municipalities to make suitable arrangements for the provisions of lighting, water supply, medical and educational facilities, registration of births and deaths and vaccination of persons in their respective areas. The qualification for the members was made more elastic. Their term of office was increased from one

year to three years. The number of *ex-officio* members was reduced from three to two, the Collector of the district being substituted for the District Magistrate as president and the local revenue officer taking the place of the local Magistrate and the Range Officer of the Public Works Department. Provision was made for the election of councillors and the vice-president by the rate-payers. The result of the Act of 1871 was to place the councillors in a more responsible position and to diminish Government interference in matters of detail, while the provisions rendering permissive election of councillors and of vice-presidents furnished the means for granting a larger measure of independence than before.

Owing to the famines of 1876-78, the Government once more went back to the policy of 1865 of taxing the people for the maintenance of the town police. An Act was accordingly passed making the municipalities liable to 75 per cent of the police charges. This state of things, however, lasted only for three years. In 1881, the Government of India gave it as their opinion that the municipalities might be relieved of the charges for police on the ground that it was a department "over which they had no control and in the efficient and economical expenditure of which they had but little direct interest and no immediate responsibility."

The Act of 1884

In 1882, a committee was appointed by the Government to go into the whole question of local administration and on its recommendation, a new Act entitled the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 was passed. This Act superseded the Towns Improvement Act of 1871, and for the first time introduced the term "Municipality". Under this Act, the Municipal Council was to consist of not less than twelve persons, their term of office being three years. The Revenue Officer in charge of the division of the district in which any municipality was situated was to be an *ex-officio* councillor. All the other councillors might be appointed by the Government or with the permission of the Government any portion not exceeding three-fourths of them might be elected by the tax-payers. The Collector was to have emergency powers over the municipality. The position of the Government servants lent to the municipalities was defined and the position of municipal servants was improved.

The main sources of revenue of the municipalities at this time consisted of a tax on professions, a tax on lands and buildings not exceeding seven-and-a-half per cent on their annual rental value, a water tax levied at the rate of four per cent on the annual rental value of houses and lands, a tax on vehicles, tolls on vehicles and animals entering the municipal limits and licences to carry on offensive or dangerous trades.

The Act of 1920

In 1920, as a result of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation, the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 was passed. This Act repealed the Act of 1884 and increased the elected proportion of the members of the Municipal Council as well as their resources and general powers. This Act was further modified in some important respects by the Act X of 1930. This Act did away with the nomination and laid down that every Municipal Councillor should be elected. It, however, provided for the reservation of seats for the minority communities, Muslims, Indian Christians, Harijans, Europeans and Anglo-Indians and for women. It also removed the disqualification of women to stand for election and extended the franchise to every person assessed to any tax payable to the Government of India or the State Government or any other local authority. Subsequent municipal legislation was on lines similar to those followed in the case of local boards. The elections to municipalities, which were postponed from time to time during the war period, were held in 1947.

Administration of Panchayats

Prior to the merger of seven taluks of Bellary district with the old Mysore State on 1st October 1953, there were, in all, 155 village panchayats in the district under the Madras Village Panchayats Act X of 1950. Of these, eight were class I panchayats and 147 were class II panchayats. The taluk-wise particulars of these panchayats were as given below:—

Name of taluk	*Class I panchayat*	*Class II panchayat*	*Total*
Bellary ..	..	42	42
Hospet ..	2	10	12
Sandur ..	1	6	7
Kudligi ..	2	16	18
Harapanahalli ..	1	29	30
Siruguppa ..	1	24	25
Hadagalli ..	1	19	20
Mallapuram ..	..	1	1
Total ..	8	147	155

Prior to 1953, the Department of Local Administration, which was independent of the Revenue Department, was having control over the panchayats and was supervising the working of panchayats. At the district-level, there was a District Panchayat Officer at Bellary, who was subordinate to the Regional Inspector of Local

Boards, Chittoor. For each taluk, there was a Deputy Panchayat Officer to look after the administration of panchayats. After 1st October 1953, the Deputy Commissioner of Bellary was appointed as the Regional Inspector of Local Boards and the post of the District Panchayat Officer was abolished. The Assistant Commissioners of Bellary and Hospet were appointed as *ex-officio* District Panchayat Officers in respect of the panchayats of their respective revenue jurisdictions. At the taluk-level, the posts of Deputy Panchayat Officers were also abolished and the Tahsildars were appointed as *ex-officio* Deputy Panchayat Officers for panchayats of their respective taluk jurisdictions. There were Executive Officers in all the eight class I panchayats, and the presidents of the class II panchayats were the executive authorities in their respective panchayats.

The Act of 1959

The Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, came into force with effect from 1st November 1959, repealing the Madras Act of 1950. Under this Act, the District Board was abolished and in its place a three-tier decentralised district administration—the Village Panchayats, the Taluk Development Boards and the District Development Council—has been organised.

The re-organised panchayats represent the social and political wing of the rural life, while the service co-operatives form the economic sphere of the village democracy. Several provisions of the new Act are in consonance with the recommendations of the Balwantrai Mehta Committee. The new Act provides for the establishment of a panchayat in every revenue village or a group of villages having a population of not less than one thousand and five hundred but not more than ten thousand. The membership of the newly constituted panchayats is not less than 11 and not more than 19 with reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population. There is also provision for two seats for women. If a village panchayat has a population of more than 5,000 with an annual estimated income of more than Rs. 10,000, the State Government have powers to notify it as a Town Panchayat. There is also provision for converting any existing Town Municipalitiy with a population of not more than 10,000 into a Town Panchayat.

As in June 1971, there were, in all, 334 panchayats constituted under the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959 in Bellary district. Out of them, fifteen were town panchayats. All the panchayats have their chairmen and vice-chairmen elected. The taluk-wise particulars of panchayats were as given below :—

Name of taluk		No. of Village Panchayats	No. of Town Panchayats	No. of members elected and nominated	No. of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members	No. of women members
Bellary	..	68	3	857	122	145
Hospet	..	28	4	432	55	76
Sandur	..	27	1	378	61	58
Kudligi	..	53	2	707	90	115
Harapanahalli	..	48	1	632	116	101
Hadagalli	..	42	2	582	83	81
Siruguppa	..	41	2	535	60	91
Mallapuram	..	12	..	156	26	24
Total	..	319	15	4,279	613	691

Duties of Panchayats

All the plan schemes of the villages, where panchayats are established, are to be duly executed by the panchayat administration. Construction, repairs and maintenance of village roads, drains, bunds and buildings, public wells, ponds, tanks, lights, sanitation and conservancy, regulation of buildings, shops and eating houses, maintenance of public buildings and forest lands under the control of the panchayats and cattle pound, allotment of places for manure pits and laying out of village extensions are some of the duties entrusted to the village panchayats. They are also expectetd to carry out various other duties in the sphere of co-operation, promotion and development of economic conditions with special reference to agriculture, establishment and maintenance of dispensaries and maternity and child welfare centres, promotion and encouragement of cottage industries, etc. The day-to-day administration of the panchayats is being looked after by secretaries appointed by Government.

A fair portion of the land revenue, *viz.*, 30 per cent of the actual allocations, is assigned to the panchayats. Another 10 per cent of the land revenue is also assigned to the needy panchayats where certain schemes like water supply scheme, construction of school buildings, etc., are to be taken up and for which there are no funds available with the panchayats to meet their share of contribution. Under the Plan scheme No. 304, assistance to panchayats for creation of remunerative assets is given in the form of loans with six per cent interest to improve the finances of the panchayats and in some cases grants are also given. The loan is repayable in ten equal annual instalments with interest accrued thereon.

By way of illustration of the working of village panchayats in the district, panchayat institutions of two villages, namely, Kenchanagudda and Hosahalli * are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

Working of Kenchanagudda Panchayat

Kenchanagudda village is situated at a distance of four miles south-west of Siruguppa town. It is said that it derives its present name from one Kenchegowda who was once the head of this village. It has a group panchayat serving three villages, namely, Kenchanagudda, Tanda and Devalapura. As per the figures furnished by the panchayat, the population of these three villages was (1) Kenchanagudda 2,226, (2) Devalapura 917 and (3) Tanda 860, the total population being 4,003 as in 1971.

The present group panchayat came into existence in 1960 under the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. It was re-constituted on 19th April 1968, having thirteen seats, of which two were reserved for women and three for the Scheduled Castes. The representation of each of the three villages of this group panchayat is as given below :—

Village	*Number of members*			
	General	*Women*	*Scheduled Castes*	*Total*
1. Kenchanagudda	5	1	..	6
2 Tanda	..	..	2	2
3. Devalapura	3	1	1	5
Total	8	2	3	13

The panchayat got all the three villages electrified in January 1968. There are 40 street lights and 25 private connections in the main village of Kenchanagudda, 12 street lights and five private connections in Devalapura and eight street lights in Tanda. It has provided four drinking water wells to Kenchanagudda and one each to Devalapura and Tanda. All the three villages are having only mud roads at present. The facility of ayacut roads has been made available to each one of these villages. The Taluk Development Board, Siruguppa, has been giving financial assistance and guidance in maintaining village roads, in conducting family planning activities and for the improvement of agriculture. The panchayat has provided a recreation club to Tanda which consists mostly of depressed class people. It has been helping the primary schools to celebrate Independence Day, Republic Day, etc., in which the villagers actively participate.

* These two villages were selected for preparing Village Survey Monographs by the Census authorities in 1961.

Financial position.—The Panchayat receives a part of the land revenue of the villages assigned by the Government. It levies taxes on houses. Sometimes, for development works, it gets Government grants. The average income per year of the panchayat including the share of land revenue of Rs. 850 during the period from 1965-66 to 1969-70 was about Rs. 5,363 and the average expenditure was Rs. 5,488. Receipts and expenditure of the panchayat during the years from 1965-66 to 1969-70 were as given below :—

Year	Receipts	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1965–66	8,832	9,172
1966–67	3,137	3,399
1967–68	2,415	680
1968–69	10,612	11,584
1969–70	1,822	2,608

Working of Hosahalli Panchayat

The Hosahalli Village Panchayat in Kudligi taluk came into existence in March 1959 in accordance with the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. It is a group panchayat meant for Hosahalli, Jutlinganahatti, Imadapura and Imadapurada-Gollarahatti. As per the figures furnished by the panchayat, it is serving a total population of 4,380 (as in 1971). It has 15 seats of which two are reserved for women and two for the Scheduled Castes. A special feature of this panchayat is that all the 15 members were elected uncontested.

Since the establishment of this group panchayat, it has constructed the panchayat office building, formed the village drains, effected repairs to primary school buildings, constructed public latrines and got drinking water wells sunk. The panchayat derives its income from house-tax, tax on bullock-carts, tax on shops, professional-tax, etc., and gets 30 per cent of the land revenue assigned by the Government. The panchayat has been giving grant-in-aid to the *shishuvihar* at Hosahalli. It has proposed to construct a bus stand out of the panchayat funds. It has deposited its contribution towards the Rural Water Supply Scheme proposed to be taken up by the Kudligi Taluk Development Board. There is also a proposal to construct a veterinary hospital building through the panchayat funds.

Taluk Development Boards

In place of the old District Board, Taluk Development Boards have been established, one for each revenue taluk, excluding the areas served by the town or city municipalities. The taluks having a total population of one lakh and above have a Board consisting of 19 members. In other taluks, where the total population is

less than a lakh, the Board consists of 15 members. The members of the Taluk Development Boards are elected on the basis of adult franchise. For purposes of election, the revenue taluk area is divided into a number of constituencies. Seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in proportion to their population, and also on each Taluk Development Board, not more than two seats are reserved for women. The Block Development Officers are the Chief Executive Officers of these Boards.

Under the relevant provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959, the Taluk Development Boards have to supervise and guide the work of the panchayats. Effective co-ordination is envisaged between the panchayats and Taluk Development Boards. The Boards have powers to levy duties and taxes, among other things, on transfer of immovable properties in the shape of an additional stamp duty, tax on animals brought for sale, etc. A sizable grant to the extent of 60 per cent of the land revenue has been assigned by the Government to the Taluk Boards with a view to helping them to carry on the duties entrusted to them. They have been, *inter alia,* attending to the formation of roads, construction and repairs of school buildings and minor irrigation works, maintenance of dispensaries, markets, *pravasi mandirs*, construction and repairs of public wells, etc.

As a result of the elections held to all the eight Taluk Development Boards, 140 members were elected, of whom 22 belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and 14 were lady members. The following table shows the number of members in each of the Taluk Development Boards as in 1971 :—

Sl. No.	*Taluk Board*	*Number of Members*		
		General	*Reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes.*	*Reserved for women*
1.	Bellary	19	3	2
2.	Hospet	19	3	2
3	Siruguppa	15	1	2
4	Sandur	15	3	1
5	Kudligi	19	3	2
6	Harapanahalli	19	3	2
7.	Hadagalli	19	3	2
8.	Mallapuram	15	3	1
	Total	140	22	14

The allotment and expenditure for various items of works undertaken by the Taluk Development Boards during the years from 1960-61 to 1965-6 were as given hereunder :— Achievements

Sl. No.	Item of work	Allotment	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Taluk Development Board Office buildings ..	8,76,302	5,89,233
2.	Agriculture and Veterinary	5,66,965	5,86,872
3.	Rural Health and Sanitation	6,88,978	4,57,102
4.	Education	3,83,982	2,70,105
5.	Social Education	4,06,273	2,35,374
6.	Communications	3,86,396	2,77,285
7.	Rural Art, Industries and Employment ..	3,86,571	2,53,234
8.	Rural Housing Scheme	5,81,449	1,76,035
9.	Irrigation and Land Development ..	17,99,469	10,14,826
10.	Use of manpower in rural areas . ..	4,95,000	3,08,772
11.	Irrigation Wells	8,05,225	7,42,732
12.	Non-Plan Schemes	61,045	50,133
13.	Social Welfare	1,10,200	84,602
14.	Loan towards extension schemes of the block.	1,46,126	1,42,121
15.	National Extension Schemes	5,23,802	14,57,500
16.	Local Public Works	1,18,443	1,01,829
17.	Block Welfare Works	3,35,750	2,19,256
18.	Minor Irrigation	2,000	2,000

The total income and expenditure of all the eight Taluk Development Boards in the district during 1969-70 were Rs. 28,13,161 and Rs. 35,66,816 respectively. Two tables showing the particulars of income and expenditure of each Taluk Development Board in Bellary district for the year 1969-70 are appended at the end of the chapter.

A brief account of the working of Hospet and Kudligi Taluk Development Boards is given in the following paragraphs.

The present Taluk Development Board of Hospet was brought into existence on 1st October 1960 in accordance with the provisions of Section 96 of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959. The Board was reconstituted on 22nd December 1968. There are 32 panchayats including four Town Taluk Development Board, Hospet

Panchayats, working under the jurisdiction of this Taluk Development Board. The area of the Board comprises seven constituencies, *viz.*, Mariammanahalli, Ananthashayanagudi, Kamalapura, Ramasagara, Kampli, Metri and Papinayakanahalli. The Board serves a population of more than a lakh. There are 19 seats on the Board of which two are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and two for women. All the 19 members of the Board are elected on the basis of adult franchise. Besides these, the Legislators of the taluk are on the Board. The president and the vice-president of the Board are elected from among the elected members. The Block Development Officer, who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Board, assists the Board in executing the development works in the taluk. He is assisted by a staff consisting of one Supervisor, one Senior Health Inspector, one Junior Health Inspector, a Vaccinator and a Superintendent with necessary ministerial staff. The Board has formed six sub-committees as per the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959. They are (1) Standing Committee, (2) Health Committee, (3) Audit Committee, (4) Family Planning Committee, (5) Agriculture Committee and (6) Social Welfare Committee. Each sub-committee consists of three to six members.

Achievements

Since its inception, the Board has been striving to improve the living conditions of the pepole. In the field of agriculture, 80 per cent of the area under different crops has been covered by the scheme of improved variety seeds. Chemical fertilisers are being supplied to cultivators at 25 per cent and 50 per cent subsidised rates. Besides chemical fertilisers, agricultural implements and plant protection equipment are being supplied at subsidised rates. Every year, the Board has been arranging for demonstrations of new methods of cultivation.

Social Education

In the field of social education, the Board has completed the first round of Village Leaders' Training Camps in all its circles, training about 300 village leaders. So far, 20 circle-level seminars, three block-level seminars, one farmers' conference and two training camps for the chairmen and vice-chairmen of panchayats have been conducted. One district-level seminar and one division-level workshop were also conducted at Hospet.

Upto 1971, 35 youth clubs were started and besides, assistance was rendered for construction of buildings to the tune of Rs. 51,000, 29 radio sets were supplied to the village panchayats and eight Radio Rural Forums were organised. Three taluk-level youth rallies were also held. By conducting 50 adult literacy classes, 1,221 adults were made literate. The Board has also started 24 rural libraries.

The Board has helped to start 12 Mahila Samajas at 12 different villages and constructed two Mahila Samaja buildings

at a cost of Rs. 6,500 at Nagenahalli and Mariammanahalli. Under the auspices of the village panchayats, 12 craft centres were started in the taluk where 125 women have been trained in tailoring. *Balawadies* have been also started at Kampli, Kamalapura and Devasamudra.

Education

With a view to providing good accommodation for schools, in all, 89 new school buildings were constructed and three children's parks have been formed at Mariammanahalli, Kampli and Danayakanakere. The Board supplied clothes, books and slates to 1,770 girls both under plan and non-plan schemes, costing about Rs. 29,260. Furniture has been also supplied to 25 schools. The Board has been helping 35 mid-day meals centres, where nearly 3,120 school children are being benefited. Quarters for women teachers have been constructed at Nagenahalli, Kampli, Ramasagara, Kariganur and Mariammanahalli, at a total cost of Rs. 75,000. The Board also started high schools at Kampli, Kamalapura and Mariammanahalli.

Medical and Public Health facilities

With the object of extending medical facilities in the area of the taluk, 18 rural dispensaries were started at several places, to each one of which the Board has been giving Rs. 225 monthly. It is spending every year a total amount of Rs. 1,15,000 towards the maintenance of the health unit-type dispensary at Kamalapura, which was opened in 1965. The health staff of the Block consists of one Senior Health Inspector, one Junior Health Inspector and a Vaccinator. The Senior Health Inspector stationed at Hospet, besides his usual work, supervises the work of Junior Health Inspector, who is in charge of 10 villages covering a population of 18,274 for vaccination work. The Vaccinator has been allotted 13 villages with a population of 14,000 for vaccination work. The Board co-ordinates the health activities of the Block with those of primary health centres in the taluk, in preventing the outbreak of epidemics, chlorination of drinking water wells, carrying on family planning propaganda, etc. It has also contributed Rs. 10 for each tubectomy operation out of the Board funds.

Rural Arts and Crafts

With a view to giving an impetus to ruarl arts and crafts. the Board spent a sum of Rs. 4,211.40 towards the stipends paid to the candidates undergoing training in crafts like carpentry, blacksmithy, weaving and leather stitching. It has supplied improved tools costing Rs. 11,342 to about 141 rural artisans at 50 per cent subsidised rates. The Board has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 15,155 to 13 industrial co-operative societies in the form of managerial grants. It has also given Rs. 8,000 each as 75 per cent grant-in-aid to the Blacksmiths' Industrial Co-operative Society at Chilakanahatti and to the Taluk Rural Co-operative Society at Hospet. With a view to help training of women in tailoring, the Board sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30,500 to 23 Mahila

Samajas, where more than 500 women were trained in this craft. Demonstration tools worth Rs. 1,090 were purchased and they are displayed in the Block office for the benefit of the artisans.

The statement given hereunder shows the number of works taken up and the amount spent on each item of work since the inception of the Board upto 1970-71 :—

Sl. No.	*Item of work*	*No. of works taken up since inception*	*Expenditure incurred so far*
			Rs.
1.	Construction of primary school buildings ..	48	1,70,000
2.	Construction of rural dispensaries in the villages.	4	32,000
3.	Repairs to school buildings ..	23	22,600
4.	Formation of roads	12	48,000
5.	Construction of recreation centres ..	8	43,000
6.	Repairs to and construction of causeways and culverts.	34	1,16,820
7.	Formation of approach roads . ..	8	86,628
8.	Construction of Taluk Development Board office building.	1	15,000
9.	Construction of agricultural godowns and jeep shed.	3	34,000
10.	Construction of compounds to office, dispensaries and high schools.	4	53,840
11.	Construction of science room and main hall to Board High School, Kampli.	2	15,000
12.	Construction of latrines	11	17,918
13.	Construction of male ward to Local Fund Dispensary, Kampli.	1	22,000
14.	Construction of temporary sheds to Board High Schools.	8	40,620
15	Construction of drinking water wells ..	5	15,000
16.	Construction of an overhead tank at B.H. High School, Mariammanahalli.	1	16,460
17.	Construction of rest sheds at bus-stand at Devasamudra.	1	4,000
	Total ..	174	7,52,886

The Board is giving financial assistance to youth clubs and mahila mandals at the rate of Rs. 100 to each of them. Assistance is being also given to victims of fire accidents at Rs. 50 to each. The following statement indicates the extent of financial assistance given by the Board to several institutions, etc. :—

Name of the Institution	*Amount of assistance*
	Rs.
Dr. Modi's Eye Camp	500
Kottureshwara College, Kottur, for the construction of college building.	10,000
Construction of residential building for backward women at Bijapur	500
Construction of Kurubara Hostel building at Bellary	5,000
Grama Swaraj Fund Committee, towards the 75th birthday of Acharya Vinoba Bhave.	500
Town Panchayat, Kamalapura, for formation of roads ..	13,000
Village Panchayat, Kakubal, for cross drainage construction ..	10,000

Income and Expenditure

The Board derives its income from the land revenue assigned by the Government, surcharge on stamp duty, local cess on water rate, motor vehicles taxation, grants, rents from buildings, ferries and markets, school fees, etc. The details of the receipt and expenditure of the Board during the year 1961-62, 1965-66 and 1969-70 were as given below:—

RECEIPTS

(*In Rupees*)

Head	*Year*		
	1961–62	1965–66	1969–70
Land revenue assigned by Government ..	47,000	79,394	2,42,146
Rates and taxes	32,920	96,339	1,10,122
Revenue derived from the Taluk Board property and other sources	3,375	2,706	5,445
Miscellaneous	950	6,024	9,047
Education	..	61,570	1,347
Total	84,245	2,46,033	3,68,107

EXPENDITURE

(*In Rupees*)

Head	1961-62	1965-66	1969-70
	Year		
General Administration	13,913	19,684	60,043
Public Works executed by the Board	630	50,058	68,632
Public Health	23,047	66,844	98,687
Civic Amenities	550	4,425	3,898
Education	..	72,700	48,825
Contribution and grant-in aid	6,025	1,300	14,900
Miscellaneous	2,618	11,300	24,647
Total	46,783	2,26,311	3,19,622

Taluk Development Board, Kudligi

The present Taluk Development Board of Kudligi was brought into existence on 19th December 1960 in accordance with the provisions of Section 96 of the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959. There are 55 village panchayats functioning under the jurisdiction of this Taluk Development Board.

The area of the taluk is 704.72 square miles and its population in 1961 was 1,35,971, the final figure for 1971 being 1,57,456. There are 19 seats on the Board of which 14 are general and three seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and two for women. All the 19 members of the Board are elected on the basis of adult franchise. Besides these, the two Legislators of the Kudiligi taluk are on the Board. The president and the vice-president of the Board are elected from among the elected members. The Block Development Officer who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Board assists the Board in executing the development works in the taluk and in looking after the institutions under the control of the Board. He is assisted by a staff consisting of one Junior Engineer, one Senior Health Inspector, one Vaccinator and a Superintendent with necessary ministerial staff.

Sub-Committees

For the smooth and successful guidance of various activities of the Board, there are six sub-committees constituted by the Board. They are: (1) Standing Committee, (2) Audit Committee, (3) Public Health Committee, (4) Social Welfare Committee, (5) Agriculture Committee and (6) Industries Committee. Each sub-committee consists of three to six members.

Achievements

The Board had taken over the control and management of the District Board High Schools at Kudligi, Kottur and Chikkajogihalli with effect from 1st September 1962. It had also started a high school for girls at Kudligi and another high school at Gudekota during 1965 and 1966 respectively. The Board

constructed the Taluk Board office building and staff quarters during 1967. The work of putting up the first floor to this building at a cost of Rs. 33,000 is in progress. With a view to giving fillip to physical education and sports activities, the Board had commenced the work of constructing a stadium in the premises of the Board High School, Kudligi, during 1970; the cost of the stadium was expected to be of Rs. 30,000 for which the central assistance to a tune of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned. The Board set up two Primary Health Centres—one at Kottur and another at Gudekota—during 1962. It has been maintaining an Ayurvedic Dispensary at Kottur since 1965. The Board has been implementing the Applied Nutrition Programme started in the taluk during 1968-69.

With a view to improving the conditions of the agriculturists, the Board has taken prompt steps to supply them with improved seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticides, etc., and organised necessary propaganda meetings about their proper use. The Board has helped the agriculturists to sink irrigation wells numbering 1,592 since the establishment of the Board and to install 910 irrigation pumpsets. The Board has undertaken two lift irrigation works, one each at Haral and K. Ayyanahalli and has brought about 80 acres of land under irrigation under the Haral lift irrigation scheme.

The Board has extended financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 50,000 as grant-in-aid in five equal instalments to the Veerashaiva Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Bellary, for starting an Arts and Science College at Kottur. It paid Rs. 1,000 during 1968-69 towards the construction of the poor boys' hostel building at Kudligi.

The following table shows the annual income and expenditure of the Kudligi Taluk Development Board for the years 1961-62, 1966-67 and 1970-71 :—

RECEIPTS *(In Rupees)*

Head	Year		
	1961–62	1966–67	1970–71
1. Revenue assigned by Government ..	36,593	39,880	76,124
2. Rates and taxes	24,915	54,297	37,024
3. Revenue derived from the Board property and other sources.	934	1,249	13,045
4. Education	..	2,07,091	1,374
5. Grants and contributions	..	13,028	13,028
6. Debt heads	1,466	1,31,305	2,56,188
7. Miscellaneous	252	4,551	3,984
Total	64,160	4,51,401	4,00,767

EXPENDITURE *(In Rupees)*

Head	*Year*		
	1961–62	1966-67	1970–71
1. General Administration	12,410	21,751	36,180
2. Public Works executed by the P.W.D.	2,844	..	..
3. Public Works executed by the Taluk Board.	2,357	86,604	63,935
4. Public Health .. .	16,003	55,022	43,188
5. Civic Amenities	1,533	30	1,220
6. Education . ..	..	1,99,664	19,842
7. Contributions and grant-in-aid .	4,350	3,106	5,895
8. Miscellaneous . ..	..	25,919	28,311
9. Debt heads . ..	35,985	78,877	2,35,067
Total	75,482	4,70,973	4,33,638

(Two tables showing the amounts of income and expenditure of each Taluk Development Board in Bellary district for the year 1969-70 are appended at the end of the Chapter).

District Development Council

In accordance with the provisions of Section 187 of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, a District Development Council was constituted in place of the former District Board with effect from 1st November 1959. The Council consists of Members of Parliament elected from the district and members of the State Legislature, also elected from the district, presidents of all the Taluk Boards, officers of various development departments, together with a member of the Scheduled Castes and a lady member. The Deputy Commissioner is the Chairman of the Council while the District Development Assistant is its Secretary.

The Council scrutinises and approves the budgets of the Taluk Development Boards and reviews their progress of work. It guides the various agencies in the implementation of plan and non-plan schemes relating to development works in the district. In short, it is an advisory and co-ordinating agency of all developmental works in the district.

Municipalities

There are two city municipalities in Bellary district namely, Bellary and Hospet. After the merger of Bellary district with the old Mysore State, the City Municipal Council, Bellary, was governed by the Mysore City Municipalities Act, 1933, and the Hospet Town Municipality by the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951. Both the Acts were repealed by the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, which came into force with effect from 1st April 1965. Both Bellary and Hospet municipalities were notified as city municipalities under the provisions of the new Act. Elections were held to both the municipal councils

before 31st December 1968 and they were reconstituted under the new Act on 1st January 1969. There are 31 civic representatives on each of the two councils. The municipal councillors are empowered to elect from among themselves the president and the vice-president. Elections on the basis of adult franchise are held once in every four years.

The Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, envisages the division of municipal functions into various categories, which include sanitation, health, safety, public convenience, maintenance of parks, gardens, libraries, schools, rest houses, etc. The main duties of the president are to preside over the meetings of the council and watch over the financial and executive administration. Each municipal council has a standing committee. The council may also constitute other committees for the purpose of exercising such powers, discharging such duties or performing such functions as may be delegated to them by the council under the provisions of the said Act. The resolutions of various committees are to be placed before the council for its approval.

The Municipal Commissioner is the executive authority and he carries out the resolutions of the municipality and executes the works sanctioned by it. He is assisted in his day-to-day work by a Municipal Engineer and a Health Officer in engineering and health sections respectively. An Octroi Superintendent assists the Municipal Commissioner in Octroi section.

The main sources of income of municipalities are property tax, profession tax, vehicle tax, licence fee on trades, fees on construction or reconstruction of houses, octroi, etc. They get also grants from the Government to take up works under Town Improvement Schemes, etc., and grant-in-aid towards the D.A. paid to the employees. Loans have been sanctioned to both Bellary and Hospet municipalities for carrying out water supply schemes with a view to providing adequate supply of protected water to the residents of Bellary and Hospet cities. Loans have also been sanctioned for providing underground drainage in both the cities.

Under the provisions of the new Act, both the city municipalities are under the direct control of the Divisional Commissioner. A brief account of the two city municipalities and some major town panchayats is given in the following pages.

Bellary City Municipal Council

Early history.—Bellary was one of the first moffusil towns in the Madras Presidency to adopt municipal government. Before passing of the first regular municipal enactment, the Town Improvement Act of 1865 (Act X of 1865), there was in force an Act (XXVI of 1850) which, as has already been stated, permitted the inhabitants of any town, with the sanction of

Government, to constitute the place into a municipality and to tax themselves for its improvement. Even though Government promised to contribute a sum equal to the amount raised by taxation, the people in general, however, showed little anxiety to avail themselves of the benefits of this.

In 1861, however, the Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Bellary forwarded to Government a petition from the "respectable native inhabitants residing within the military limits" praying for the application of the Act to that area. The petition was declared to be a "free and spontaneous act" showing a desire for self-dependence, and in 1863, the Act was introduced accordingly into "the Cowl Bazaar portion of the cantonment". Almost simultaneously, "the civil *pettas*" were similarly brought within it. The proposal to govern both areas by means of one council was opposed by the military authorities on the ground that they did not wish their buildings to be interfered with by "outsiders" and by the people of the civil *pettas* because of a fear that the taxes levied from them would go to the improvement of the cantonment roads. Apparently, however, little or no real action followed the introduction of the Act and beginning of municipal government proper dates from 1867, the year in which the Towns Improvement Act was brought into force. In introducing it, the Government did away with the dual control which had formerly existed and the council was given authority over both the cantonment and the civil stations.

The privilege of electing a proportion (one-half) of its members was conferred on the council in 1877. It had elected its own chairman since 1885. In October 1886, the shop-keepers in the bazaar area were dissatisfied with the municipality and its taxation policy, and went on strike shutting their shops for a short time, but no other instance of open obstruction is on record.

In 1872, the causeway from the south gate of the fort to the Cowl Bazaar was built at a cost of about Rs. 5,000. A market was built in Cowl Bazaar in 1874 at a cost of Rs. 14,000 but shop-keepers had persistently declined to use it when the stalls were offered to them even on *gratis* and a part of the building was occupied by the Cowl Bazaar dispensary and utilised for other municipal purposes.

The Mysore Town Municipalities Act of 1951 was extended to Bellary Municipality with effect from 24th October 1955. The area of the Municipality then was 10.7 square miles. The Municipality was reconstituted on 1st November 1957 and there were thirty-two members on the council. There was a bye-election in 8th division in October 1959 to fill up the three vacancies that occurred. All the members were non-officials, duly elected. The president and the vice-president were also non-officials and

they were elected by the members from amongst themselves. The population of Bellary city as per the 1961 census was 85,755 and the final population figures for 1971 was 1,25,183.

The incidence of taxation per head of population worked out to Rs. 8.26 during 1959-60 as against Rs. 15.12 during 1958-59. It went up to Rs. 23.35 by 1969-70. A total amount of Rs. 11,13,670 was to be collected during the year 1959-60 but only a sum of Rs. 9,07,440 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 2,06,230 at the close of the year. There was an opening balance of Rs. 7,56,471 at the beginning of 1959-60 as against Rs. 6,40,578 for the year 1958-59. The total receipts for the year 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 16,86,711. The total expenditure during the year 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 20,27,584 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 4,15,598. The total receipts for the year 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 29,97,220, while the total expenditure was to the tune of Rs. 19,81,319, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 16,56,479. The position exactly after a decade was that there was an opening balance of Rs. 3,45,724 at the beginning of 1969-70 and the total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 37,40,493, while the total expenditure was Rs. 37,76,868, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,09,349.

Water supply :—At the time of the first world war, Bellary had neither water taps nor electric lights. Now, it has excellent streets with good electric lights and a good water supply system. The source of water supply to this town was the bed of the Hagari river, eleven miles away from Bellary. The supply was obtained from two infiltration wells of 20 feet diameter connected to a suction well, the wells being situated 300 feet apart. They were connected by a 12 inches diameter siphon pipe with eight branches. Water was pumped from the suction well at Hagari to a head of 200 feet to the pump at the new booster in Narayana Rao Park, and from this pump, the water was again pumped to the main service reservoir situated on the Kategudda hillock. This reservoir consisted of two high-level chambers, each of 55,000 gallons capacity and two low-level chambers each of 65,000 gallons capacity. The high-level chambers provided water supply to the fort and Cowl Bazaar areas of the town, while water was supplied to the low level areas of the town *via* Brucepet, Satyanarayanpet, Gandhinagar and other extensions from the two low-level chambers. Besides this, there were three service reservoirs called the military reservoirs situated side by side at the foot of the two hills on the old Dharwar road in the cantonment area. Water was pumped to these reservoirs from the No. 1 well pumping station and supplied to the cantonment area. The capacity of each of these reservoirs was 7,500 gallons. The pumping station at No. 1 well was put into commission with effect from 25th November 1957. Water was also supplied to the public from the overhead tank at the rate of Rs. 1 per load, if the public desired to draw water in their own containers.

There were 235 public taps provided in the town during 1959-60. Three air valves, 15 scour valves and 14 hydrants were provided in the distribution system. Out of the 14 hydrants, only two were in working order and the rest were not working for want of adequate pressure in the mains. There were 58 house service connections to public institutions like railways, hospitals, jails, mosques, temples and public offices. Due to the inadequate supply of water, metered house service connections were not given to private house-holders. Water was also supplied through lorries to institutions and private persons on payment of Rs. 5 per lorry load, if desired. Water was also supplied through the lorries to the public residing in the thickly populated area, free of cost, where public connections could not be provided for want of adequate pressure in the mains. The State Government in their order dated the 25th November 1959 accorded sanction for a comprehensive water supply scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 87 lakhs. They also permitted the Bellary Municipal Council to raise loans from a scheduled bank on Government guarantee. The Government had directed the Chief Engineer (Irrigation and Public Health) to start the scheme immediately with the available amount of Rs. 10.27 lakhs comprising Rs. 5.27 lakhs advanced by the Government as loan under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme and Rs. 5 lakhs paid from the municipal funds. The work had been entrusted to the Executive Engineer, Special Water Supply Division, Bellary, and the scheme was completed by the end of 1968. The Bellary city is being now supplied with protected water from Moka and Hagari headworks. The water is pumped through centrifugal pumps at the headworks with the help of electricity. The capacity of the Moka headworks is 22 lakh gallons, while that of the Hagari headworks is four lakh gallons per day. Water is being supplied at the rate of 26 gallons per head per day. It is proposed to increase the supply from 22 to 24 lakh gallons from Moka so that the water supply can be raised from 26 gallons to 28 gallons per head per day. There are three filter beds at the Moka headworks capable of filtering water at 35,000 gallons per hour. There were 3,740 metered and 263 un-metered connections (in all 4,003 connections) in 1969-70 which realised an income of Rs. 2,14,575.29 during that year, the cost of water supply establishment being Rs. 1,28,693.29.

The municipality is maintaining a swimming pool which was purchased from the military authorities. It is stituated near No. I well. The pool did not work for sometime for want of adequate supply of water for its use. The rate of admission is 0.40 paise per adult and 0.20 paise per child for the people who desire to use the swimming pool.

Town Planning.—The municipality is maintaining a town planning section to deal with matters relating to alienation,

acquisition, assignments, encroachments, lay-outs, fixing of municipal limits, grant of building licences, and un-authorised constructions in the municipal limits. During 1959-60, the municipality undertook town planning and extension schemes in places like Satyanarayanpet, the fort area, the V, VI and XV wards of the town, and in the north-eastern part of the town. Provisions of the Madras Town Planning Act were followed in this connection. Later, the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, which came into force from 1st April 1965, was followed. The municipal council has proposed for implementation of a master plan for the development of Bellary city and the Assistant Director of Town Planning, Bellary, is conducting the preliminary survey for the same.

Slum clearance.—The State Government in their order dated the 5th February 1959 had accorded sanction to the scheme of the municipality to tackle two of the five slums of the town, one at the Jubilee Garden area and the other situated near Siruguppa road, at a cost of Rs. 3,32,000. Half of this amount had been given as subsidy while the other half had been given as a loan to the municipality. In order to clear the slums further, it is intended to construct 50 single-room tenements.

Houses.—There were 16,063 houses and 398 sites during 1959-60 in the town and the houses had increased to 17,429 by 1969-70. Under a housing scheme for low-income groups, 32 houses were under construction during 1970-71 and construction of 100 more houses was porgrammed for 1971-72.

Drainage.—Formerly, there was no underground drainage system in the city. An underground drainage scheme for the whole city was sanctioned along with the comprehensive water supply scheme in 1959. Now the length of the underground drains is about two kms. and that of open drains about 35.44 kms.

Parks.—In 1960, the municipality was maintaining four parks, the Narayana Rao Park located at the foot of the main service reservoir, the park at Lalakaman known as Haraganadona Basavana Gowd Park, the park at Gandhinagar and the Abdul Rawoof Park in Cowl Bazaar area. All the parks were provided with electric lights and radios for the recreation of the public. The south-eastern corner of the park in Gandhinagar was converted into a children's play-ground. It has been provided with a merry-go-round, sliding slope, swing and see-saw. Later, a women and children's park at the Vadrabande site, sponsored by the Rotary Club, Bellary, was also laid out. In 1969-70, there were nine parks maintained by the municipality, the new parks being Satyanarayanpet Park, Patel Nagar Park, Vasudeva Setty Park, Fort and Kala Ghouse Park. The amount spent on the establishment of these parks during 1969-70 was Rs. 15,303.59.

Municipal lodging.—The municipality is maintaining the Rani's Choultry to help cater to the needs of the floating population of the town. The *pravasi mandir* had been improved at a cost of Rs. 5,000 by the municipality and two more rooms were added to the *mandir* during 1959-60. It was handed over to the M.S.R.T.C. authorities along with the lands on the 16th April 1969 as per the decision of the Municipal Council. The city is divided into five public health conservancy divisions with one Sanitary Inspector for each division. During 1969-70, there were 6,317 private latrines and 31 public latrines attended to by the *thoties*. There were 400 dust bins kept in different places in the city. The sanitary staff work under the control and supervision of Municipal Health Officer. In order to effect quick transport of rubbish and night-soil, two tractors and two lorries were used for removal of rubbish and one lorry and two night-soil carts were used for removing night-soil in 1969-70. The Municipal Council is having its own compost-yard for the manufacture of compost. A trained Sanitary Inspector is in charge of the yard. During 1959-60, 3,850 tons of compost were auctioned and a sum of Rs. 18,700 was realised. During 1969-70, the quantity of compost auctioned was 4,264 tons and the amount realised was Rs. 51,690.

Food adulteration.—The Central Food Adulteration Act is in force in the city. Samples of food-stuffs on sale are taken and sent for analysis. In 1969-70, 22 samples were found adulterated and prosecutions were launched against the parties concerned. The percentage of adulteration during 1969-70 was found to be 49, while it was 59 during the year 1958-59. The sanitary inspectors attend also to the work of taking of food samples every month.

Health service.—Routine propaganda on various health topics is carried out by the health staff on the occasion of the World Health Day celebrations ; a baby show is also organised. A Family Planning Fortnight is also observed. The municipality is maintaining three maternity and child welfare centres. The Brucepet Maternity Centre is housed in its own building, while the Cowl Bazaar Maternity Home is located in a rented building and the Gandhinagar Maternity Home is accommodated in a building donated by Shri A. R. Kuppuswamy Mudaliar. All the maternity homes and the child welfare centres have been rendering useful service. The Gandhinagar Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is catering to the needs of the people residing not only in Gandhinagar area and also in the hamlets located within a radius of about five miles. There is a lady Medical Officer who attends to the three centres by turns for antenatal and pre-natal treatment of the patients. The town has been free from plague in recent years. It has been also generally free from cholera except for stray cases and preventive measures are adopted promptly.

In recent years, small-pox raged from the latter half of December 1959 and continued upto the end of March 1960. One additional temporary vaccinator was appointed to assist the permanent staff. The disease subsided after intensive anti-small-pox vaccinations were carried out. Nearly fifty per cent of the population was protected against small-pox by the municipal health staff. Temporary isolation sheds for admission of small-pox cases were provided in the compound of the Government Headquarters Hospital, Bellary. Special indents of lymph were obtained with a view to conducting extensive vaccinations.

Malaria.—There were four cases of death due to malarial fever in the town during 1959-60. The staff employed for anti-malaria work consisted of one sanitary inspector, and one field assistant and sixteen malaria mazdoors. Routine anti-malarial measures such as oiling, canalisation of stagnant storm water, re-stocking of fish in quarry pits and wells were kept up. The city has been generally free from this disease also since recent years.

Registration of births and deaths.—During 1959-60, two health assistants were appointed to look after the work of registration of births and deaths. During 1959-60, there were 2,899 births and 175 deaths in the town. Three watchmen, two to watch over the Hindu burial-ground and one to watch over the Muslim burial-ground, were appointed during 1959-60. During 1969-70, there were 3,481 births and 1,799 deaths, the birth-rate being 36 per 1,000 persons and death rate 18.9 per 1,000 persons.

Markets.—There are two market buildings, of which one is a combined market with two sections, one for the sale of vegetables and the other for the sale of meat. The municipal weekly market place has an enclosure surrounded by a compound with two sheds and some platforms. This is also used as a daily market yard. The Gandhinagar market building was purchased and leased out along with the other market buildings owned by the municipality.

Public safety : *Lighting.*—There were 1,253 ordinary street lights, eleven mercury 'U' shaped lamps, 39 ornamental lights, four five-way cluster lights, four single-way cluster lights, 88 goose-necked lights and 62 fluorescent tube fittings within the municipal limits in 1959-60. During 1969-70, there were 2,482 ordinary and 954 high power lights in the city. A sum of Rs. 59,371 was spent during that year towards lighting charges.

Education.—There were twenty-two municipal primary schools in Bellary city in 1958-59. In December 1959, one primary school was opened in Medar colony and four primary schools were upgraded to new-type middle schools, with additional teachers and Hindi pandits and forty-four additional qualified persons

were appointed as teachers, tailoring instructors and manual training instructors during the same year. The estimated number of boys and girls of school-going age as furnished by educational authorities was 15,645 during the year 1959-60. The total number of boys and girls of school-going age that attended municipal elementary schools during 1959-60 was 1,426 boys and 962 girls. The strength of the children attending municipal schools inclusive of Government grant-in-aid schools, at the end of the year 1959-60, was 9,731. During 1967-68 the strength of pupils in municipal elementary schools was 2,990 boys and 1,147 girls as against 2,709 boys and 2,221 girls in 1966-67.

All the municipal elementary schools were open to all classes and communities without any distinction. Seven of the elementary schools were located in the buildings owned by the municipal council and the rest were housed in rented buildings. All the municipal elementary schools were handed over to Government from 1st November 1969. Only one nursery school is being now maintained by the municipality. There are two municipal high schools in Bellary city, namely, Municipal Higher Secondary School and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad Municipal High School. The strength of the two municipal high schools was 1,372 during 1959-60 as against 1,297 during 1958-59. During 1969-70, the strength of these high schools was 1,706 boys and 24 girls.

Roads.—During 1959-60, 13.7 kilometres of un-metalled roads, 25 kilometres of metalled roads, 20.1 kilometres of black-topped roads, 8 kilometres of cement concrete roads including lanes were under the maintenance of the municipality. During 1969-70, the total length of roads maintained by the municipality was 194.18 kilometres, the details of which are as under :—

(*a*) concreted	..	48.82 kilometres
(*b*) tarred	..	50.15 kilometres
(*c*) metalled	..	86.99 kilometres
(*d*) un-metalled	..	8.22 kilometres

The engineering branch of the municipality consists of one Municipal Engineer and one Public Works Supervisor and other necessary staff. During 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 1,73,205 was incurred on public works including buildings. The following principal roads of the Public Works Department run through the municipal limits of Bellary :—

(1) Bombay-Madras Road	about	..	6.2 kms.
(2) Bangalore-Bellary Road	"	..	2.6 "
(3) Bellary Siruguppa Road	"	..	0.9 "
(4) Bellary-Kalyanadurga Road	"	..	2.4 "
(5) Bellary-Moka-Alur Road	"	..	2.4 "

Fairs and festivals.—There are the usual local festivals such as Shri Malleshwaraswamy, Shri Durgamma besides Dasara and the like. Adequate sanitary arrangements are made on those occasions. No pilgrim tax is levied by the municipality.

Bellary may be said to be the eastern gateway of Mysore State, which is situated only 25.7 kilometres from the border of Andhra Pradesh. It was one of the most important towns in the old Madras Presidency. The importance of Bellary may very well be guessed by the fact that when the first Air Mail Service was introduced in India in the early days, two important mofussil places were chosen for service and they were Karachi in Bombay Presidency and Bellary in Madras Presidency

The city has a historical importance and is a cosmopolitan one where the language and culture of the Kannadigas intermingle with those of Telugus. On account of its close association with the Bijapur Sultans and the Nizams of Hyderabad, there is a large percentage of Muslim population playing not an insignificant role in the city's life. With the development of the Tungabhadra ayacut under the low-level and high-level canals, Bellary has assumed considerable importance and in course of time may become the granary of North Mysore.

Hospet City Municipal Council

As early as in the years 1884, 1885 and 1898, it was proposed that Hospet town which ranked next only to Bellary in size and importance, should be constituted into a municipality, but the objections that its suburb Chittavadgi would contribute most of the income while Hospet itself would absorb most of the expenditure, and that the town contained but a few citizens qualified to serve as municipal councillors prevailed for a long time.

Prior to the merger of this town with Mysore State it was being governed by the Madras District Municipalities Act. During that period, on account of the growing population and the desire of the residents to have autonomy in the administration of the town, the then Government of Madras effected certain changes in the municipal set-up of the place. Prior to 1913, the municipal adminstration of the town vested with the Hospet Union or Panchayat. It was on the 1st of April 1913 that the municipal council with Mr. D. G. Bless, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Hospet, as the first official Chairman and with Shri Vittalpanth Joshi, Shri Bandi Nagalingappa and Shri Ullagaddi Kalmateppa as nominated non-official councillors and with the district heads of various departments as official councillors came into existence. The income and expenditure of the municipality in 1913-14 were Rs. 21,160 and Rs. 20,870 respectively.

It was in 1918 that the Hospet Municipal Council was given the privilege of having one of its own citizens as its chairman.

With the passage of time, changes were made in the constitution of the council. The town was divided into several wards and the voters of each ward were allowed to send a representative on the council. In the year 1925, one seat was reserved on the council for a Harijan member. In 1959-60, the Hospet municipal limits comprised an area of 5.2 square miles. The town had been divided into five territorial divisions. Four seats were allotted to each territorial division and one seat had been reserved for a Scheduled Caste member.

The town municipality was upgraded into a city municipality from 1st April 1965. As per Government order, the city was divided into eight divisions. Now, there are twenty wards with a total number of 31 councillors including the president. Out of 31 seats, two seats are reserved for women and two for the Scheduled Castes. The present council was constituted on 18th January 1969.

Water supply.—The main water supply sources to this town were the 365 private wells and seventeen public wells as in 1959-60. Besides these wells, advantage was taken of the two irrigation channels running through the town proper. Supply of protected water to the city was first started on 20th March, 1966. The daily average supply is between six and seven lakh gallons per day. As in 1971, there were 150 public taps and 1,318 private connections. The water supply scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 27,00,000.

Drainage.—There was no proper drainage system in the town formerly. Domestic sullage was sunk in the ground in sandy pits. Recently the Government have sanctioned an underground drainage scheme to the city costing Rs. 76.5 lakhs for which it raised a State Government loan of Rs. 25,50,000 and L.I.C. loan of Rs. 51 lakhs. The City Municipal Council is maintaining 4,300 ft. of brick-drains, 14,750 ft. of masonry drains, 28,450 ft. of sylk-pattern drains and 2,400 ft. of combined drains.

Town Planning.—Keeping in view of the natural beauty and historical importance of the city, the Town Improvement Committee consisting of the municipal councillors with the president of the municipality as *ex-officio* president of the committee is trying to improve the town. Besides this committee, there is another committee called the Town Improvement Trust which is also interested in the proper planned development of the town. Of late, some of the main thoroughfares of the town have been widened providing foot-paths. There is congestion in certain parts of the town and such parts used to have frequent fire accidents. The municipality was, therefore, insisting on the erection of huts in a planned manner. The State Directorate of Town

Planning has prepared a Master Plan for this city and this has been approved by the Municipal Council. With a view to extending the city limits, the council has proposed to include Ananthashayanagudi, Amaravathi, Nagenahalli, Kariganur and Ingligi villages.

Medical facilities and sanitation.—The municipality is running four dispensaries and is maintaining also a maternity and child welfare centre. Out of 1,275 births during the year 1959-60, 380 cases were conducted by the maternity staff in this maternity centre alone. The Government lady doctor is in charge of the centre. During the year 1970, the maternity staff attended to 159 birth cases. For looking after sanitation in the town, the whole town is divided into four cricles and one Health Inspector is in charge of each circle. Special intensive cleaning is being carried out every Friday by the entire staff in a scheduled locality. As in 1971, the health staff consisted of one Health Supervisor, four Health Inspectors and nine Maistries.

Education.—The municipality is maintaining three high schools, *viz.*, the Municipal High School, the Sardar Patel Memorial Municipal High School and the Girls' High School. In the year 1958-59, the Municipal High School was upgraded into a higher secondary school. The Government provided grants for the purchase of equipments for the upgraded higher secondary school. It was only in the upgraded higher secondary municipal high schools that the Mysore as well as the Madras scheme of studies was being followed formerly. The Madras scheme of studies is still in force only in the temporary Tamil and Telugu sections which were opened in 1949 for the benefit of the children of some of the Tungabhadra Project employees. Though the Telugu and Tamil sections are under the control of the municipality, the expenditure incurred in this behalf is being met by the Tungabhadra Project Board and the Mysore Government equally. Upto 1st November 1969, the Municipal Council was running 14 primary schools which have been taken over by the Government since then.

Lighting.—The city was first provided with electricity in 1935. Fluorescent tube lights have been put up along the road sides running from the railway station to Shri Vadakaraya temple. The other roads have been provided with ordinary electric lights. A circle with six fluorescent cylindrical tube lights has been formed to beautify the town. As in 1971, there were 1,489 street lights, of which 180 were tube lights, 50 mercury vapour lamps and the rest ordinary lights. The Municipal Council spent a sum of Rs. 38,232 towards the electricity consumption charges during 1970-71.

Roads.—The Municipal Council is maintaining a road length of 39 kilometres, of which an extent of 1,609 kms. is cemented, 2.4 kms. tarred, 5.2 kms. metalled and the rest is mud road.

Other facilities.—The municipality is maintaining two parks in the city, one in the first ward and the other in the fifth ward. There is a committee for devising ways and means to make the parks more attractive. The Government Horticultural Department assists and guides the municipality in this regard. Radio sets have also been installed not only in the parks but also in more important localities for the benefit of the people. The municipality is maintaining two libraries and two reading rooms. A new lay-out was formed for the bus stand and a bus stand with a waiting-hall has been constructed. A hotel has also been provided in the stand. There is also a *jutka* stand nearby. The municipality is maintaining a decent *Pravasi Mandir* consisting of five sets of rooms for the convenience of visitors to the town.

As many of the inhabitants of this town are agriculturists, the need for arranging for milk supply centres has not been so keenly felt in this place as in the big cities and other industrial towns. One house at least out of every ten here possesses its own cattle. Further, the Tungabhadra Project Co-operative Milk Society supplies milk for some of the residents of this place. Persons from the neighbouring villages come to this city daily to sell curds, ghee, butter and milk to the people.

During the year 1959-60, the income of the municipality amounted to Rs. 8,43,053 and the expenditure to Rs. 8,03,162 and in 1960 61, the income was of the order of Rs. 10,45,595, while the expenditure came to Rs. 8,82,080. After a decade, the corresponding figurs were as follows :—

Year		*Income*	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1969-70	..	17,01,342	11,53,559
1970-71	..	19,74,490	13,75,781

Kamalapur Town Panchayat

The Kamalapur Town Panchayat was constituted in the year 1896. The reconstitution of this Panchayat, according to the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, took place in March 1960. The number of members of the Panchayat is 19 including the Chairman. Three seats for the Scheduled Castes and four seats for women have been reserved on the Panchayat.

The jurisdiction of the Panchayat extends over the entire revenue village of Kamalapur. There are also four hamlets included in the town area. The Panchayat area has been divided

into eight wards. The population of this town including hamlets was 14,298 as per 1961 census and 13,879 as per 1971 census. There are no nominated members on the Panchayat.

Formerly, the people of the town were getting their water supply from private and public wells. The National Water Supply Scheme was implemented in this town through the Public Health Engineering Department during 1967. Now, filtered water is being supplied to the town. As in December 1970, there were 50 public taps and 175 private connections

The town has no underground drainage system. It has only surface drains. For looking after the sanitation of the town, one sanitary *maistry*, ten sweepers, seven scavengers and two drain mazdoors have been appointed by the Town Panchayat. One double bullock-cart is provided to remove the rubbish from the town. The village munsiff maintains the birth and death registers. The vaccination work is attended to by the Health Inspector appointed by the Taluk Development Board, Hospet. The Town Panchayat is maintaining three miles and four furlongs of road. Electricity was first supplied to the town during 1965-66. As in December 1970, there were 250 ordinary and 28 fluorescent tube lights. The number of private connections was 533. Daily, on an average, 25 M.S.R.T.C. buses, three cars, five jeeps and 13 tractors ply in the town limits.

The financial position of the Town Panchayat is claimed to be sound. The receipts and expenditure during the years from 1965-66 to 1969-70 were as given below :—

Year		*Income*	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1965–66	..	47,329	83,418
1966–67	..	43,790	74,808
1967–68	..	84,114	79,489
1968–69	..	93,870	93,922
1969–70	..	N.A.	1,30,158

Harapanahalli Town Panchayat

The Harapanahalli Town Panchayat was constituted in the year 1896. It is a historical place with a fort and was once under the rule of Somashekhara Nayaka, a noted paleyagar. The town is at a distance of 77 kms. from Hospet and 38.6 kms. from Harihar and lies in a hollow surrounded by low lines of hills. Between 1868 and 1882, it was the headquarters of the Deputy Collector who was then in charge of the three western taluks. The population of Harapanahalli town as per 1961 census was 17,537 which had gone upto 19,694 by 1971. The Panchayat consists of 19 members including the chairman. It is divided into twelve wards. Out of 19 seats, 11 are general seats, seven are for women and

one for the Scheduled Castes. The Panchayat was re-constituted on 3rd January 1964 under the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959.

Water supply.—The Panchayat is maintaining 18 public wells. There are many private wells in the town. Two public wells are equipped with overhead tanks of 5,000 gallons capacity each. Daily, from these wells, 20,000 gallons of drinking water are being supplied to the people through twelve pipes.

Medical facility and sanitation.—The Panchayat is maintaining a maternity ward with 12 beds attached to the Government Combined Dispensary. There are no *pucca* drains in the town, and as such the streets and lanes have been provided with *katcha* drains for the flow of storm water.

Education.—A high school for girls is being maintained by the Panchayat. (The Taluk Board was maintaining elementary schools in the town. They were handed over to the Government from 1st November, 1969).

Parks.—The Panchayat is maintaining a public park. A decent building has been constructed in the park by the Panchayat for locating a library and a reading room. The local library authority has opened a branch which is functioning in the new building. Now the library is managed by the State Library Authority.

Lighting.—The town was first electrified during the year 1954. To start with, there were 250 street lights and 150 house connections. In December 1970, there were 410 ordinary lights, 35 fluorescent tube lights, 6 mercury vapour lamps besides 800 house connections.

Other facilities.—A new bus stand with all facilities has been constructed by the Panchayat. A building for the location of a canteen in the bus stand premises is constructed. A spacious weekly market-yard with good shade trees is being maintained by the Town Panchayat. Supply of drinking water to the new bus stand and the weekly market has been provided with the aid of a donation made by Shri V. Krishnachar, owner of a motor service in Hospet.

The average annual income of the Panchayat is increasing year by year. The receipts and expenditure during the years from 1965-66 to 1969-70 were as given hereunder:—

Year		*Receipts*	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1965–66	..	1,26,609	1,24,150
1966–67	..	1,42,301	1,37,145
1967–68	..	1,51,112	1,56,694
1968–69	..	1,75,157	1,74,705
1969–70	..	2,13,604	2,09,031

Kudligi Town Panchayat

The Kudligi Town Panchayat includes Kudligi town, the revenue villages of Amaradevaragudda and Kerikavaluhatti. Including the above-mentioned revenue villages and the hamlets, the population of Kudligi town was 11,515 as per 1961 census. This Panchayat was first constituted in 1896. It was reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. The present body was elected in 1968.

The Panchayat consists of nineteen members. The town has been divided into seven wards. Out of nineteen seats, two are set apart for members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and four are reserved for women. There are no nominated members on the Panchayat.

Water supply.—The sources of water supply to the town are a number of drinking water wells. A scheme under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme for providing protected water to the town, estimated to cost Rs. 3,81,000, is under execution.

Drainage.—The town is lacking in proper drainage facilities. U-shaped drains are provided only to the main streets in the town. As in 1971, there were one sanitary maistry, seven sweepers and five scavengers.

Other facilities.—The Panchayat is maintaining a park, a reading room and a library. It has provided good metalled roads. The town was first electrified in 1951. As in 1971, there were 174 ordinary lights and 25 tube lights. The Panchayat is maintaining a market-yard and a good bus stand. It is not maintaining any maternity and child welfare centres nor any educational institutions in the town.

The average annual income of the Panchayat during the past five years was about Rs. 76,980, while the average annual expenditure was also Rs. 76,980. During 1970-71, the income was Rs. 85,063, while the expenditure also amounted to Rs. 85,063.

Siruguppa Town Panchayat

The Siruguppa Town Panchayat was established as a Major Panchayat under the Madras Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1950. After the introduction of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959 in Bellary district, the Siruguppa Panchayat was classified as a Town Panchayat. It was reconstituted on 29th June 1968.

As in 1971, the area of the town was one-and-a-half square miles and it had 2,874 houses. The population of the town as per the 1961 census was 9,709 and it had increased to 14,897 by 1971. The town has been divided into eight wards and the

Panchayat consists of 19 members. Out of the 19 seats, four are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and another four for women.

Water supply :—The main source of water supply to the town is the Tungabhadra river flowing nearby and every day water to the extent of 75,000 gallons is being supplied to the town. As in December 1971, there were 58 public taps, 385 domestic taps and 15 non-domestic taps in the town.

Drainage :—The town is lacking in proper drainage. Only sylk-pattern drains are provided at present (1972). The Town Panchayat has proposed to provide underground drainage after obtaining necessary loan from the Government. As in December 1971, there were one sanitary inspector, ten sweepers and nine scavengers. The town is free from communicable diseases such as cholera, plague, small-pox, etc.

Roads :—The Panchayat is maintaining a road mileage of three miles. Daily about 300 double-bullock carts, 50 single-bullock carts, 300 bicycles, 20 jeeps, six cars, 10 motor bicycles ply in the town limits besides the regular buses of the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation. The town was first electrified during the year 1958. As in December 1971, there were 367 street lights and 400 private connections.

Other facilities :—The Panchayat is running a nursey school for which it is receiving Rs. 400 annually as maintenance grant from the Taluk Development Board. It is maintaining a choultry at the bus stand and a park in the vicinity of the overhead tank of water supply system.

The receipts and expenditure of the Panchayat during the years from 1966-67 to 1970-71 were as given hereunder :—

Year		*Receipts*	*Expenditure*
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1966–67	..	2,09,330.50	2,14,451.75
1967–68	.	2,50,400.82	2,68,294.51
1968–69	..	2,48,637.41	2,41,601.53
1969–70		2,58,526.14	2,41,262.55
1970–71	..	2,21,677.15	1,96,973.46

Kottur Town Panchayat

Kottur is one of the big commercial centres of Bellary district. It is a holy place also. The *jatra* (car festival) of Kotturu-Basaveshwara is held about the month of February every year when nearly a lakh of persons gather. The *Karthika Mahotsava* here, which takes place in about November, is also largely attended to by people from all over the district. The Panchayat Union Board of Kottur was inaugurated on 30th March 1929. The Board became a Town Panchayat in 1959 in

accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. The population of the town according to the census of 1961 was 11,515, which had gone up to 12,873 by 1971. The area of the town is about four square miles. There are 3,000 houses in the town.

Water supply :—Wells form the main sources for the supply of drinking water to the people of the town. The Panchayat had put up an overhead tank near the Sirimath well and six taps had been provided for the use of the people. For providing protected water supply to the town, the Executive Engineer, Sanitary Division, Davanagere, conducted a survey and prepared an estimate in this connection. The Panchayat had resolved to set apart Rs. 50,000 every year from its resources for the scheme. The scheme was completed at a cost of Rs. 9,31,707 in 1966 and protected water is being supplied to the town. In December 1970, there were 60 house connections.

Sanitation :—The Panchayat is constructing 'V' shaped drains under the Rural Health and Sanitation and Local Development Works. It has appointed one Sanitary Inspector, two maistries and 22 public health mazdoors to look after the work connected with the sanitation of the town.

During the year 1955, the Panchayat constructed a building for housing a maternity home. A combined dispensary is functioning in that building with four beds, with a Government doctor. A building for a veterinary dispensary has also been constructed under the Local Development Scheme.

Roads :—The Panchayat is maintaining roads of a total length of about eight miles (12.9 kms.) and all of them are metalled roads. It has provided 400 street lights with 24 ornamental lights in the town. With a view to providing more amenities and to effect further improvements to the town, it introduced the levy of octroi with effect from 1st April 1961. During 1960-61, the receipts of the Panchayat amounted to Rs. 63,766-79 and the expenditure to Rs. 62,410-71 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,356-65. The receipts and expenditure of the Town Panchayat during the years from 1965-66 to 1969-70 are as given below:—

Year		*Receipts*	*Expenditure*
		Rs.	Rs.
1965–66	..	1,74,211	1,47,347
1966–67	..	1,50,122	1,72,960
1967–68	..	1,32,737	1,38,454
1968–69	..	1,62,519	1,82,761
1969–70	..	1,49,121	1,42,129

Sandur Town Panchayat

Formerly, the local administration of Sandur town had been entrusted to an un-official body, called the "Sandur Sanitary Committee", since 1932. After the merger of the State in 1949 in the old Madras Presidency, the above committee was replaced by a Special Officer and the town administration became the responsibility of the Madras Government. The Madras Government constituted a Panchayat for Sandur town on 16th February 1950 and the Special Officer continued to be the Administrator of the Panchayat till 30th March 1953, when an elected body under the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, took over charge of the administration of the Panchayat. After the enforcement of the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, three adjacent villages, *viz.*, Lakshmipura, Dharmapura and Hulikunta, were included in Sandur town and the whole group was declared a Town Panchayat.

The Town Panchayat consists of nineteen members including the chairman and the vice-chairman. There are four ladies and one Scheduled Caste member among the members of the Panchayat.

Water supply :—The source of water supply to this town was formerly the two wells which the Panchayat had constructed at a cost of Rs. 6,850. Now, there are three bore-wells which were taken up and completed as a part of the Urban Water Supply Scheme sanctioned by the Government in 1963-64. For this purpose, the Government had also sanctioned a loan of Rs. two lakhs to the Panchayat. The second stage of the extension of the water supply scheme is estimated at a cost of Rs. 94,000.

Sanitation :—For looking after the sanitation work in the town, the Panchayat has employed one sanitary maistry, ten sweepers and five scavengers. The Panchayat has provided 'V' shaped drains in the town.

Roads :—The Panchayat has provided metalled roads in the town and has paved the lanes with stone slabs to keep them clean. The main bazaar road, which is 3½ furlongs long, is black-topped. All the streets have electric lights.

Other facilities :—The Panchayat has constructed a community hall at a cost of Rs. 9,000. It has established a child welfare centre, a children's park, a park for adults and a community centre building for the members of the Scheduled Castes. A library is also being maintained.

The Panchayat has constructed a bus stand with a canteen and three stalls. It has also made arrangements for holding the daily and weekly markets in the town.

Finances :—During the year 1957-58, the income of the Panchayat amounted to Rs. 12,450 and expenditure to Rs. 10,874. During 1959-60, the income rose to Rs. 21,823. This improvement was possible due to the levy of fees on cart stands and bus stand, fees for holding the daily and weekly markets, etc. The rate of taxes on buildings and professions was also enhanced. Octroi was introduced in the year 1961 and revised in 1966. General and special water rates were levied in the year 1967-68. As a result of these measures, the income of the Panchayat rose to Rs. 95,122 in 1969-70, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 94,000. The income was estimated to be Rs. one lakh in 1970-71.

Hadagalli Town Panchayat

Prior to the enforcement of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1920, the civic affairs of the Hadagalli town were administered by a Union Board, all the members being nominated by the Tahsildar. After the implementation of the Act of 1970, it became a Panchayat Board with powers to elect its president, vice-president and other members. The Madras Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1950, replaced the Act of 1920 and according to the provisions of the new Act, the Panchayat was classified as a Class I Panchayat and the electorate of the town had the privilege to elect its president instead of the members of the panchayat electing the president from among themselves.

The Panchayat is now classified as a Town Panchayat in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. It consists of 19 elected members; 13 seats are general ones, while two are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and four for women. As per the 1961 Census, the population of the town was 9,031 and by 1971 it had gone up to 10,455. The area of the town is 1½ square miles.

Water supply :—Wells form the main source of water supply to the town. The Executive Engineer of the Public Health Engineering Department has prepared a plan estimated to cost Rs. 8.88 lakhs for supplying protected water to the town. The Panchayat has to meet 10 per cent of the cost, *i.e.*, Rs. 88,000 as its contribution to the scheme.

Sanitation :—The Health Inspector of the Hadagalli Taluk Development Board assists this Town Panchayat in looking after the sanitation of the town. The Panchayat is not maintaining any register of births and deaths since the Revenue Department attends to that work. The town is free from communicable diseases. The town is provided mostly with open *katcha* drains. Only one lane is provided with 'V' shaped drains.

The town was first electrified during the year 1959-60. As in 1971, there were 220 ordinary lights and ten tube lights.

The total receipts of the Panchayat during the year 1970-71 amounted to Rs. 95,740, while the expenditure to Rs. 1,01,365 as against Rs. 82,321 and Rs. 83,482 respectively during the year 1966-67.

Kampli Town Panchayat

The Kampli Town Panchayat was constituted in 1896. This is one of the oldest panchayats in Bellary district. It was re-constituted in 1960 under the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. Elections were last held to the Panchayat in 1968. The town is divided into 10 wards and the Panchayat consists of 19 members, of whom six are lady members and two belong to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. There is no nominated member on it.

Water supply.—The Tungabhadra river and the wells form the source of water to the town. Under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme, sanction has been accorded by the Government for a water supply scheme which is estimated to cost Rs. 13,33,300. The Panchayat has contributed 10 per cent of the cost, being its share. The Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Bellary, has been entrusted with the execution of the work which is expected to be completed within a period of two years. The Tungabhadra river is the main source for this water supply scheme.

Health and Sanitation :—For looking after the sanitation work in the town, the Panchayat has employed two sanitary maistries, one compost maistry, 16 sweepers, ten scavengers and three drain workers. The town is provided mostly with *katcha* drains. An extent of three furlongs of *pucca* drain with slabs is constructed on either side of the weavers' street. The town has been free from epidemic diseases. The village munsiff maintains the birth and death registers. The Taluk Development Board is attending to the work of vaccination.

Other facilities :—The Town Panchayat maintains a road length of about eight kilometres (about five miles). A children's park is also maintained by the Panchayat. The town was first electrified in 1956. As in March 1970, there were 400 street lights and 1,113 private connections.

The financial position of the Panchayat is claimed to be sound. The *per capita* income and expenditure during 1969-70 were Rs. 13.75 and Rs. 15.30 respectively as against Rs. 12.75 and Rs. 14.75 during the year 1965-66.

Town Planning

A comprehensive legislation on town and country planning was enacted in this State in 1961. This legislation, *viz.*, the Mysore Town and Country Planning Act, 1961, came into force

with effect from 15th January 1965. Consequent on the enforcement of this Act, the State Town Planning Board and Planning Authorities were constituted. Several officials and non-officials have been appointed by the Government for advising the Government and Planning Authorities on planning and development, as also on matters pertaining to related policies and principles. The Director of Town Planning is the Member-Secretary of the Board.

Presently, the Department has a Survey Unit at Bellary, which is studying the existing conditions and conducting the necessary physical and socio-economic surveys. The survey unit has prepared, so far, upto-date base maps and interim development plans for Bellary city and Kamalapur, Kampli and Kottur towns in Bellary district and also an interim development plan for Hospet. It has prepared plans for rehabilitation of residents of those villages which had been located in the waterspread areas of the Tungabhadra Reservoir. It is proposed to prepare a regional development plan for the Tungabhadra river valley region during the IV Plan period.

Housing Board Activities

To reduce the housing problem, particularly in the urban areas, the Mysore Housing Board, which was constituted on 1st June 1956, has been constructing houses under several housing schemes, besides giving advances to employees and other people. The progress achieved by the efforts of the Housing Board in Bellary district as in 1970-71 is indicated hereunder:-

Place		*Houses under construction during* 1970–71	*Houses programmed for* 1971–72	*Total*
1. Bellary	..	32	100	132
2. Harapanahalli	..	5	20	25
3. Hospet	..	..	280	280
4. Sandur	..	20	690	710
5. Siruguppa	..	10	70	80
Total	..	67	1,160	1,227

TABLE I

Statement showing the income of Taluk Development Boards in Bellary District during the year 1969–70

Sl. No.	*Name of Taluk Board*	*Land Revenue assigned by Government*	*Rates and taxes*	*Revenue derived from T.B. property and other sources*	*Miscellaneous*	*Education*	*Grants and contributions*	*Debt Head*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bellary ..	1,47,027	1,46,026	9,824	2,781	..	5,53,804	32,623	3,92,084
2.	Hospet ..	2,53,124	1,35,000	6,893	6,000	40,594	6,000	60,039	5,07,650
3.	Siruguppa ..	1,78,543	1,60,062	1,980	22,112	30,112	60,000	27,000	4,70,829
4.	Sandur ..	73,924	36,742	5,050	3,000	..	10,976	1,46,729	2,76,439
5.	Kudligi ..	1,10,837	40,000	21,815	2,160	18,412	18,028	2,70,000	4,81,252
6.	Harapanahalli ..	93,586	72,947	10,000	18,735	..	16.500	..	2,11,768
7.	Hadagalli ..	1,30,900	80,000	15,000	13,000	24,300	3,000	85,100	3,51,300
8.	Mallapuram ..	45,867	27,929	5,678	5,703	..	30,500	6,162	1,21,839

TABLE II

Statement showing the expenditure incurred by Taluk Development Boards in Bellary District during the year 1969-70

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk Board	General Administration	Public works executed by Taluk Boards	Public Health	Civic amenities	Education	Contributions and grants-in-aid	Miscellaneous	Debt Head	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bellary ..	46,000	47,183	93,679	1,100	60,346	1,850	37,290	1,38,084	4,25,533
2.	Hospet ..	62,712	56,689	1,23,273	4,644	61,974	15,500	24,362	2,38,053	5,87,207
3.	Siruguppa ..	67,965	1,87,091	40,254	584	17,467	3,925	77,620	27,552	4,22,458
4.	Sandur ..	37,608	60,911	32,454	1,204	..	2,050	3,661	1,24,589	2,62,477
5.	Kudligi ..	45,167	51,100	65,250	1,425	31,700	20,850	27,757	4,80,000	7,23,249
6.	Harapanahalli ..	45,093	1,01,755	69,588	6,450	2,786	980	22,116	1,40,820	3,89,587
7.	Hadagalli ..	57,600	3,75,500	96,600	400	16,600	8,200	45,000	54,000	6,53,900
8.	Mallapuram ..	23,356	32,295	17,022	3,700	3,657	2,500	11,833	7,335	1,02,405

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Education in early days

FROM time immemorial, there has existed in India a popular system of elementary education, which must have met the demand for instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic. Perhaps it had its origin primarliy in the needs of the "upper classes", which made use of it in a large measure. This education was imparted in almost every big village and town of India. In the earlier period, the school was known as *Ayyanavara Matha* or *Aigala Matha* in the area.

The schools gave instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic, a great deal of time being spent in memorising moral sayings in the regional language. Then the catechism was taught. Writing was, as elsewhere, taught in close connection with reading, the pupil beginning his writing lessons when he commenced the alphabet. The alphabet was learnt by writing with the finger on sand-strewn ground. Later, the pupil began to write with a pencil on a small black board (*halage*).

The school commenced about 6 a.m. and ended by about 10 a.m. when the boys returned home. Again they re-assembled about 3 p.m. and studied till sunset, when they left the school for the day. In the indigenous schools, monitors were usually chosen from the more advanced scholars to help those at a more elementary stage of instruction. The pupils began to attend the schools at the age of about five; many studied till the age of twelve or fifteen, while others left off earlier. All teachers received the usual customary pre-requisites like grains, salt and tamarind from the students.

The higher education, which was of a literary and religious nature, continued to be imparted in Sanskrit Pathashalas managed by temples and *mathas* and this was cofined mainly to the priestly classes. The education of other classes was mostly more vocational than academic. The crafts were generally hereditary and the skill in them was handed down from the father to the

son; the teacher and the taught being the father and the son, the training was informal. In some of the occupations, certain works containing the traditional rules were learnt by rote. The *maktab* was a primary school attached to a mosque, while the *madrasa* was a higher school, also sometimes connected with a mosque.

Modern beginnings

The first half of the nineteenth century witnessed but few changes in the existing state of education in Bellary district which was then under the administrative control of the Government of Madras. In 1822, Sir Thomas Munro, who was then the Governor of Madras, started a state-wide educational enquiry with a view to improving education. The educational statistics and information collected in 1823 in consequence of Munro's enquiry showed that the district was backward in education when compared to the other districts of the Madras Presidency. As a result of the enquiry, a few Government schools were established in the district. But neither these schools nor any other attempts made by the Government contributed in any way to advance the cause of education. Education still remained mostly with the indigenous schools and it was not till the second half of the century that efficient Government schools began to be established, that Government aid began to absorb indigenous institutions and that Government policies began to bear more and more fruit in the field of education.

When Munro started the enquiry, his intention was to set up a few model Government schools, and, at the same time, to foster the growth of the existing indigenous institutions by restoring to them all their landed endowments which had fallen into disuse. However, the scheme eventually drawn up prescribed a few Collectorate and some Tahsildary schools, a Normal School in Madras for training teachers for the Collectorate schools and a Board of Public Instruction in Madras for supervising all these schools. A grant was given to the School Book Society that had been then formed in Madras, for translating good books into Indian languages.

According to this plan, in every Collectorate there were to be two Collectorate schools, one for the Hindus and one for the Muslims, under one or more teachers trained in the various subjects at the Normal School at Madras. In every Tahsildary, there was to be a school under a competent school master. Candidates for the teachers' posts in the Tahsildary school were to be nominated by the respectable men of the locality, a provision which was specially designed to create local interest in education. The Tahsildary school teachers were not to receive any training in Madras as the Collectorate school teachers. Both were to be at liberty to give private tuition to any of their pupils and to receive fees in return, in addition to their salary. In the Collectorate schools, English was to be taught but it was to be taught only as

one of the languages along with the language of the district. In the Tahsildary schools, the entire teaching was to be conducted in the Indian language. As for the other subjects, it does not appear that it was intended to teach in these schools any subjects which were different from those taught in the indigenous schools. The underlying object of the scheme was to establish a few well-managed efficient schools so as to hold them out as models for imitation to the numerous indigenous schools which were in an unsatisfactory condition. As a result of this, one Collectorate school and two Tahsildary schools were established in Bellary district.

New Policies

But a new era was now dawning. The Court of Directorate of the East India Company advocated in 1830 the theory known as the filtration theory of education, according to which the best results could be obtained by educating the higher classes in the first instance and leaving it to them to create a desire for education in the masses. They directed that "the higher classes" should be given instruction in English language, European literature and science. Then came the "Anglo-Vernacular controversy" as to whether English or Indian languages should be given prominence in the scheme of education. It reached its climax in the famous minute of Lord Macaulay of 1835 and the equally famous resolution of Lord William Bentinck, dated 7th March 1835, which endorsed it and pronounced that "the great object of the British Government ought to be the promotion of European literature and science", and that all funds appropriated for this purpose of education would be best employed on English education alone. As a result of this policy, the Collectorate and Tahsildary schools in Bellary, as elsewhere, were abolished in 1836, the Board of Instruction was superseded by a "Committee of Native Education" and the Committee was directed to organise a Normal School for training teachers. In the year 1854, a series of propositions of first rate importance were propounded by the Court of Directors. Filtration theory was to be displaced by the theory of mass education. Elementary education was not to be sacrificed at the altar of higher education. Instruction in Indian languages was not to be superseded by instruction in English. Both were to be encouraged side by side and the indigenous institutions which formed the basis of elementary education were to be revived, reformed and assimilated into one great comprehensive scheme of national education. All this ushered in a new chapter in the history of education.

Wardlaw Institution

It was with this background that education began to make progress in Bellary. Bellary has the distinction of being the oldest mission station in the Mysore Diocese of the Church of South India. The London Missionary Society started their activities in Bellary in the year 1810. Dr. J. S. Wardlaw started in the year 1846 the famous educational institution called the "Wardlaw Institution". It was the first institution of its kind

in these parts and attracted much attention. A matriculation class was opened in it in the year 1867 and an F.A. class in 1869. It was affiliated to the Madras University in 1891, and recorded very good progress under its then Principal Mr. J. P. Cotelingam. Between 1891 and 1908, the Wardlaw Institution functioned as a Second Grade College. The College continued until 1908, when owing to the peculiar circumstances then prevailing, it had to revert as the "Wardlaw High School". This institution celebrated its centenary in the year 1945 and still continues to be a foremost educational institution in the district.

In the early days of the present century, there were only three Upper Secondary Schools in the district. The first of these institutions was started in 1855 as a "Provincial School" at Bellary. There were, in addition, three Lower Secondary Schools, besides three aided institutions intended solely for the education of girls.

Growth of literacy through the decades

The Bellary district, which was formerly a part of the Madras State, comprised ten taluks before its merger with Mysore in 1953. Alur, Adoni and Rayadurga were the three taluks transferred to Andhra on its formation. Any study of the trends of literacy in the district in earlier years would, therefore, include these three taluks of the district not now included in this State.

The actual enumeration of literates in the district, in olden days, was based on those who were able to read and write any simple letter in any language spoken in the district. Bellary district was backward educationally, compared to the other districts of Madras State. The percentage of literacy was very low till the year 1951. It was only during the decade 1951-61 that some progress was achieved in the district.

The census figures of 1901 show the percentage of literate males and females as 12.45 and 0.38, respectively; in 1911 these figures were 14.12 and 0.58 respectively; in 1921 they stood at 16.83 and 1.22 respectively, and in the year 1931 at 17.33 and 1.14 respectively. It would be seen from the above mentioned figures that although some progress had been achieved regarding the education of men, the progress of women's education in the district was far from satisfactory. The following table indicates the progress of literacy in the district from 1901 to 1931, in respect of both men and women :—

Year			Total		
			Population	No. of literates	Percentage of of literates
1			2	3	4
1901	..	..	9,60,906	52,433	6.50
1911	..	..	9,85,584	73,324	7.43
1921	..	..	8,75,452	80,342	9.17
1931	..	..	9,84,854	92,239	9.36

Men			Women		
Population	No. of literates	Percentage of literates	Population	No. of literates	Percentage of of literates
5	6	7	8	9	10
4,87,910	60,756	12.45	4,72,996	1,677	0.38
4,98,980	70,500	14.12	4,86,604	2,824	0.58
4,46,227	75,096	16.83	4,29,225	5,246	1.22
5,00,798	86,673	17.33	4,84,056	5,566	1.14

The population of the district (excluding Alur, Adoni and Rayadurga taluks) in the year 1951 was 7,73,712 and the number of literates 96,350. According to the figures of the 1961 Census, the population of the district was 9,15,261 and the number of literates 1,91,388, the percentage of literacy being 20.9, as against 12.5 in 1951. There is no doubt that there has been an all-round progress, with regard to education in the district, during the following decades.

Statements indicating the comparative position with regard to the total number of literates in 1951 and in 1961, and the percentage of literacy in the district both according to taluks as well as towns are given at the end of the chapter. In 1951, there were 96,350 literates in the district, of whom 78,977 were men and 17,373 were women, the total percentage of literates being 12.5. The corresponding figures for the year 1961 were 1,91,388, of whom 1,50,165 were men and 41,223 women, the percentage of literates being 20.9. The percentage of literates in the urban areas of the district which was 25.1 in 1951 rose to 34.4 in 1961, thus registering an increase of ten per cent over the figures of 1951.

The policy of the Government in making ample provision for the educational advancement of the people at large has contributed much to the improved literacy percentage in the district. Besides, people are also becoming increasingly aware of the handicap of illiteracy, particularly in the context of adult franchise and transfer

of political power to the people. But, generally, men have made more marked progress in literacy than women. The percentage of literacy in respect of men, which was 20 for the district in the year 1951, shot up to 32.0 by the year 1961.

The following table indicates the comparative position with regard to the percentage of literates in the district as in 1951 and in 1961, both among men and women :—

Category	*District (Rural)*		*District (Urban)*		*District (Total)*	
	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961
Males ..	15.6	27.7	35.6	45.3	20.0	38.8
Females ..	2.3	5.3	12.8	21.8	4.6	9.0
Total ..	9.1	16.6	25.1	34.1	12.5	20.6

The number of literates in the district (including the taluks of Alur, Adoni and Rayadurga) as given in the census report of 1951 was 1,24,052 men and 22,811 women. These figures did not include semi-literates of both sexes. The following statement shows the number of literates in the district and also persons who had passed any institutional examination, academic, vocational or technical, according to the census of 1951. Women have not made progress in respect of technical branches of education.

Educational standard	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*
Literate	1,46,863	1,24,052	22,811
Middle School	14,522	10,946	3,576
Matriculate or S.S.L.C./Higher Secondary	5,942	5,377	565
Intermediate in Arts or Science ..	704	670	34
Degrees or Diplomas—			
Graduate in Arts or Science	554	524	30
Post-Graduate in Arts or Science ..	82	80	2
Teaching	734	693	41
Engineering	119	119	..
Agriculture	19	19	..
Veterinary	8	8	..
Commerce	16	16	..
Legal	30	30	..
Medical	80	71	9

After a decade, *i.e.*, in 1961, the following was the position in respect of educational levels in urban and rural areas of the district :—

	Urban		Rural	
	Men	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*
1. Literates without Educational Levels.	27,483	12,641	91,011	17,321
2. Primary or Jr. Basic ..	13,827	8,112	6,969	1,970
3. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	6,527	964	2,917	128
4. Technical diploma not equal to degree.	287	9	..	..
5. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree.	18	15	..	..
6. University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical.	841	51	..	..
7. Engineering . ..	151	..	..	..
8. Medicine	37	7	..	..
9. Agriculture	19	0	..	..
10. Veterinary and dairying ..	6	0	..	..
11. Teaching . .	71	5	..	..
12. Others	1	0	..	..
Total ..	49,268	21,804	1,00,897	19,419

Administrative set-up

Prior to the re-organisation of the Education Department in 1970, the District Educational Officer was the controlling officer who was responsible for the administration and control of all primary and higher elementary schools in the district. He was assisted in his work by an Assistant Educational Officer. The functions of the District Educational Officer included inspection of high schools, teachers' training institutions and subordinate offices located within the district. Under him, there were seven Inspectors of Schools and four Additional Inspectors of Schools, each in charge of an educational range in the district.

Owing to the rapid expansion in the field of education since 1956 and great increase in the number of school-going children, the administrative set-up for supervision and inspection was found to be inadequate involving wastage and ineffectiveness. The Mysore Pay Commission (1966-68) felt that there was urgent need for strengthening the inspectorate for achieving improvement in the standard of education. The Working Group on Educational Planning, Administration and Education set-up by the Planning Commission also emphasised the need for providing better supervision and guidance in schools. In view of these factors, the

Government of Mysore ordered the re-organisation of the Department in June 1970. As per this order, every Range Office at the taluk-level is entrusted to an Assistant Educational Officer (Class II) instead of an Inspector of Schools (Class III). He is assisted by graduate Inspectors at the rate of one Inspector for every 75 schools. The Urdu Ranges are attached to the respective Taluk Ranges. The Urdu Inspectors, who are under the administrative control of the Taluk Range Officers concerned, continue to inspect Urdu primary schools.

Now, every district is headed by an officer of the rank of a Deputy Director of Public Instruction assisted by Junior Class I Officers at the rate of one officer for every 50 high schools in the district. With a view to providing guidance to subject teachers, an Academic Wing consisting of five officers—one each for English, Kannada, Physical Sciences and Mathematics, Biological Sciences and Social Studies—is attached to each District Office. The number of divisions is also reduced from five to four, each division being coterminous with the corresponding revenue division.

The Bellary district has been sanctioned one post of Deputy Director of Public Instruction, one post of Educational Officer, eight posts of Assistant Educational Officers (one for each Taluk Range) and five posts of Subject Inspectors for the Academic Wing and proportionately the ministerial staff is also strengthened, from 1st July 1970. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction is functioning under the control and supervision of the Joint Director of Public Instruction, Gulbarga Division.

General Education

Pre-primary education

Pre-primay or nursery education in the State is, for the most part, managed by private organisations. The general policy of the Government in this respect is one of encouragement and assistance rather than of direct initiative. Private agencies and local bodies are helped with grant-in-aid for starting kindergarten and nursery schools. With the assistance of the Social Welfare Board, a number of *balawadis* have been started specially in rural areas. The Government grant-in-aid in respect of the rural pre-primary schools is 70 per cent of the authorised expenditure, while in the case of the urban pre-primary schools, it is 50 per cent of the authorised expenditure. Generally, lady teachers with S.S.L.C. qualification and special training in nursery education are employed in these schools.

There were 26 nursery schools as in 1970-71, of which one was run by Government, four by the local bodies and 21 by private agencies. The pupil-strength in these institutions was 758 boys and 559 girls under the charge of 21 teachers, of whom 20 were women and one man. Nine women teachers were trained and the rest were still untrained.

Elementary education

Until 1920, elementary education had been left in the hands of the local boards, municipal councils, missions and other private agencies. In that year was passed the Madras Elementary Education Act (Act VIII of 1920) which introduced a number of changes. It created in each district, a District Educational Council consisting of some members nominated by the Government and others elected by the local bodies, to prepare schemes for the extension of elementary education, to enlist the co-operation of all agencies, public as well as private, for that purpose, to regulate the recognition of all elementary schools, to disburse all grants-in-aid from provincial funds to these schools, and to advise the department of education generally in all matters connected with elementary education, including the provision of trained teachers. It provided for the levy, with the previous consent of the Government, of an educational tax, subject to the prescribed minimum, by the local bodies and, wherever the local bodies had levied such a tax, the contribution of an equal sum from the provincial funds in addition to the provincial subsidies usually made on behalf of elementary education. And, what is more, it provided for the introduction of compulsion in suitable areas, with the previous sanction of the Government. About the same time, the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act were revised and elementary education was completely removed from the purview of the District Boards and entrusted to the Taluk Boards and the Municipalities. In 1923, two conferences convened by the Government, stressed the need for the gradual expansion of elementary education by establishing a school in every village with a population of over 500 inhabitants, by developing and improving existing indigenous schools and by requiring the local bodies to open new schools. In 1924, a special survey of elementary education was undertaken in all taluks of the Madras Presidency and as a result of this, liberal subsidies were given by the Government for the opening of a large number of schools in places hitherto unprovided with schools.

Within a few years, however, this policy of expansion showed everywhere some serious defects. The indiscriminate growth of elementary schools led to much stagnation and wastage. In most schools, the boys were rarely retained upto the fifth standard to produce any real literacy among them; in many schools, they stagnated for years in the first and second standards until their parents withdrew them from the schools altogether. In order to remedy this state of affairs, the Madras Elementary Education Act was amended and a modified form of compulsion was adopted, calculated not so much to ensure that every child entered a school as to prevent the child, who had entered a school, from being removed from it within the period of school age. And, in order to make this compulsion effective, the chairmen of the municipal councils and the presidents of the newly reconstituted District Boards in place of the Taluk Boards (which were abolished) were

empowered to impose penalties on all parents who withdrew their children from schools while they were of school age, in all areas wherein compulsory education had been introduced. Subsequently, this power was transferred to the District Educational Officers in the year 1946. Various measures were also taken for eliminating ineffective and inefficient elementary schools, and for establishing in their places well-epuipped, complete schools with five standards so that the pupils enrolled in them might go through the full primary course and become permanently literate. In the meantime, the District Educational Councils were replaced by Taluk Advisory Councils in 1939, and the Taluk Advisory Councils were in turn abolished in 1941, and their duties entrusted to the Education Department. These measures had everywhere proved successful; the percentage of pupils passing through the five classes had risen from 9.5 in the case of boys' schools and 9.9 in the case of girls' schools in 1937-38 to 42.9 and 27.9 respectively in 1950-51. This was much above the 25 per cent aimed at by the Department.

Rural bias to elementary education

While stagnation and wastage were considerably controlled, steps were taken to give a rural bias to elementary education which had all along remained mostly bookish and divorced from practical life. The necessity of giving such a bias was stressed as early as 1927 by Sir Meverel Statham, who afterwards became the Director of Public Instruction. Some experiments were made thereafter, and finally a scheme was worked out, and a proper syllabus was framed for that purpose in 1939-40. According to this scheme, emphasis was laid on the teaching of the mother-tongue and on the teaching of handicrafts in the lower elementary standards and at least one pre-vocational subject in the higher elementary standards. Practical subjects of daily utility such as hygiene including home craft for girls, gardening and recreational subjects like music, were made compulsory for all pupils in the lower elementary stage. Instruction was also imparted in elementary mathematics, history and geography, nature study and physical training. Among the handicrafts and pre-vocational subjects were included spinning and weaving, mat-making, bee-keeping, pottery, embroidery, lace-making, etc. Among the optional subjects were included English, first aid and a second language. Special steps were also taken to train teachers in the new syllabus by organising refresher courses.

Position at the time of merger

The following types of institutions of primary education existed in Bellary district at the time of its merger with Mysore State on 1st October 1953:—

1. Lower Elementary (Primary) Schools—Standards I to V.
2. Higher Elementary Schools—Standards I to VIII.
3. Junior Basic Schools—Grades I to V.

4. Senior Basic Schools—Grades I to VIII, and
5. Primary Departments of Secondary Schools—Classes I to V.

The classification of Elementary Schools into boys' and girls' schools had been abolished and all such schools were treated as mixed schools open to boys and girls alike. No school was permanently recognised or allowed to continue on the recognised list unless it was a complete school with standards I to V, exceptions being made in cases where a school was specifically permitted to be a feeder with standards I and II or I to III, to an adjoining main school. Incomplete schools newly opened were required to open the next higher standards annually until they had the complete structure of five standards. No school that did not have a minimum average attendance of twenty was continued on the recognised list.

Primary education was imparted in Bellary district mainly in Lower Elementary Schools and in the lower elementary classes of Higher Elementary Schools. The Lower Elementary School consisted of standards I to V and the Higher Elementary School of standards VI to VIII in addition to the first five lower elementary standards. These Lower Elementary Schools might be taken to correspond to the first five lower primary standards. These Higher Elementary Schools might be taken to correspond to the New-Type Middle Schools in the other areas of the State.

The main agencies in charge of elementary education in Bellary district prior to its merger with Mysore State were the District Board, the Municipalities and private managements The unique feature of the system of education was the total absence of Government schools such as those which were existing in the other parts of the State. The number of elementary schools under different managements which came over under the control of the Department of Public Instruction, on the merger of the Bellary district, and their pupil-strength were as follows :—

Managements	Lower Elementary Schools				Higher Elementary Schools			
	No. of schools	*No. of pupils*			*No. of schools*	*No. of pupils*		
		Boys	*Girls*	*Total*		*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
District Board ..	269	12,839	6,373	19,212	19	3,012	650	3,662
Municipalities ..	27	1,839	1,166	3,005	..	..	..	..
Aided .	150	7,469	3,029	10,498	4	650	176	826
Welfare Board .	18	817	268	1,085	1	92	26	118
Total ..	464	22,964	10,836	33,800	24	3,754	852	4,606

The total number of elementary institutions, which came over to the State's control consequent on the merger of Bellary district, was 488 with a strength of 38,406 pupils. The following table indicates the classification of elementary schools with reference to the media of instruction as on the date of merger of Bellary district :—

Management	Lower Elementary Schools				Higher Elementary Schools			
	No. of schools	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*No. of schools*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
District Board :								
Kannada ..	253	12,443	5,848	18,291	19	3,012	650	3,662
Telugu ..	15	346	460	806	..	..	..	..
Urdu ..	1	50	65	115	..	..	..	..
Total ..	269	12,839	6,373	19,212	19	3,012	650	3,662
Municipal :								
Kannada ..	6	672	207	969	.	.	..	..
Telugu ..	12	582	526	1,108	.	..	..	..
Urdu ..	9	585	343	928	..	..	..	..
Total ..	27	1,839	1,166	3,005	..	..	..	..
Aided :								
Kannada ..	126	5,980	2,379	8,359	4	650	176	826
Telugu ..	16	1,106	387	1.493	..		..	..
Urdu ..	7	238	255	493	..	..	.	..
Tamil ..	1	145	8	153	..	..	..	..
Total ..	150	7,469	3,029	10,498	4	650	176	826
Welfare Board :								
Kannada ..	16	646	206	852	1	92	26	118
Tamil ..	2	171	62	233	..	..	..	..
Total ..	18	817	268	1,085	1	92	26	118
Grand Total ..	464	22,964	10,836	33,800	24	3,754	852	4,606

Primary Schools

There were 650 primary schools in Bellary district as on 1st January 1962, imparting education from standards I to V. The table given below shows the total strength of teachers and pupils in the several primary schools situated in each of the taluks of the district :—

Taluk			*No. of Schools*	*No. of Teachers*		*No. of Pupils*		
				Men	*Women*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
Bellary	.	..	52	75	29	2,788	1,463	4,251
Siruguppa	..	..	72	97	3	3,012	1,408	4,420
Sandur	..	..	73	119	3	3,684	1,641	5,325
Kudligi	..	..	156	284	13	7,127	4,163	11,290
Hospet	..	..	108	279	50	8,599	4,297	12,896
Mallapuram	.	..	34	44	..	1,362	514	1,876
Harapanahalli	..	..	113	209	3	4,808	2,833	7,641
Hadagalli	..	..	42	67	..	1,923	991	2,914
Total	..	..	650	1,174	101	33,303	17,310	50,613

Higher Elementary Schools

As on the 1st January 1962, there were 97 Higher Elementary Schools in the district imparting education to children from I standard to VIII standard. The total strength in these schools was 14,233 boys and 6,680 girls, in charge of 549 men teachers and 42 women teachers. The sub-joined statement gives details of strength of pupils and teachers in these schools in the several taluks of the district :—

Taluk			*No. of Schools*	*No. of Teachers*		*No. of Pupils*		
				Men	*Women*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
Bellary	..	.	20	90	31	3,557	1,646	5,203
Siruguppa	..	..	2	13	..	518	47	565
Kudligi	..	..	22	118	1	2,761	1,233	3,994
Mallapuram	..	..	2	9	..	230	129	359
Harapanahalli	..	..	28	173	5	3,872	1,836	5,708
Hadagalli	..	..	23	137	5	3,295	1,789	5,084
Total	..	..	97	549	42	14,233	6,680	20,913

Primary Schools.—During the year 1953-54, there were 464 primary schools in Bellary district, with a strength of 22,964 boys and 10,836 girls. The number of schools increased to 561 by the year 1956-57 with a pupil-strength of 25,190 boys and 11,600 girls. As on 1st January 1962, there were 650 institutions with a

strength of 33,303 boys and 17,310 girls. Elementary education in the district, both as regards the growth of institutions and the number of pupils, has made considerable progress. A comparative statement showing the number of primary schools and pupils in the district during the years 1953-54, 1956-57 and 1961-62 is given at the end of the chapter.

Higher Elementary Schools.—There were 24 Higher Elementary Schools in the district during the year 1953-54, with a strength of 3,754 boys and 852 girls. The number of schools had increased to 46 with a strength of 58,66 boys and 1,492 girls by the year 1956-57. As on 1st January 1962, there were 97 institutions in which 14,233 boys and 6,680 girls were studying. There had been a remarkable increase both in the number of institutions as well as in the number of pupils, during the period of five years from 1956-57. The number of institutions had increased by about 110 per cent, while the increase in the number of pupils during the same period, was about 184 per cent. A table indicating the comparative position of the number of Higher Elementary Schools and pupils studying in them during the years 1953-54, 1956-57 and 1961-62 is given at the end of the chapter.

Welfare Board Schools

Much had been done by the Government to advance the education of pupils belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Steps were taken to ensure that schools under public management were in places accessible to these people, and aid withdrawn from aided schools which did not admit pupils belonging to these communities. At the same time, because of the very backward state of these communities, special schools were opened in many places both by the Government and other agencies to cater specially to the pupils of these communities. These schools were called "Welfare Board Schools" and were maintained by the Harijan Welfare Department of the Government of Madras, while Bellary district formed a part of that State. After the merger of Bellary district in the State, these schools are maintained by the Department of Public Instruction.

There were 18 Welfare Board Primary Schools in the district during the year 1953-54, with a strength of 817 boys and 268 girls. The number of schools increased to twenty by the year 1956-57, with a pupil-strength of 847 boys and 311 girls. As on 1st January 1962, there were 39 Welfare Board Schools in the district, with a strength of 1943 boys and 997 girls. There had been a steady and good progress both in the number of these institutions as well as in the number of pupils, during the five year period from 1956-57.

Compulsory Primary Education

The principle of introducing compulsory education was reviewed by the Government of India in the year 1914, but was given up for financial and administrative reasons. The Madras

Elementary Education Act, 1920, provided for the introduction of compulsion under certain conditions for both boys and girls. The Act was amended in 1934 in order to enable the Government to take steps not only to introduce compulsion generally for all children of school age but also to compel a parent who had once admitted his child to school to continue that child in school until he or she had completed the elementary course or had passed the age limit for compulsion. The success or failure of compulsion considerably varied in the different localities in which it had been in operation, but it clearly revealed that in no area had the application of compulsion succeeded in eliminating wastage or in obtaining a proper distribution of pupils between the standards. After careful examination, the Government came to the conclusion that in many cases, preparation for the introduction had been insufficient, and that provision for the required number of schools, adequate staff and equipment, more particularly for the complete five-standard schools, had not been made. Government, therefore, reviewed the position in 1937 and felt that the improvement of schools was of more immediate importance than a rapid extension of compulsion, and that the provision of properly staffed and adequately accommodated schools must in future be an essential precursor to the introduction of compulsion. They, therefore, considered it best to extend compulsion gradually after making adequate provision in the rules that compulsion could be legally and effectively enforced.

Compulsory education was in force from the year 1945-46 only in certain selected areas of the district. The school age for which the scheme was applicable comprised the age group 6-12 for both boys and girls, except that in respect of any area under the jurisdiction of the District Board where compulsory education was introduced on or after 1st August 1945, the upper age limit for six years from that date was 14 for boys and 12 for girls. Prior to 1930, the scheme was largely confined to certain municipalities and in some of them, it was applicable to boys only while in others it was made applicable to both boys and girls under the post-war development plan. Compulsion was introduced in a large number of rural areas and it was made applicable to both boys and girls. The scheme of compulsory education was in force in 32 centres in the district as indicated below during the year 1955-56: Hadagalli Range-7; Harapanahalli Range-4; Hospet Range-4; Bellary Range-10 and Kudligi Range-7. All the schools in these centres were under the administrative control of the District Board.

As per the directive principle laid down in the Constitution, the programme of compulsory primary education of all children of the age-group 6-12, should have become an accomplished fact within a period of ten years from the date of ushering in of the Constitution. No State has been able to achieve this due to a

number of reasons. The Union Government decided that a beginning should be made from the year 1961-62 and that at least 90 per cent of the children should be brought into schools by the end of 1965-66. The Mysore State accepted this policy and the Mysore Compulsory Primary Education Act of 1961 was passed and its provisions were brought into force with effect from 1st August 1961. According to the provisions of this Act, all children in the age group 6-11 can be compelled to attend schools unless they have satisfactory reasons for not doing so. This programme was to be implemented in stages starting with children of the age group 6-7 during 1961-62, and extending it to the next age group so that by the end of 1965-66, all children in the age group 6-11 would have been covered.

The medium of instruction in all the classes of primary schools is ordinarily the regional language. But pupils, whose mother-tongue is different from the regional language, are given instruction through the medium of such mother-tongue or any language other than the regional language, provided there is a minimum strength of ten pupils in a standard or 30 pupils for the whole school.

Later developments

The District Boards were abolished in 1959. Consequently, the administration of the schools, which were run by that body was, as an interim arrangement, entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner, Bellary. In 1963, this responsibility was transferred on to the Administrative Officer of the defunct District Board. As a final measure, these schools were taken over by the Government in August 1970. Earlier, *i.e.*, during January 1969, all the aided primary schools, except a few, were also taken over by the Government. In November 1969, all the primary schools run by the Municipalities also were handed over to the Government. Thus the State Government has practically taken over the full responsibility of primary education in the district, excepting a small number of schools run by private managements.

Lower Primary Schools

During the decade from 1961-62 to 1970-71, rapid progress was registered in the field of primary education. At present, the primary schools consist of Lower Primary or Junior Primary Schools with I to IV standards and Senior Primary or Higher Primary Schools with I to VII or V to VII standards. During the year 1970-71, there were 639 Lower Primary Schools, of which 632 were run by Government; one was an aided private school and six were unaided private schools, with a total pupil strength of 22,705 boys and 13,870 girls. A statement indicating the taluk-wise number of Lower Primary Schools with media-wise boys and girls in the district as in 1970-71 is appended at the end of this chapter (Table V).

Of the 639 Lower Primary Schools, 596 were Kannada Schools—591 Government-managed and five run by private managements. There were 38 Government Urdu Schools and one unaided private Urdu School. There were four Telugu schools of which three were Government schools and one was a private school. In all, 952 teachers—900 men and 52 women—were working in these schools as in 1970-71.

Higher Primary Schools

The former Higher Elementary Schools (of the old pattern) are now being called the Senior Primary Schools or the Higher Primary Schools. As in 1970-71, there were 542 Higher Primary Schools with a pupil-strength of 56,685 boys and 35,345 girls, making a total of 92,030 under the charge of 2,406 teachers. Of the 542 schools, 525 were Government-managed, 14 aided and 3 were unaided schools. The Government Higher Primary Schools included also the Model Primary Schools. Two statements showing the taluk-wise, medium-wise and management-wise strength of pupils and staff position as in 1970-71 are given at the end of the chapter (Tables VI and VII).

Model Higher Primary Schools

With a view to bringing about qualitative improvement in primary education, some Higher Primary Schools have been converted into Model Higher Primary Schools, headed by trained graduate headmasters. Under this scheme, a beginning was made by sanctioning 19 posts of trained graduate headmasters during 1968-69. In the subsequent two years, 34 and 15 posts were sanctioned respectively. As a result, there were 68 Model Higher Primary Schools in the district in 1970-71. It was proposed to develop these institutions in such a way as to make them a model to all the primary schools in their respective areas.

Overall position of primary schools

Taking into account all types of schools at primary level, there were, in all, 1,181 schools in the district in 1970-71, with a pupil-strength of 79,390 boys and 49,215 girls, under the charge of 2,928 men and 430 women teachers. Of the 2,928 men teachers, 2,633, *i.e.*, nearly 80 per cent, were trained and of 430 women teachers, 340 were trained, giving a percentage of 89. Besides these primary schools, there were primary sections attached to 17 composite high schools in the district. As in 1970-71, these primary sections in high schools had a pupil-strength of 3,174 boys and 1,438 girls, thus making a total pupil-strength of 82,564 boys and 50,653 girls. A statement showing the total number of pupils and teachers, taluk-wise, as in 1970-71 is appended at the end of this chapter (Table VIII). Thus, it is seen that the number of primary schools of all grades which were 488 at the time of merger (1953-54) had increased to 1,181 by the end of 1970-71. The student-strength had also increased correspondingly from 38,406 in 1953-54 to 1,33,217 by 1970-71.

Steps towards qualitative improvement

As a result of rapid growth in the number of schools and scholars, there was deterioration, to a certain extent, in the quality of education. With a view to promoting qualitative improvement in primary education, the State Government have taken several measures. As a first step in this regard, the Education Department was reorganised in July 1970, upgrading the post of Inspector of Schools at the taluk-level to a gazetted one and providing one graduate Inspector for every 75 primary schools to exercise effective supervision and to give academic guidance. Another step has been the conversion of Higher Primary Schools into Model Higher Primary Schools headed by trained graduate headmasters. As per the recommendation of the Kothari Commission, with a view to breaking the existing isolation of schools at different levels, it is proposed to introduce school complexes for providing extension services at the lower rungs. A separate Directorate of Text Books was set up and with the nationalisation of text books, books have been easily made available at reasonable prices. With a view to improving the teaching of science in primary schools, 'Science Kits', evolved by the State Institute of Science, are being supplied to primary schools under a phased programme and primary school teachers are being trained in handling theese 'Science Kits'. The All-India Radio is arranging school broadcasting programmes for teachers of English in Higher Primary Schools under the Intensive Educational District Development Project; 60 transistorised radio sets have been supplied to the Higher Primary Schools which do not have facility of electricity. District-level common examinations were introduced in 1963 and this has created a competitive spirit among schools to achieve better performance. The mid-day meals scheme has enabled the poor and deserving children to attend the schools regularly. Under a scheme of attendance scholarships for girls, uniforms, books and slates are being supplied free of cost to the poor and needy girls who show good attendance. Establishment of School Betterment Committees—one for each school—has improved the physical aspects of primary schools to a considerable extent.

Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1961

As previously mentioned, the provisions of the Mysore Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1961, were brought into force throughout the State with effect from the 1st August 1961. The following are some of the important provisions of the Act:—

(*a*) Establishment of primary schools within a walking distance of one mile from the home of every child;

(*b*) Making it the responsibility of every parent to see to the regular attendance of his children at an approved school;

(*c*) Appointment of attendance authorities to enforce enrolment of children;

(*d*) Prevention of employment of children, so that they may be enabled to attend schools regularly; and

(*e*) Constitution of Primary School Panchayat Courts to try offences under the Act.

A child completing the age of five years and ten months on 22nd May of each year is required to attend an approved school. But even children, who have completed the age of five years, can be admitted to primary I standard on a voluntary basis. A State-level seminar on compulsory primary education was held in April 1961. Some of the important recommendations of this seminar, which were accepted by the Government, were the following:—

(1) Opening of schools in all villages having a minimum population of 300 or where the minimum number of students for opening a school are available;

(2) Appointment of additional teachers to existing schools, where necessary;

(3) Provision of incentive schemes like mid-day meals, free supply of books, attendance scholarships, etc.;

(4) Constitution of a School Betterment Committee for each school; and

(5) Making it the responsibility of Taluk Development Boards and Municipalities to implement the scheme of compulsory primary education in their respective jurisdictions.

Enumeration of children

Enumeration of children of the age-group from 6 to 11 is being conducted every year in the month of December to assess the number of children who should be enrolled. The number of children enumerated and enrolled and the percentage of enrolment for the years from 1966-67 to 1970-71 in Bellary district are shown in the following statement:—

Statement showing the number of children enumerated and enrolled and the percentage of enrolment in Bellary district from 1966-67 to 1970-71

Year	Number of children enumerated			Number of children enrolled			Percentage of enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1966–67 ..	73,141	56,083	1,29,224	65,784	46,518	1,12,302	89.9	82.9	86.9
1967–68 ..	81,618	62,003	1,43,621	75,594	55,478	1,31,072	92.6	89.5	91.2
1968–69 ..	82,250	61,447	1,43,697	72,184	53,802	1,25,986	87.7	87.5	87.6
1969–70 ..	91,705	66,675	1,58,380	82,318	56,909	1,39,227	90.0	87.0	89.0
1970–71 ..	1,26,822	93,736	2,20,558	1,26,822	93,736	2,20,558	100.0	100.0	100.0

(*Source* : Educational Progress Brochures brought out annually by the Education Department).

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Set-up under Madras Government

Since Bellary district was under the administrative control of the Government of Madras before October 1953, the educational set-up in the district prior to the date of merger, was of the pattern prevailing in Madras State. In the year 1911, a Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination conducted by a Government Board was introduced in the district, in lieu of the Matriculation Examination conducted by the University. Thereafter, the Government of Madras began to grant more and more subsidies both to the schools maintained by the local boards and municipal councils as well as to the schools managed by private agencies. In 1923, the Madras Government established an advisory board called the District Secondary Education Board, and in 1928, these Boards were reorganised. Liberty was given to the managers of the schools to choose English or the language of the district, as the medium of instruction in forms IV, V and VI of secondary schools.

But these measures, apart from increasing the number of schools, contributed little to improve the quality of instruction. It was left to the national Government in 1948 to chalk out a sound plan of secondary education. The various subjects of the school curriculum were drafted by specially constituted sub-committees and finalised after obtaining the opinion of the teaching profession, the public and the Board of Secondray Education.

Features of Reorganisation

The main feature of the scheme of re-organisation in forms I to III was the preparation of the curriculum in correlation with several educative school activities with a main or basic craft as the chief among the activities. Handloom-weaving, wood-work, gardening and agriculture were taken up as the basic crafts for boys and home craft as the basic craft for girls. Most of the general school activities were comprehended under citizenship-training which had been introduced as a new subject in all these forms to be conducted formally upto form IV, and informally in the higher forms. Purpose and unity had been introduced in the subjects of history, geography and civics, integrating them into one subject under the head "social studies". The other subjects of the curriculum, viz., languages, mathematics, general science, physical education and religious and moral instruction continued to have their due place in the curriculum, but their teaching was now required to be practical and based upon the life and activities of the pupils more especially of the crafts which they practised in the school, and which was expected to afford the necessary practical bias to the instruction. English was taught as second language from form I. The academic course leading to the University and the diversified courses comprising the secretarial, the pre-technological, the aesthetic and domestic science courses were the main features of the scheme in forms IV to VI.

The main object of the scheme of diversified courses in secondary schools was to provide a variety of courses, instead of the merely academic one, to suit the varied requirements of children of different aptitudes. Care was taken to see that such students were not shut out from pursuing higher studies, if they so chose. Instruction in all subjects was normally given not in English as before, but in the regional languages, thereby lightening the burden of the pupils, and giving a fillip to the study of the hitherto more or less neglected languages. Indeed, the language scheme was adopted with a view to enabling students to study the regional language, the mother-tongue or a classical language and Hindi, besides English. The first language was the mother-tongue or the regional language, consisting of two parts, of which the study of part I was compulsory while under part II, the students were permitted to study either the first language or a classical or any other Indian language. The second language was English and this was compulsory, and the third language was Hindi which was optional, those who did not choose Hindi being allowed to learn an additional craft or approved activity. With a view to enabling teachers to get acquainted with the general principles of the re-organised scheme of studies and making them more efficient in the discharge of their duties, more courses were organised in citizenship training, home science, and home craft and training in museum technique.

Diversified courses

Instruction in all the classes was ordinarily in the regional language. Pupils, whose mother-tongue was different from the regional language, were given instruction through the medium of their mother-tongue or any language other than the regional language provided that there was a minimum strength of 45 of such pupils, in the three forms in the respective stages, namely forms I to III and IV to VI. Special permission was accorded on a temporary basis to have the English medium in one section in the higher forms or for only one subject in select cases.

Medium of Instruction

The term "Secondary Education" was generally applied with reference to classes in which English was taught, and comprised a three-year course in a high school preceded by a four-year course in a middle school. Pupils successful at the class examination at the end of the middle school IV year class were eligible for admission to the 1st year High School class. But so far as the schools for Secondary Education in Bellary district were concerned, they were of the following types:—

High Schools—Classes 1 to V and Forms I to VI.

Middle Schools—Classes I to V and Forms I to III.

These Secondary Schools might have all or any of the classes in the primary stage or they might have classes from form I only. At the end of the VI form course, the students took the

S.S.L.C. public examination. Schools were classified either as boys' schools or as girls' schools. Boys above the age of 12 were not admitted into girls' schools and in no case were they permitted to study in the upper forms of any girls' school. Girls were admitted into boys' schools in the areas where there were no girls' schools, but the management was required to make adequate arrangements for the conveniences necessary for them and where there was an appreciable enrolment of girls, the management was also required to appoint, wherever possible, women teachers. Only one Middle School came under the control of the Mysore State Government consequent on the merger of Bellary district.

High Schools at the time of merger

Seventeen High Schools came over under the control of the Mysore State Education Department consequent on the merger of Bellary district in this State with effect from the 1st October 1953. The following statement gives the details of these institutions :—

Management	No. of Schools	Strength of Pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total
	Boys' High Schools			
Government	1	504	16	520
Municipal .. .	3	2,624	99	2,723
District Board	6	1,613	82	1,695
Aided	4	1,932	..	1,932
Total	14	6,673	197	6,870
	Girls' High Schools			
Government	2	..	738	738
Aided	1	38	190	228
Total	3	38	928	966

As on the 1st April 1961, there were in all twenty High Schools in the district ; and of these, two were Government High Schools for boys and two for girls. The Government schools for boys were located at Harapanahalli and Hagaribommanahalli and those for girls at Bellary and Hospet.

Municipal High Schools

As a result of the liberal grant of subsidies by the Government to the schools maintained by the local board and municipal councils, municipal councils took the initiative in establishing educational institutions in the district. There were four Municipal High Schools in the district located at Bellary and Hospet (two in each) as on 1st April 1961.

District Board High Schools

There were seven District Board High Schools in Bellary district, as on the 1st April 1961, located in the following places: (1) Kudligi, (2) Kampli (Hospet taluk), (3) Kottur (Kudligi taluk), (4) Siruguppa, (5) Tekkalakota (Siruguppa taluk), (6) Chikkajogihalli (Kudligi taluk) and (7) Hadagalli. The District Boards in the State were dissolved with effect from the 1st November 1959 in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, and their functions were taken over by the respective Taluk Development Boards constituted under the said Act.

Aided High Schools

In addition to the categories of High Schools mentioned above, there were five Aided High Schools in the district, as on the 1st April 1961, which were: (1) Wardlaw High School, Bellary, (2) St. John's High School, Bellary, (3) St. Joseph's Girls' High School, Bellary, (4) St. Philomena's High School, Bellary, and (5) S.C.S. High School, Sandur.

The subjoined table indicates the strength of pupils and of trained and untrained teachers in the various Boys' High Schools in the district, as on the 1st April 1961:—

Management	No. of Schools	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	Trained Teachers		Untrained Teachers	
				Men	Women	Men	Women
Government ..	2	476	45	19	..	10	..
Municipal ..	4	2,717	130	86	4	44	..
District Board	7	904	165	75	..	13	..
Aided ..	4	1,882	48	61	..	16	..
Total ..	17	5,979	388	241	4	83	..

High Schools for Girls

Women's education in the State has received special attention of the Department. Increased facilities by way of exclusive schools for girls, unrestricted admission of girls into boys' schools in areas where the number of girls seeking admission to high schools was small, and a general grant of half-freeship to girls in addition to freeships and scholarships resulted in a fair progress of women's education in the State. This was applicable to the progress of women's education in Bellary district also. The pattern of education of girls in the district was not materially different from that of boys. But efforts were made to provide diversified courses of studies in the later stages so that the girls could select subjects for which they had a special aptitude to enable them to be better equipped for later life. An important effort in that direction was the provision of domestic science and fine arts in High and Senior Primary Schools of the district.

There were three separate high schools for girls in the district, two at Bellary and one at Hospet. The table given below shows the number of boys and girls and the strength of trained and untrained teachers in these schools, as on the 1st April 1961 :—

Management	No. of Schools	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	Trained Teachers		Untrained Teachers	
				Men	Women	Men	Women
Government ..	2	..	1,199	1	29	2	16
Aided ..	1	73	238	..	10	..	6
Total ..	3	73	1,437	1	39	2	22

Later Reorganisation

Government appointed a committe called the "Educational Integration Advisory Committee" in December 1956 to advise them on the steps to be taken to evolve a common pattern of education for the new State, as the pattern of secondary education then existing varied from region to region. The committee recommended a four-year higher secondary education in the new State, preceded by a seven-year primary (basic)) education. A Curriculum Committee was then appointed to formulate the outlines of the Higher Secondary School course. Accepting the recommendations of these Committees, Government passed final orders ushering in a new secondary education policy. The new syllabus was ordered to take effect from the year 1960-61. According to the revised syllabus, the subjects of study for the higher secondary education were :—

Group 'A' (General) :

1. Languages—Kannada, Telugu, Urdu, Persian, Arabic Samskrita, Hindi, Tamil, Marathi, Prakrit or Pali.
2. English
3. Hindi
4. Social Studies
5. General Science
6. General Mathematics
7. Crafts, and
8. Physical Education

Group 'B' (Vocational and other subjects from IX standard onwards) :

(1) Humanities, (2) Science, (3) Technical Course (4) Agriculture, (5) Commerce, (6) Home Science, (7) Fine Arts and (8) Fisheries Technology.

These syllabi were further revised abolishing the elective from the year 1969-70.

As per the recommendations of the Kothari Commission, the State Advisory Board of Education resolved to recommend for providing a common curriculum of general education for the first 10 years of school education. Accordingly, a general curriculum committee and several sub-committees were formed to frame the syllabi in various subjects for standards VIII, IX and X. The electives in standard IX were abolished in the year 1969-70. The new syllabi, after the approval of the State Secondary Education Board, were approved by the Government in November 1968 with permission to implement it from 1969-70 in standard IX and from 1970-71 in standards VIII and X. The new scheme of studies is as follows :— **New scheme of studies**

1. First Language :

(*a*) One of the following languages: Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, English, Samskrita, Persian and Arabic

or

(*b*) One of the following composite courses :

(i) Mother-tongue (except Kannada+Regional Language)
(ii) Mother-tongue + Classical Language
(iii) Regional Language + Classical Language (No composite course in the case of English).

2. Second Language—English
3. Third Language—Hindi
4. Science—Physics, Chemistry and Biology
5. Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry
6. History, Geography and Civics
7. Physical Education
8. Games
9. Work Experience/Drawing and Art/Music and Dance
10. Moral Education/School Broadcasting
11. Library Work

Secondary education in the State was made free for all the students, irrespective of the income of their parents, with effect from the school year 1966-67.

During a period of ten years, the number of high schools increased to 66 as against 20 during 1961. Two more high schools were opened by private managements during the year 1971-72. The following were the management-wise number of high schools as in 1971-72 :— **Position after 1970-71**

Management		Government	Municipal	T.D.B.	Aided	Un-aided	Total
No. of Schools	..	5	5	27	24	7	68

Of the 68 high schools, 11 are girls' high schools and the rest boys' high schools. Of the 27 high schools managed by the Taluk Development Boards, 16 have been taken over by Government. The Panchayat Girls' High School at Harapanahalli has been also transferred to Government. The high schools managed by the Municipalities are likely to be taken over in course of time. Among the 68 high schools, 17 are composite high schools having primary sections attached to them and eight Higher Secondary Schools having XI standard which in 1971-72 formed the first year of the two-year pre-university course.

The strength of pupils during 1970-71 was 8,956 boys and 2,668 girls, as against the pupil-strength of 6,052 boys and 1,825 girls in 1961. There were 661 students including 116 girls in the XI standard classes. The teaching staff in secondary schools consisted of 809 teachers including 133 women teachers as in 1970-71. A table showing the taluk-wise number of high schools and the number of students in each of these schools is appended at the end of the chapter (Table IX).

The language policy for the secondary level also is liberal as in the case of primary education. Kannada, being the regional language, is taught in all the schools. It is the first language and medium of instruction in most of the schools. Provision is made to teach Samskrita, Telugu, Hindi, Urdu, Persian, Tamil and English in many of the high schools.

Educational and Vocational Guidance

In recent years, educational and vocational guidance acitivities are gaining momentum in secondary schools. The State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance, a wing of the Department of Education, has been organising guidance activities since its inception in 1959. One of its important activities is to train high school teachers as career masters, who, in turn, can guide the pupils in solving their problems—educational, vocational and personal. The career masters also enable the pupils to know the 'world of work', so that they can choose proper courses or vocations after leaving the schools. Upto the end of 1970-71, 56 high school teachers in Bellary district were trained as career masters. The target under the Fourth Five-Year Plan is to provide at least one career master to each one of the high schools in the State. The guidance activities also aim at minimising the failures in the examinations by improving the study habits of the pupils. There is also an attempt to co-ordinate the services of several agencies interested in education. Further, to develop the guidance programme in a systematic manner in all the secondary schools, a District Guidance Officer has been also appointed in a newly sanctioned post.

Hostel facilities

The Bellary district was having 24 hostels, spread over the district, maintained under the control of the Social Welfare Department as in 1971. Of the 24 hostels, five were Government girls' hostels, six were Government boys' hostels, ten were recognised grant-in-aid hostels and three unrecognised grant-in-aid hostels. There are also a good number of community hostels all over the district. It is proposed to build a 'youth hostel' with boarding and lodging facilities at Hampi by the Central Government for the benefit of the youths visiting Hampi for studying the antiquities of the place.

S.S.L.C. Examination results

At the end of the tenth year, a public examination called the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination is conducted by the State Secondary Education and Examination Board. The following table shows, management-wise, the number of examinees and the number of passes during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 :—

Year	No. of Examinees (Fresh candidates)	No. of Passes	Percentage
1	2	3	4
	1. Government High Schools		
1969	572	199	34 79
1970	485	137	28.24
1971	458	180	39 30
	2. Municipal High Schools		
1969	473	161	34 03
1970	405	206	50.86
1971	504	263	52.18
	3. District Board and Taluk Development Board High Schools.		
1969	745	294	39.40
1970	862	340	40.13
1971	883	299	33.80
	4. Private High Schools		
1969	1,030	622	60.38
1970	1,101	468	42.50
1971	1,248	506	40.54

From all these four types of institutions, the total number of pupils who appeared for the S.S.L.C. examinations, the total number of students who passed and the total percentage of passes during 1969, 1970 and 1971 were as given below :—

Year	No. appeared	No. passed	Percentage
1969	2,820	1,276	45.24
1970	2,853	1,157	40.55
1971	3,093	1,248	40.35

Commerce Education

Commerce education is imparted in private commerce institutes and colleges. Till 1969-70, there was a commerce group as an optional subject in secondary schools. In view of the implementation of the non-elective syllabus in secondary schools from 1969-70, the imparting of commerce education in high schools has been given up.

The commerce institutes conduct classes generally in the mornings and evenings and prepare candidates for the various examinations conducted by the Government. Many of these institutions receive maintenance grants from the Education Department. The Board for Commerce Education and Examinations, constituted by the Government, prescribes the courses for these examinations and conducts them. The Director of Public Instruction is the *ex-officio* President of the Board and a Senior Assistant Director is its *ex-officio* Secretary. The Board grants certificates and diplomas to successful candidates. There were 12 commerce institutions in the district, all under private managements, with a capacity of 164 typewriter machines and, in all, 966 boys and 230 girls (total 1,196) were studying in these institutions under the guidance of 29 instructors during the year 1970-71. A table showing the names of the institutions and the number of students and teachers in each of them as in 1970-71 is appended at the end of the chapter (Table X).

Higher Education

The Veerashaiva Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Bellary, laid the foundation for collegiate education in the district, when it started the Veerashaiva College at Bellary during the year 1945. Gradually the Sangha started colleges at other places also in the district. In addition to the Veerashaiva College at Bellary, the Sangha is running four other colleges, namely (1) Vijayanagar College, Hospet, (2) Kottureshwara College, Kottur (Kudligi taluk), (3) Allum Sumangalamma Memorial College for Women, Bellary, and (4) Gangavati Bhagyamma Rural College, Huvinahadagalli. All of them are affiliated to the Karnatak University,

Dharwar. A brief account of each of these institutions is given in the following paragraphs.

Veerashaiva College, Bellary

The Veerashaiva College, Bellary, was established during the year 1945. To start with, it had a strength of only 79 students in the Junior Intermediate classes, having (1) Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics, (2) Physics, Chemistry and Logic and (3) Indian History, Modern History and Logic. Women students were first admitted into the college during the year 1952-53. The B.A. degree course with History, Economics and Political Science was introduced in 1954-55, when Physics, Chemistry and Biology were also introduced as an additional group in the Intermediate class. The B.Com. degree course was begun in 1957-58. During the same year, the Pre-University course was also started. The next year saw the introduction of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics and Chemistry, Botany and Zoology as new optional groups in the B.Sc. classes, and the new three-year B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com., degree courses were started in that year.

By the year 1960-61, the student-strength of the college had gone up to 662 including 49 girls, and the staff consisted of 34 teaching personnel, one librarian and two part-time lecturers. Since then, in a period of one decade, the number of students had increased to 1,526 (including 93 women students) under the charge of 44 teachers. The office staff consisted of 31 persons in 1970.

The institution is housed in a spacious building near the Bellary cantonment railway station in an open area covering more than 100 acres of land. A hostel is attached to the college and a Superintendent is in charge of it. The management of the college is running also a free hostel for the poor and deserving students. The literary and cultural functions of the college are being organised through its Tagore Society, Rasika Mitra Mandali and Andhra Saraswatha Sangham. The college is publishing a miscellany called "Prasada". Among the other activities, mention may be made of the National Cadet Corps which has been functioning since 1957-58. It started with only 46 cadets and the number increased to 781 cadets by 1970. They are encouraged to take active part on occasions of national importance.

Vijayanagar College, Hospet

The Vijayanagar College, Hospet, was established by the Veerashaiva Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Bellary, on 24th June 1964, with P.U.C. courses in Arts, Science and Commerce. In the beginning, for all the P.U.C. courses, there were only 131 students including 27 girls under the charge of one principal, three lecturers, one physical education director and one librarian. The strength of the students as in 1970-71 was 1,109 men students and 35 women students, and the teaching staff consisted 36 members.

The college offers courses in Arts, Science and Commerce from the P.U.C. to the Degree level. The languages taught, apart from the optional subjects, are English, Kannada, Telugu and Hindi. The college has its own building with a five-acre playground. It has separate well-equipped laboratories, one each for Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and Biology departments. The value of the equipment was Rs. 4 lakhs as in 1970-71. It has a library with 5,123 books, costing nearly one lakh of rupees. The institution publishes annually a college miscellany entitled 'Vidyaranya'.

Kottureshwara College, Kottur

The establishment of Kottureshwara College at Kottur on 1st July 1967 was another achievement of the Veerashaiva Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Bellary. To start with, courses were offered in Pre-University Arts and Science. There were 57 students for Arts and 93 students for Science under the charge of one principal, eight lecturers, one part-time lecturer and one demonstrator during 1967-68. Within a period of three years, the student strength had increased by more than three-fold. In 1970-71, in all, there were 572 students studying under the guidance of one principal and 19 lecturers. Now, courses are provided for three-year degree courses in Arts and Science. The college is housed in its own building worth about two lakhs of rupees.

Allum Sumangalamma Memorial College

Wth a view to meeting the acutely felt need for an exclusive college for women in Bellary city, the Veerashaiva Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Bellary, opened the Allum Sumangalamma Memorial College for Women in 1969 at Bellary. The college is named after the late Smt. Allum Sumangalamma who had donated Rs. 1 lakh for the college building. As in 1970-71, there were 272 students studying under the guidance of 15 teachers out of whom nine were ladies. The courses offered by the college were :—

1	P.U.C. Arts ..	..	(1) English, Kannada, Telugu, Hindi.
			(2) History, Economics, Logic, Political Science.
	P.U.C. Science	..	(1) English, Kannada, Telugu, Hindi.
			(2) Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Biology.
2	B.A. I ..	..	(1) English, Kannada, Telugu, Additional English.
			(2) History, Economics, Political Science.
	B.Sc. I ..	..	(1) English, Kannada, Telugu, Additional English.
			(2) Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics or Physics, Chemistry, Biology.

		Major	Minor
3.	B.A. II	Economics	History/Political Science
	B.Sc. II	Chemistry	Botany
4.	B.A. III	Economics	History/Political Science
	B.Sc. III	Chemistry	Botany

(For other combinations at the B.A. II year level, women students are permitted to join the Veerashaiva College, Bellary.)

Gangavati Bhagyamma Rural College

The Gangavati Bhagyamma Rural College at Huvina-hadagalli is of recent origin, having been started in June 1970 by the Veerashaiva Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Bellary. Shri Gangavati Huchanna Setty donated Rs. 55,555 for starting this college in the name of his mother the late Smt. Bhagyamma. To start with, there were 98 students for Arts and 94 students for Science courses. Of a total of 192 students, only 11 were women students. During 1970-71, courses in P.U.C. Arts and Science and in B.A. I and B.Sc. I were provided. During the following year, courses in B.A. II and B.Sc. II were introduced. Six teachers were in charge of Arts courses, while seven teachers were in charge of Science courses.

It is noteworthy that the Hadagalli Taluk Development Board offered financial assistance of Rs. one lakh payable in ten equal annual instalments for the establishment of this college. The taluk office staff of Hadagalli paid 10 per cent of their one month's salaries towards the college fund. The primary school teachers of that taluk also donated Rs. 10,000 towards the construction of college building and Rs. 25,000 towards the college fund. The college is now temporarily housed in front of the Taluk Board High School, Huvinahadagalli.

Junior Colleges

Two Junior Colleges were started at Harapanahalli during the year 1971-72, one under the auspices of Shri Taralabalu Jagadguru Education Society, Sirigere, and the other under the auspices of the T.M.A.E. Society. The former is called the Hire-Magalagiri Patil Siddana Gowda Junior College and the latter Shri Ujjini Jagadguru Marularadhya Arts and Commerce College. As in 1971-72, the student-strength of these colleges was 253 under 17 teachers.

Professional and Technical Education

Polytechnic, Bellary

Consequent on the merger of Bellary district, the Rayalaseema Polytechnic Institute located at Bellary also came under the control of the Mysore State Government. It was offering courses at Diploma-level in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Certificate courses in the following subjects: (1) Mechanic, (2) Cabinet-making, (3) Tailoring, (4) Blacksmithy, (5) Auto-

Driver Mechanic and (6) Electrical Wireman. The following statement indicates the number of students admitted to the various Diploma and Certificate courses in 1956-57 and 1960-61 :—

Courses of Instruction	Number of admissions 1956–57	1960–61
1. Diploma in Civil Engineering ..	40	61
2. Diploma in Mechanical Engineering ..	..	31
3. Diploma in Electrical Engineering ..	..	30
4. Senior Certificate Course		
Mechanic	17	15
Cabinet-making	1	..
Tailoring	33	6
Blacksmithy	4	..
5. Junior Certificate Course		
Auto-Driver Mechanic	10	8
Electrical Wireman	20	..

There were ten lecturers, seven assistant lecturers, six instructors and seven demonstrators in the institution as in 1960-61, besides 38 other technical and 16 ministerial staff. The institution awarded 75 State's (general) scholarships and ten Government of India scholarships to deserving students during 1960-61. It also awarded 70 freeships during that year.

There were no admissions to the Diploma in Civil Engineering course in 1968-69 and 1969-70 as there has been an excess of qualified hands in this subject. From 1971-72, a Diploma course in Auto-Technology has been started with an intake of 30 students. The courses provided during the recent years and the strength of students for each of the courses were as follows :—

Type of Course	I Year	II Year	III Year	Total
		1967–68		
Diploma in :				
1. Civil Engineering	29	22	31	82
2. Electrical Engineering ..	40	39	32	111
3. Mechanical Engineering ..	41	31	46	118
4. Certificate in Tailoring ..	13	10	..	23

Type of Course		I Year	II Year	III Year	Total
		1968–69			
Diploma in :					
1. Civil Engineering ..	..	Nil	17	20	37
2. Electrical Engineering..	..	27	18	45	90
3. Mechanical Engineering	..	31	27	25	83
4. Certificate in Tailoring	..	15	8	..	23
		1969–70			
Diploma in :					
1. Civil Engineering ..	..	Nil	Nil	17	17
2. Electrical Engineering	..	28	22	28	78
3. Mechanical Engineering	..	40	20	26	86
4. Certificate in Tailoring	..	13	9	..	22

As in 1971, the staff consisted of one Principal, 10 Lecturers, 8 Assistant Lecturers, four Heads of Sections, two Foremen, three Instructors, 8 Assistant Instructors, 12 Mechanics, 10 Helpers, three Technical Attenders and one Office Superintendent, besides necessary ministerial staff.

The Polytechnic has 16,200 sq. ft. of carpet area for its administrative block, class rooms, drawing halls, etc., 12,680 sq. ft. for laboratories and 14,800 sq. ft. for workshops. As in 1970-71, it had an equipment costing Rs. 10 lakhs and furniture worth Rs. 80,000. Its library contained 3,540 books worth Rs. 35,400, 409 books got under the Book Bank Scheme costing Rs. 5,600 and 63 books costing about Rs. 200 belonging to the Students' Association. There is a Polytechnic Hostel constructed at a cost of Rs. 4.32 lakhs accommodating 90 students. The annual recurring expenditure of the Polytechnic is Rs. 3,30,000. This institution is expected to associate closely with the Intensive Educational District Development Project undertaken recently in Bellary district.

Government Medical College, Bellary

The Bellary Medical College started functioning from August 1961 with an admission of 75 students to the Pre-professional course in Medicine. To start with, the college was affiliated to the University of Mysore. After the passing of the Karnataka and Mysore Universities (Amendment) Act, 1965, the college was affiliated to the Karnatak University, Dharwar, with effect from 25th February, 1965. In the beginning, for want of necessary staff, the Pre-professional course was conducted in the Veerashaiva

College for which a grant of Rs. 16,000 was sanctioned by the Government.

During the year 1962-63, 125 students were admitted, which included 50 students of Medical Schools of Shimoga and Bijapur since they were closed. The annual admissions were increased from 75 to 150 in 1963-64. The student-strength as in 1970-71 was 709 including 65 girls. The staff consisted of one Administrative Head, two Vice-Deans, 29 Professors and Associate Professors, 29 Assistant Professors and Associate Assistant Professors, 79 Lecturers, besides several class III and class IV officials. By the year 1971, 285 students had successfully completed the M.B.B.S. degree course from the college. The Medical College Library contains 5,340 books on medical subjects.

The college is located in a vast premises of the former Alipur Jail blocks and the campus has a total area of 173 acres. There are 17 large barracks, of which 13 blocks have been suitably renovated to house the non-clinical departments, hostels and library. The Medical College Hospital is housed in the newly constructed out-patient department building having a bed-strength of 510. The Government accorded sanction for the construction of a 680-bedded hospital at a cost of Rs. 84 lakhs and the first stage of construction of one ward for 120 beds and four operation theatres was in progress during 1971-72.

There are six hostel blocks accommodating 557 boys, 46 girls and 64 House Surgeons with separate vegetarian and non-vegetarian messes for boys and girls. There are 112 residential quarters in the campus provided for the medical staff. A college bus is provided to take the students for Obstetrics and Gynaecology training in the headquarters hospitals. The college has got a vast area of playground and encouragement is given for playing both outdoor and indoor games. The college teams have been participating regularly in the Dasara as well as divisional-level tournaments. The expenditure incurred on the Medical College during the year 1969-70 (upto end of February 1970) was Rs. 11,96,666.

Taranath Ayurveda Vidyapeetha

The Taranath Ayurveda Vidyapeetha was started in the year 1947 at Sanganakal in the name of the late Pandit Taranath. Later, it was shifted to Bellary in 1951. The institution was being run with the aid of public donations and subscriptions. After the merger of Bellary with the Mysore State, the State Government sanctioned an *ad-hoc* grant of Rs. 15,000 per year. The Central Government also sanctioned an *ad-hoc* grant of Rs. 15,000 for the year 1958-59.

To start with, the Vidyapeetha provided a diploma course called Vaidyapraveena Course which was recognised as an integrated course. In 1957, the Vidyapraveena Course was replaced

by the L.A.M.S. course which was also abolished later on. The G.C.I.M. degree course was in vogue upto the end of 1963-64 and D.A.M. diploma course upto the end of 1968-69. In 1968-69, the B.S.A.M. degree course was introduced and the Ayurveda Vidyapeetha attained the status of a college. This Ayurveda College is affiliated to the Karnatak University, Dharwar. It is managed by a Governing Body consisting of 15 members. The college works from 12 noon to 4-30 P.M. There is an Ayurvedic Hospital attached to the college and it works from 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 5 P.M. daily. The Ayurvedic degree course (B.S.A.M.) is of 5½ years' duration and S.S.L.C. passed students are eligible for joining this course. There is an internship for six months after successfully completing this course.

During the year 1970-71, there were 52 boys and 8 girls on the rolls of the college. The staff consisted of nine men teachers. The college is now housed in a new building, the construction of which is in progress, outside the municipal limits on Bellary-Anantapur road. As in 1970, the college library contained 625 volumes on Ayurveda and 580 books on other systems of medicine.

Industrial Training Institute

The Industrial Training Institute, Bellary, was started in August, 1957. To begin with, courses for training (1) fitters, (2) turners, (3) electricans, (4) draughtsmen (civil) and (5) draughtsmen (mechanical) were started with an intake capacity of 116 persons. In August 1963, two units of wiremen and fitter trades with 16 seats for each unit were introduced. Again one unit of welder trade was started in 1965. Owing to poor response, the draughtsmen (civil and mechanical) trades were closed from August 1970 and tractor mechanic and motor mechanic trades were introduced.

The staff of the institution as in 1970 consisted of one Principal, one Junior Apprenticeship Adviser, four Supervisors, 18 Craft Instructors, one Mathematics Instructor, two Drawing Instructors, one Allied Trade Instructor and one Office Superintendent besides other ministerial staff. Since its inception upto the end of 1970, 367 trainees were trained. As in 1970, the strength of trainees for various courses was as follows :—

Sl. No.	Courses	Strength
1.	Electrician	17
2.	Fitter	19
3.	Turner	62
4.	Machinist	30
5.	Welder	12
6.	Motor Mechanic	28
7.	Tractor Mechanic	27
	Total	195

The Institute was formerly functioning in the Polytechnic building under the control of the Principal of the Polytechnic. It was made an independent institution in 1967 and shifted to its own building constructed at a cost of Rs. 5.16 lakhs, with an area of 14-16 acres. The Institute has no hostel attached to it, but its trainees are provided seats in a hostel run by the Social Welfare Department.

Admissions to the Institute are made by a selection committee. The minimum qualification prescribed for admission is a pass in S.S.L.C. for the draughtsman (civil), draughtsman (mechanical) and electrician trades and two standards below S.S.L.C. for other trades. The normal age limit is from 15 to 25 years. A total of 33⅓ per cent of trainees on the rolls are awarded stipends at the rate of Rs. 25 per trainee per month.

Junior Technical School

A Junior Technical School was established at Bellary during the year 1965. It is a secondary school with technical bias under the control of the Department of Technical Education. The course is of three years' duration. Along with the usual academic subjects, the following fundamental technical subjects are also taught : (1) engineering drawing, (2) electrical engineering, (3) mechanical engineering and (4) workshop theory and practice. The main purpose of this school is to diversify the education at the secondary level so that the rush can be checked at the collegiate education level and to encourage the trained young men to seek gainful employment or to pursue higher technical education. Since there is an increasing demand for admissions, because of the local needs of the industries, the school is planning to introduce trades such as sheet-metal, welding, plumbing, engine and pump service, electrical wiring and drafting, etc., phase by phase.

Students passing the primary VII standard examination with high marks in science and mathematics are eligible for admission into the I year of the Junior Technical School. The yearly intake capacity is 60. Students seeking admission are interviewed and tested by administering aptitude tests and those whose performance is best are given admission.

The medium of instruction is English. However, subject matters are also explained in Kannada wherever necessary. The working hours are different from those of secondary schools ; the institution works in two sessions daily from 9-45 A.M. to 12-45 P.M. and 2-15 P.M. to 5-15 P.M. As in 1970-71, there were 41 boys in I year, 42 in II year and 21 in III year. All the students are paid stipends at the rate of Rs. 10 per month during I and II years and at Rs. 15 per month during the III year, tenable for ten months. Students are also eligible for award of scholarships but they have to choose either stipend or scholarship.

The Junior Technical School has its own building with class rooms and workshop, built at a cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs. As in 1971, the laboratory and workshop had equipment worth about Rs. 1.34 lakhs and the library contained books worth Rs. 2,640. During 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 1,29,710 was expended on the school. Successful students after the three-year training can either take to careers as skilled workers in industrial concerns or take to higher studies in Polytechnics, where 20 per cent of the seats are reserved for such students.

Rural Artisan Institutes

There is a Rural Artisan Institute at Siruguppa and also a Model Carpentry and Smithy Training Centre at Bellary (see Chapter V).

Teachers' Training Courses

The training courses for primary-level teachers, provided by the Department of Public Instruction, are of two grades, namely, the Teachers' Certificate (Higher Grade) and the Teachers' Certificate (Lower Grade). The former is intended for the teachers of primay schools with S.S.L.C. qualification, while the latter is meant for those who have passed the VII standard or the old VIII standard examinations and are handling classes from I to IV in Junior Primary Schools. The courses are of two years' duration and subjects of studies include principles of education, methods of teaching, educational psychology, school administration, crafts, music, kitchen-gardening and physical education, besides English, Kannada, Hindi and other non-language subjects.

Basic Teachers Training Institute

The Basic Teachers' Training Institute, Bellary, was established during the year 1959. In the year 1963, the Training College of Hospet was merged with this Institute. As in 1971, there were 286 trainees, of whom 12 were women trainees. The grade-wise break-ups were as follows:—

	T.C.H.		T.C.L.		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
I Year ..	106	..	37	4	147
II Year ..	90	8	41	..	139
Total ..	196	8	78	4	286

The staff consisted of one Superintendent, ten graduate Assistants, one Hindi Teacher, two Physical Education Instructors, one Art Instructor, one Horticulture Instructor, one Horticulture Assistant, one Spinning and Weaving Instructor besides an Assistant for that craft, and one Music Teacher. The Institute has its own building with three class rooms, one science

hall and library room, the approximate cost of the building being about Rs. one lakh. It has also a hostel building with eight rooms, one prayer hall and one kitchen room costing approximately Rs. 80,000. As in 1971, the library contained about 4,000 volumes worth about Rs. 20,000. The craft equipment was worth about Rs. 3,500. A total amount of Rs. 6,05,146 was spent on the institution during 1969-70.

Teachers' Training College, Harapanahalli

Recently, a new Teachers' Training College was started at Harapanahalli under the auspices of the S.T.M.A.E. Society, Harapanahalli. The strength of trainees as in 1970-71 was 112 including women. All of them were private candidates.

Kotturswamy College of Education

The Kotturswamy College of Education, Bellary, trains graduates for teaching in secondary schools. It was established during the year 1963-64 by the Veerashaiva Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Bellary. The college is named after Jagadguru Kotturswamiji, who has created, by a trust deed, a permanent endowment of 464 acres of land valued at Rs. one lakh, in favour of the Sangha, for the exclusive benefit of this college. The institution was first affiliated to the Mysore University and then eight men and one woman, including the principal.

The sanctioned strength of the college is 100 seats. But with special permission, it can admit candidates in excess also. As in 1970-71, there were 47 deputed men trainees and 64 men and 15 women joined as private candidates, making a total of 126 trainees. During that year, the teaching staff consisted of eight men and one woman, including the principal.

Every year, a certain number of stipends at Rs. 60 per month, tenable for nine months of the academic year, are sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction. In 1969, the University Grants Commission sanctioned a sum of Rs. 500 towards students' aid fund. The college has been obtaining good results in the University examinations. The college is housed in its own building and it has a hostel attached to it accommodating about 30 trainees.

Physical Education

There is a physical education wing attached to the office of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Bellary. A Physical Education Inspector is in charge of this wing and he supervises the physical education activities of primary schools. His duties include, among other things, guiding of physical education teachers and organising short-term courses for the primary school teachers. The sports activities of the high schools are supervised and guided by an Assistant Superintendent of Physical Education attached to the Joint Director of Public Instruction, Gulbarga Division, Gulbarga.

Bharat Scouts and Guides

The scout movement was introduced in Bellary as early as 1922, when the first scout troop came into being under the guidance of the late Mr. Stowall, an assistant in the Wardlaw High School. Soon a good number of enthusiasts, not connected with schools, also took interest in the movement. Inspired by the ideals of the movement, some young advocates enlisted themselves as scouts. Men like Shri T. Narasimhachar, a Scout Commissioner for some time, Shri N. Mruthyunjaya Shastri and Dr. R. Nagana Gowda were connected with the movement.

Gradually, the scouts and guides movement took roots in the educational institutions also. In the year 1934, the movement gained strength when Shri Y. Mahabaleshwarappa, a young District Board President, took charge as District Commissioner of Scouts. By 1935, most of the secondary schools had scout troops. Earlier in 1926, a preliminary troop scouters course had been organised at Hagari under the guidance of Mr. Thaties, when the campers included some local advocates and teachers. Subsequently, training courses were organised since 1944. As there were enough troops in the district, a District Scout and Guide Association was brought into existence in 1946. Upto 1953-54, Bellary Scouts were connected with the Madras Scout Association, and since then, they have been associated with the Mysore Scout and Guide Association. In 1954, the Bellary Scouts participated in the All-India Jamboree held at Hyderabad. The scouts rendered *shramadan* by participating in the laying of roads, one from Kudligi to Kanandurga and the others at Gurupuram and Chikkajogihalli.

Two Scout Master training courses were organised, one in 1959 and another in 1968, besides a number of Pack Scouter courses held with the help of the Taluk Development Boards. Guide-training camps held in the district have much helped the guide movement. While there are a good number of scout troops in schools, there are also a few open troops in the district.

Vyayamashala, Bellary

When an All-India Swadeshi Exhibition was organised at Bellary in 1933, there was a need for a band of young volunteers. Making use of this opportunity, young volunteers formed themselves into a permanent body of youth workers with the main object of enlisting youth for physical culture activities. As a result of this, the "Malla Sajjanna Vyayamashala" came into being at Bellary in 1933 under the guidance of Dr. N. S. Hardikar. Since then, the Vyayamashala has been rendering useful service to the youth of Bellary. It has adopted the "motto of love, truth and service for the development of soul, body and mind." It was given a large open space and equipment by the Bellary Municipality.

During the year 1939, it took the initiative of organising the "District Vyayamashala Parishat" on which occasion representatives of various voluntary bodies interested in physical culture met and discussed their problems under the guidance of leaders like Dr. Hardikar. In 1953, the Vyayamashala organised a youth festival in which reprensentatives from Bombay, Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras participated; this festival was inaugurated by General K. M. Cariappa. Besides its routine activities, the Vyayamashala has trained volunteers for special occasions and organised a "Shanti Seva Dal". It is also carrying out a programme for youth in the use of fire arms. The Vyayamashala constructed a 'Gandhi Bhavan' costing nearly a lakh of rupees in 1966, with the help of the Mysore State Branch of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. Shri Tekur Subramaniam, a past president of the Shala, is the patron of this organisation since its inception.

The Shala gets rent from the shops it has constructed on the ground floor of the Gandhi Bhavan. Cultural functions are held on the first floor. The Shala is enjoying support of all sections of the people. It has plans for construction of an open air stadium for the activities of youth.

Samskrita Education

Samskrita (Sanskrit) played a very notable part in the field of education before the modern period. It was nurtured and patronised by *mathas*, temples and ruling families. Even now, it has great importance for literary and cultural studies (besides for religious matters). Hence the need for its encouragement is much felt. Accordingly, the Government have been extending, since recent years, considerable assistance for Samskrita education. There is a State Samskrita Education Board to advise the Education Department and Government in all matters relating to Samskrita education, with the Director of Public Instruction as its Chairman and Chief Inspector of Samskrita Schools as Secretary. The Samskrita examinations are conducted by the Mysore Secondary Education and Examination Board and the certificates are issued under the seal of the Board.

In Bellary district, Samskrita is being taught in six secondary schools as an alternative to the regional language, and also as a composite course in combination with the regional language or mother-tongue. There are only two Government aided Samskrita Pathashalas—one at Ujjini and another at Kottur (both in Kudligi taluk)—imparting Samskrita education. As in 1970, there were five pandits—three at the former institution and two at the latter—teaching about 200 students. During that year, Shri Jagadguru Marulasiddeshwara Samskrita Pathashala at Ujjini received a grant of Rs. 1,440 while Shri Darukacharya Samskrita Pathashala at Kottur received a grant of Rs. 960. Generally, instruction is provided from Prathama

to Sahitya standard, covering eight years of study, in these Pathashalas. The Samskrita Pathashalas and Samskrita classes in secondary schools are inspected by the Chief Inspector of Samskrita Schools.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

The Mysore State Adult Education Council was established in the year 1941 with the help of a liberal Government grant, in order to educate the vast majority of the illiterate masses so that they might discharge their duties properly as citizens, to bring about an all-round improvement of the villages and to enable the rural population to attain an improved standard of mental, social and cultural life. The activities of the Council include not only literacy classes for both men and women, but also the following whenever and wherever feasible :

(1) Cultural film shows ;

(2) Establishment of young farmers' clubs, clubs for ladies, youth and children ;

(3) Organising the work of Grama Sahayaks for doing social services, and village leaders' training camps ;

(4) Establishment of community recreational centres ;

(5) Kisan and vikas melas and exhibitions, and

(6) Propaganda meetings.

The District Adult Education Committee, Bellary, started its work in the district from 3rd October 1953. The Council conducted 76 literacy classes (including two classes exclusively for women) in the district during the year 1960-61. Of the total number of 1,509 adults admitted to the literacy classes during the year, 40 were women. As many as 993 persons were made literate during the year 1960-61, the percentage of new literates to the total number admitted being 65.1. From 1961-62 to 1970-71 the Council conducted 534 literacy classes including 45 classes for women. Of the total number of 13,186 pupils admitted to these classes during this period, 819 were women. As many as 6,907 men and 560 women were made literates, the percentage of new literates to the total number admitted being 56.6.

During the year 1960-61, there were, in all, 89 libraries under the control of the Council. The number of new libraries started during the year was ten. At the commencement of the year, the libraries had 3.000 books and journals, and 2,335 books were added during the year, thus bringing the total number of books and journals at the end of the year to 5,335. Books valued at Rs. 6,000 were supplied to these libraries during 1960-61. The number of libraries started by the Council had gone up to 136

by 1970-71, having a total number of 37,645 books valued at Rs. 37,612.

Sixty-one Vidyamandirs were established by the District Adult Education Committee during the year 1960-61 and 2,335 books were distributed among these institutions. By 1970-71 the number of Vidyamandirs had gone up to 763 and 28,662 books were distributed among 11,336 neo-literates.

Social Education Camps

Students' social service camps were conducted at all the important places of the district. Fifteen such camps were organised during the year 1960-61. The students participated in them and construction work was carried out. Each camp worked for one month and rural services were rendered successfully. In addition, a training camp for social education workers was held for 25 days in which 50 members received training. The training camps were again conducted during the years from 1961-62 to 1964-65, 1969-70 and 1970-71.

Comprehensive Adult Education Centres are being organised in the district every year. In these centres, each worker has to work for a year in a selected village according to a carefully thought-out scheme, and try to improve all aspects of rural life—cultural, social and economic. After completion of training, follow-up work in these villages is also carried on. In addition, community centres are also organised by the Council. Upto the end of 1970-71, 210 community centres were organised. At these centres, lectures and discussions on social and economic problems are arranged, and opportunities provided to acquaint the adults with problems affecting community life of the villages and to enlighten them as to their duties and responsibilities as citizens of the country. The publication section of the Council continued the printing of the monthly magazine 'Pustaka Prapancha' and the weekly newspaper 'Belaku' for use in libraries to meet the demand of the rural people.

Exhibition of films plays an important role in popularising adult education. One hundred and seventy-one film shows were arranged during 1960-61 for the benefit of the rural population and the total number of such film shows arranged from 1961-62 to 1970-71 was 1,579. The Council has been continuing its attempts to revive and encourage folk arts and folk songs. Several demonstrations of folk arts were organised in different parts of the district under the auspices of the local Adult Education Committees.

Pampa Vidyapeetha

The Pampa Vidyapeetha was established in 1961 at Pampa on the bank of the Tungabhadra river, mid-way between Ramasagara and Bukkasagara on the Hospet-Kampli highway. It is surrounded by hillocks on all sides and has a beautiful

natural setting. This Vidyapeetha is one of the twelve such Vidyapeethas in the State. The main objective of this institution is to re-orient the life of the village youths by providing them social and cultural education through training for good citizenship and rural leadership in order to enable them to re-vitalise the villages. The Vidyapeetha scheme provides opportunities for further education to the rural youths, who lacked schooling facilities and training, in order to broaden their outlook and experience and to make them active citizens of the village community. It also provides for theoretical and practical ways of studying the rural problems. The Vidyapeetha scheme was formulated after a study of the examples of several types of residential schools in our country and the Danish Folk Schools.

Usually, two batches of students are trained in a year, the period of training for each batch being five months. The literate youths residing in villages with knowledge of rural conditions and problems and carrying on their traditional family occupations, aged between 18 and 30, with aptitude for social service and having good health, are qualified to join the Vidyapeetha. The Vidyapeetha Committee makes the selection of candidates and the selected candidates are given a stipend of Rs. 40 per month and it is adjusted towards their boarding and lodging. The trainees are given lessons in regard to agriculture, cattle and poultry farming, cultural history, Indian Constitution, general and human geography, fundamentals of the main religions of the world, fine arts, law and justice, duties and responsibilities of citizenship, health and sanitation, development schemes, panchayat raj, social education, biographies of great personages, etc. In addition, they are also taught mat-making and tailoring. They are not required to study any text-books and nor do they need take any examinations as such. The Vidyapeetha helps the trainees to imbibe a democratic approach to the solution of rural problems. It organises also short-term courses of three to seven days for groups of men or women in horticulture and agriculture.

The institution was started in 1961 with the help of the Ford Foundation which gave financial assistance to the tune of a lakh of rupees. From 1963-64 to the end of 1970-71, 214 persons were trained at the Pampa Vidyapeetha. It has 40 acres of land suitable for both wet and dry cultivation. There is an irrigation well equipped with a 10 H.P. lift pump. In addition, with the help of Denmark, a pipe line of 1,800 feet in length has been laid from the Tungabhadra left-bank canal. For improvement of agriculture, Denmark has donated a tractor costing Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 6,000 towards the construction of a poultry house. The Mysore State Adult Education Council pays a grant of about Rs. 60,000 every year. The Vidyapeetha has buildings worth about Rs. 1,05.000 and they include also a hostel, two staff-quarters, one industrial shed, two poultry houses, one cattle shed, one pump-house and

eight rooms. As in 1971, the staff consisted of one Principal, one Manager, two Instructors (one for agriculture and another for carpentry), a tractor driver, a cook and two class IV officials. The income of the Vidyapeetha during 1970-71 was Rs. 23,099 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,015.

Intensive Educational District Development Project

The Union Ministry of Education has, in collaboration with the Government of Mysore, sponsored the Intensive Educational District Development Project in Bellary district. This district is one of the four areas selected in the country, the other areas being Jalagaon, Sangrur and Darbhanga districts in Maharashtra, Punjab and Bihar States respectively. The general objectives of the Intensive Educational District Development Project are :

(1) to identify and try out concrete programmes for linking up the educational structure in the district with its over-all economic and social development, with special reference to employment, productivity and social justice ;

(2) to start an experiment in the vocationalisation of education imparted in the district in its elementary schools and high schools ;

(3) to start experiments in dealing with the problems of wastage and stagnation in schools, the lag in girls' education, the handicaps faced in the education of children of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other backward communities, of continuing education for school drop-outs, and of liquidating adult illiteracy, and

(4) to experiment with ways and means for attaining these objectives with minimum additional financial inputs while making maximum use of existing facilities and mobilising public co-operation and support for the different items in the programme.

It is also contemplated under the project to cover, under different types of programmes, the following categories of persons :

(1) students who are enrolled in various stages of education ;

(2) persons upto the age-group of 18 or so, who dropped out of schools at various levels and are engaged in farming and allied occupations and non-farming vocations ; and

(3) persons of the age-group of 14 to 45 who have not attended schools and are illiterate and are working in farms, factories and other occupations.

The work on the Intensive Educational District Development Project in Bellary was started on 1st July 1970. An advance

action programme was initiated during the year 1970-71 with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 50,000. It was coupled with surveys and studies. About 58 villages and 11 urban areas in the district were proposed for the survey.

The survey part of the work of the Intensive Educational District Development Programme was completed during the year 1971-72 and tentative proposals were formulated. The proposals are broadly classified into three categories, namely (*a*) equalising educational opportunities, (*b*) making education efficient and (*c*) making education relevant. It is proposed to take up concentrated work in one taluk and about 10 per cent of the villages in other taluks and aim at 100 per cent enrolment in the age-group of 6 to 11 by 1978-79. It is proposed to set up enrolment committees to mobilise public support in bringing all eligible children to school, paying special attention to the enrolment of girls. School mothers are proposed to be appointed in some selected schools to look after the younger children at home so that the girls can be free to attend the classes. Another major proposal is to start upgraded classes in lower primary schools to reduce the rate of drop-outs. This is proposed to be tried out on a pilot basis in about 50 schools.

Starting of pre-primary schools in some selected areas is proposed for studying the effectiveness of those institutions for improving the enrolment. To make education more effective, special programmes are proposed for weaker pupils and to explore the competence of teachers, specially in single teacher schools, by a programme of in-service education and by effective use of broadcasts and by supplying the needed equipment with special attention for teaching of science in addition to starting of science clubs. To make education more relevant, it is proposed to introduce a programme of work experience to encourage manual work suited to farming and to prepare for various ancillary industries that are likely to spring up in the wake of establishment of the Vijayanagara Steel Plant. For this purpose, a variety of programmes of varying duration will be started in collaboration with the existing institutions and leading business and industrial establishments in the district.

For the implementation of this project in Bellary district, the Central Government's contribution would be to the tune of about Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 lakhs, while the State Government's share would be to the tune of Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 lakhs.

Libraries

A District Local Library Authority was functioning in Bellary previously, under the Madras Local Libraries Act, 1948.

The Madras State, with forethought and imagination, enacted the said Act, in order to help the people to cultivate a reading habit for widening their knowledge and outlook. There was provision in the Act to build a net-work of libraries to cater to the needs of the reading public. The Act was one of the most well-conceived and well-executed pieces of legislation. According to the Act, every district was to have a Local Library Authority under which any number of libraries could be started with the assistance of the Municipality or other local body. The finance was mainly derived from what was called the library cess imposed upon the citizens in the area of a Municipality or a major Panchayat Board.

Under the scheme, a well equipped library was started in Bellary town, with a collection of nearly 14,000 books. A non-official member, Shri N. Sanjeeva Rao, was its Chairman while the District Educational Officer, Bellary, was its *ex-officio* Secretary. There was also the Bellary Municipal Library, with about 6,000 volumes. It is one of the oldest libraries with a rare collection of works in every branch of literature. The Local Library Authority had its branch libraries at Hospet and Harapanahalli. The Bellary Central Jail has a good library with a large number of useful books on language, literature and religion. In pre-independence days, many of the prisoners from all over the Madras Presidency were lodged in this jail, and a fine library was established for the use of the prisoners. It is sufficiently big and is made use of by the prisoners who can read.

The several educational institutions—secondary schools and colleges—have their own libraries and mention may be made of the Wardlaw High School Library which is the oldest and best among the high school libraries. The Veerashaiva College Library is fast developing and the management has been spending very liberally in building it up. The District Adult Education Committee is also running 136 rural libraries in the district for the benefit of the rural population. Apart from those mentioned above, there are a few other libraries in the district, which receive grants from the Education Department.

Mysore Public Libraries Act, 1965

The year 1965 is a landmark in the history of library movement in the Mysore State. During that year, the Mysore Public Libraries Act was passed, according to which a separate Department of Public Libraries came into existence. As per the provisions of this Act, a State Library Authority was constituted in October 1966 with the Minister for Education as the President and with 22 members drawn from different fields. The State Librarian is its *ex-officio* Secretary. The Act of 1965, which came into force with effect from 1st April 1966, repealed the Madras Public Libraries Act of 1948 in Bellary district. As required under the provisions

of Section 3 and 16 of the Mysore Public Libraries Act, 1965, a new District Local Library Authority was constituted for Bellary in 1969, which has been functioning since then.

Now (1972), there are one District Central Library at Bellary and 12 Branch Libraries in other parts of the district functioning under the control of the Department of Public Libraries. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-74), 269 delivery stations spread all over the district are expected to be started in Bellary district. As per the new Act, three per cent of the land revenue collections is made available for spending towards the maintenance and improvement of libraries.

District Central Library, Bellary

The District Central Library, Bellary, was started in the year 1952 with a collection of about 14,000 volumes. It is located in the Town Hall on the Bangalore-Bellary road. It has fast developed with the implementation of the new Act of 1965. As in 1971, there were 23,346 books of all kinds worth nearly Rs. 1,52,257 in this library. It was also getting 15 dailies, 24 weeklies, 23 monthlies and seven quarterly magazines in different languages. On an average, 400 persons make use of the library daily. The library works daily from 8 to 11 A.M. and 4 to 8 P.M., Friday being the weekly holiday. As in 1971, there were 1,920 members enrolled. The staff consisted of one Librarian, one Assistant Librarian, one Clerk, three Attenders, one class IV official and one night watchman.

Among the Branch Libraries, the one at Hospet started in 1957 is the largest. It has a Librarian, an Attender and two class IV officials, while each of the other Branch Libraries has a librarian and a class IV official. Other particulars of all the Branch Libraries are given in in a table in the next page.

Dr. Besant's Memorial Free Library and Reading Room

The Dr. Besant's Memorial Free Library and Reading Room, Bellary, is one of the oldest libraries in the district. It was recognised in 1913 under the Madras Registration Act, and is managed by the Theosophical Society, Sanmarga Lodge, Bellary. As in March 1970, there were 5,100 books of all kinds in the library well arranged in its own building costing about Rs. 50,000. Upto the year 1956, it was receiving grants from the Madras Government and since then the Mysore Government has been paying grants to the institution. As in 1970, a school teacher was working as Honorary Librarian assisted by a servant.

Statement Showing Particulars of Branch Libraries in Bellary District as in July 1971

Sl. No.	Name of Library with location	Year of establishment	Number of books stocked	Number of newspapers, journals, periodicals etc. subscribed					Daily average number of readers
				Dailies	Weeklies	Fortnightlies	Monthlies	Quarterlies	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Branch Library, Hospet ..	1957	9,008	9	16	2	14	3	150
2.	Branch Library, Siruguppa ..	1961	5,360	7	12	3	11	2	100
3.	Branch Library, Hadagalli ..	1965	3,376	6	11	3	7	2	100
4.	Branch Library, Harapanahalli	1958	5,836	6	12	3	14	..	90
5.	Branch Library, Kamalapur ..	1968	2,524	5	7	3	9	..	55
6.	Branch Library, Kampli ..	1967	2,092	6	7	3	4	..	70
7.	Branch Library, Kudligi ..	1968	1,100	6	7	7	1	..	90
8.	Branch Library, Kottur ..	1970	297	6	5	1	2	..	105
9.	Branch Library, Sandur ..	1970	323	7	7	2	6	..	70
10.	Branch Library, Chikkajogihalli	1971	512	2	2	..	2	..	50
11.	Branch Library, Tekkalakota	1971	504	7	3	..	5	..	80
12.	Branch Library, Ittigi ..	1971	750	5	6	..	6	..	75

The Archaeological Museum at Hampi in Hospet taluk was established by the Archaeological Survey of India in the year 1953 with a view to collecting and preserving the antiquities, mostly sculptural and architectural pieces of the Vijayanagara days, available in and around the Hampi ruins and to display them to the public for understanding the life and culture of those days. **Archaeological Museum, Hampi**

The antiquities consist of mostly sculptures—Shaivite, Vaishnavite, Jaina and miscellaneous—architectural pieces, copper and gold coins, jewellery, inscribed copper plates, palm-leaf manuscripts, pottery and terracottas. They were kept temporarily in the Guard Quarters, a monument in the Hampi ruins, and were later shifted to a new building at Kamalapur which is nearby. Daily, on an average, about 300 tourists visit the museum and no entrance fee is charged. For the use of tourists, there is a tourist bungalow at Kamalapur very near the new museum building. The staff consisted of one Curator, one clerk and four class IV officials as in April 1971.

Literary and Cultural Activities

Bellary, more particularly the eastern part of the old Bellary district, had been the meeting place of two peoples—Kannadigas and Andhras. Here was a blending of the two ancient Dravidian cultures, a synthesis of both. Even though the culture, essentially and fundamentally, is of one character, it is inevitable that it manifests itself in diversity, suited to its local conditions, and controlled and shaped by the circumstances of the people. In the region called Rayalaseema, by its geographical situation and historical circumstances, the cultures of the Kannadigas and the Andhras have fused together. Any outsider who visits Bellary is struck by the hospitality of the people. They are calm and refined in their tastes. By tradition, they are patriotic and self-sacrificing. In the mediaeval period, the people of Bellary district and places round about stood against the onslaughts of the invading hordes. They have a rich tradition of art and literature and are highly praised in folklore for their valour.

The culture of the people is most effectively expressed in their education, customs and language and literature and arts. It is essential that in oder to appreciate the high cultural attainments of the people, we should have here a glimpse of the literature and arts of Bellary. Even prior to the founding of the great Vijayanagara empire, Hariharadeva and Raghavanka, the great intellectual and mystic luminaries of Kannada literature, were born at Hampi, a holy place with a celebrated temple, situated on the Tungabhadra amidst highly impressive natural surroundings, and they must have been also influenced considerably by the people of the area. These two great poets ushered in a new era in Kannada literature. Literature had become more a monopoly of a few

rich and educated pandits. Hariharadeva, a literary revolutionary, struck a new path and took the subjects of his works from the lives of ordinary men and the *Shivasharanas*. He was the first to use the metre called 'Ragale' with great effect and which has immortalised itself in Kannada litterature; he created works which served as a model and inspiration to later poets. His contributions to Kannada literature were of high merits, of which 'Girija Kalyana', 'Raksha Shataka', 'Pampa Shataka', 'Raghata-kavya' which included many 'Ragales' like 'Basavaraja Devara Ragale', 'Akkamahadevi Ragale', 'Nambiyannana Rgale', were the more prominent ones. His nephew and disciple, Raghavanka, also blazed a new trail in literature by adopting the 'Shatpadi' style or six-lined tradition. His masterpieces were 'Harischandra Kavya', 'Siddharama Purana', 'Somanatha Charite', 'Veeresha Charite', 'Sharabha Charite' and 'Harihara Mahatva'. Under the patronage of Harihara, Mangaraja wrote 'Khagendramani Darpana', a scientific work on the use of venoms. Madhura was a Jaina poet who lived during the latter part of the 14th century.

In the fifteenth century, 101 *viraktas* encouraged enrichment of Kannada literature. Praudha Deva Raya (1424-1446 A.D.), himself a scholar, was a great patron of arts and letters. It was a most memorable period for Kannada and saw the production of several epoch-making works. Telugu poets were also liberally helped and Sreenatha was the great Telugu poet in his Court. Lakkana Dandesha, the great general of Praudha Deva Raya, was an eminent man of letters in Kannada, who wielded the pen and the sword with equal ability and facility. In his great religious work 'Shivatattva Chintamani' is found, among many other things, a version of the life of Basaveshvara. Chamarasa, the renowned author of 'Prabhulinga Leele', a remarkable work, which was later rendered into several other languages also, was living during this period and was honoured by the king. (It has been translated into English by P. C. Brown). Praudha Deva Raya presided over scholarly discussions and adjudged the merits of learned men and honoured them generously without any discrimination against sect, caste or language, and he is compared to Bhoja. Authorship of two Sanskrit works, namely, 'Mahanataka Sudhanidhi' and a *Vritti* on 'Badarayana Brahmasutra', is attributed to him. Music, painting and architecture also received considerable encouragment from him. There were also many other men of letters during the first part of the 15th century, such as Mahalingadeva who wrote 'Ekottara-shatsthala', and Kumara Bankanatha, the *guru* of Lakkana, who was the author of 'Shatsthalopadesha', and Jakkana, a high officer of Praudha Deva Raya, who composed 'Noorondusthala'. Lakkana and Jakkana inspired others also to write. Kallumathada Prabhudeva was the author of 'Linga Leela Vilasa Charitre'.

Kumaravyasa, the celebrated composer of the ten *parvas* of 'Bharata', was patronised by the Vijayanagara Court. Karasthalada Nagideva adopted 'tripadi' in his literary works. Bhattaleshwara wrote 'Ramayana' and Chandrakavi 'Gurumurthy Shataka'. Gurubasava, the author of 'Shiva Yogangabhushana', was the contemporary of Chandrakavi. During the early part of the 16th century, Siddha Mallarya composed 'Devanga Purana', while Chatuvithalanatha wrote 'Bhagavata'. Adrushya Kavi, who flourished during the latter part of that century, wrote 'Praudha Devaraya Kavya' which is of some historical and religious importance. Among the princely poets of Vijayanagara, mention may be made of Gangadevi (daughter-in-law of Bukka Raya I), who wrote 'Madhuravijayam' or 'Veera Kampanaraya Charitam', Virupaksha Kumara, the author of 'Narayana Vilasam', Saluva Narasimha, the writer of 'Ramabhyudaya', Saluva Gopathippa Bhupala, the composer of 'Talideepika', a work on music, Deparaja who wrote 'Sobagina Sone' and 'Amara Shataka'. Like Praudha Deva Raya, Krishnadeva Raya was also renowned for his magnificent encouragement to arts and letters and was a scholar himself and was called 'Sakalakala-Bhojaraja' or 'Abhinava Bhoja'. Authorship of several Sanskrit and Telugu works (such as 'Amukta Malyada' and 'Jambavathi Kalyanam' in Telugu and 'Rasamanjari', 'Gnana Chintamani', etc., in Sanskrit) is ascribed to this great king. The most famous poets who adorned the Court of Vijayanagara were Peena Veerabhadra, Dindima Rajanatha, Timmarasu (the great minister of Krishnadeva Raya), Natyacharya Ondam Lakshminarayana, Timmana Kavi, Allasani Peddana, Nandi Thimmanna, Mallanna, Dhurjata, Ramabhadra Kavi, Pingala Suranna, etc. Kannada and Telugu literatures received great impetus during the time of Krishnadeva Raya. Timmana Kavi wrote, in Kannada, the eight *parvas* of the 'Bharata', left unwritten by Kumaravyasa. Virupaksha Pandita wrote 'Channabasava Purana' which presents an appealing and imaginative treatment of life and work of Channabasava. Vidyaranya, Vyasaraya, Sripadaraya, Purandaradasa, Kanakadasa and many of their disciples were actively engaged in writing works of high merits at Hampi and in places near about. Till recently, Mantralaya, where the great saint Raghavendraswamy wrote remarkable commentaries and performed miracles, was in Bellary district. Vijayadasa of Chippigiri, it is said, had composed 25,000 songs to round off the figure of 75,000, *i.e.*, the number of songs stated to have been composed by Purandaradasa who lived about a 100 years prior to Vijayadasa. Sarpabhushana Shivayogi was another notable mystic poet. Mylarada Basavalinga Sharana, the author of 'Gurukaruna Trividhi', and Gouravanka, the writer of 'Kotturbasaveshvara Purana', were also the natives of Bellary district.

Sanskrit works

During the Vijayanagara period, the literary output in Sanskrit was varied and vast. Of the several Sanskrit writers

of this period, Vidyaranya and his worthy brother Sayana, were outstanding. Specialists in various branches of learning were encouraged to write. Several works were written under the inspiration and direction of Vidyaranya. A mention may be made of experts like Panchagni Madhava, Narahari Somayaji, Narayana Vajapeyi, Pandhari Deekshita, Nagabharana, Vamanabhatta, etc., who worked with Sayana. A most important work of the period was 'Vedartha Prakasha' brought out by Sayana. It is the first complete available commentary on the Vedas and is of invaluable help for understanding the Vedas. Sayana also contributed rare works in the fields of *kavyas*, philosophy and Ayurvedic medicine. 'Shankara-Vijaya' and 'Rajakalanirnaya' are attributed to Vidyaranya. There were also writers proficient in more than one language. Several members of the Dindima family were given the title of 'Dindima Kavisarvabhauma'. Narahari, a disciple of Vidyaranya, wrote the 'Naishada Deepika', a commentary on the 'Naishada Mahakavya' of Shri Harsha.

In the field of fine arts, Vidyaranya himself is said to have composed a work called 'Sangeeta Sara', explaining the theory and practice of music. During the period, different philosophical systems were the topics for several works. 'Advaita Vedanta' flourished under the leadership of Vidyaranya, 'Vishishtadvaita' under Venkatanatha and 'Dvaita' under Akshobhyateertha and his disciples. On the Veerashaiva faith, scholarly works were produced by Palkurki Somanatha and Shripati Pandita. The famous women writers were Gangadevi, Abhirama Kamakshi and Oduva Tirumalamba of the early, middle and the closing periods of Vijayanagara respectively. Abhirama Kamakshi wrote 'Abhinava Ramabhyudaya' and Tirumalamba was the author of 'Varadambika Parinaya' which described the marriage of Achyuta Raya with Varadambika, the senior queen. Tirumalamba was not only a poetess but also a renowned musician and grammarian. She was a Reader in the royal court before Achyuta Raya married her. Good progress was also made in the fields such as dramatics, lexicography, etc., during that period. The last years of the 18th century witnessed the advent of only a few poets. Shankara Kavi wrote 'Chora Basava Charitre' while Ramabhatta wrote 'Krishna Charitre'.

Later, it was during the 19th century that the Kannada and Telugu literary activities were revived through the efforts of Andhra Nataka Pitamaha Dharmavaram Krishnamacharlu and Kolachalam Srinivasa Rao. The late K. M. Karibasava Shastry contributed his mite to both Kannada and Telugu literatures. Coming to the 20th century, Sarvadarshana-Teertha Y. Nagesha Shastry is a veteran scholar in Sanskrit and Kannada, besides having acquaintance with Telugu, Marathi, Hindi, Bengali and English languages. He is a versatile writer and his well-known works are 'Vidya Vinodini', 'Abhinava Seetha'

(novels), ' Vajranguleeya ' and ' Vijayanagarabhyudaya ' (dramas), 'Neetichintamani', 'Ashtavarana Viveka', 'Panchachara Prakashike' and ' Shatsthala Siddhanta ' (prose works) and puranas such as ' Gavisiddheshwara Purana ', ' Mariyogishwara Purana ', ' Shiva-yogishwara Purana', 'Ardha Nareeshwara Purana', etc. The late Gurusangameshwara Shastry, from Byloor, was a highly learned Pandit in Kannada, Telugu and Sanskrit. The late P. Shama Rao translated Adi-Shankaracharya's 'Ananda Lahari' into English, composed poems and wrote criticisms on arts in English. Shri R. Bhimasena Rao (popularly known as Beechi) hailing from Harapanahalli is known for his humorous writings. His 'Thimmana Tale' won him an award. He has written several one-act plays and novels. There have been a good number of other men of letters from the district, such as Shriyuths Bhaskaracharya, Kappagal Sanjivamurthy Rao, Veerashekhara Shastry, T. H. M. Virupaksha Shastry, T. H. S. Sadashivaiah, S. M. V. Swamy, K. Channabasappa, Joladarashi K. Doddana Gowda, M. G. Venkateshayya, S. V Chennabasaveshvara, Kotrabasaiah Sogi, K. Virupaksha Gowda, H. M. Nagaiah. The late Ravada Venkataramana Shastry, a scholar in Telugu and Sanskrit, won appreciation for his 'Kalyana', a collection of poems. The late Pandit Taranath also spent much of his time in literary activities in Bellary district. The late Belagere Janakamma is remembered well among the women writers. Bellary Bheemakka was a gifted woman who composed devotional songs orally and recited them melodiously. Her songs are popular among the housewives. Smt. Saraswatibai Giri, wife of Shri V. V. Giri, the President of India, hails from an eminent family connected with Bellary ; she is a distinguished composer of devotional songs in Telugu, such as ' Beejakshara Mala ', ' Shivastuti ', ' Jeevita Swargadhama ', some of which have been translated into Kannada. Under the auspices of Shri Kotturesha Prakashana, Hagaribommanahalli, several literary works in Kannada have been brought out.

The enthusiasm for literary activities in the district is also evident from the fact that the All Karnataka Kannada Sahitya Sammelanas were organised three times at Bellary, once each at Hospet and Harapanahalli, *i.e.*, totally five times. The District Sahitya Parishat Conferences were held in the years 1945 and 1946 at Bellary. The district branch of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bellary, which has been functioning since recent years, has brought together Kannada literary men of the district and has evoked a new interest among the general public also in literary matters. It held its first conference at Siruguppa in 1970, which was well attended and served a highly useful purpose.

Fine Arts: Music

The Vijayanagara period saw the rise of the Karnataka style of music. Kallinatha, a poet of the Vijayanagara court,

wrote a commentary on Sarangadeva's 'Sangeetha Ratnakara' about the year 1450. Pundarika Vitthala, who also enjoyed the patronage of the Vijayanagara court in the early part of the 15th century, was responsible for some revolutionary reforms in music. Veena Krishna Bhatta, the great grand-father of Shri Raghavendraswamy, was the recipient of royal patronage and honours during the reign of Krishnadeva Raya. The famous mystics, Sripadaraya, Vyasaraya, Purandaradasa and Kanakadasa, followed the example of Kallinatha and were responsible for singing the 'Devara Namas'. Late Raghavendrachar, the father of Bellary Brothers, was a renowned musician. At present, there are a good number of musicians such as Shri B. Venkatappa and Mrs. Subhadramma Venkatappa (violinists), Shriyuths G. Mariyanna (*mrudanga*), K. Sitarama Shastry (vocalist), H. Jayaram and Y. M Chandraiah, all of whom are radio artists. The tradition of cultivation of music has been maintained in the district and musicians of eminence are also invited now and then from outside to give performances.

Drama

Bellary had, for a long time, preserved the traditions of the folk stage. In the earlier days 'Bayalata' (open-air folk-drama), 'Doddata' (an elaborate type of folk-drama, played in the open, with dance and music), 'Togalu Bombe' and 'Sootrada Bombe' shows (puppetry) were very popular in the district. The 'Bayalatas' in Bellary are staged mostly in the rural parts, in Kannada. The persons who made the 'Bayalatas' of this distrtict well-known were the late Garudachedu Hanumanthappa, Venkanna of Ramasagara, Taliga Veeranna and Doddakavi of Kurugodu. The Harijans of Kappagal are known for their touring troupes of folk stage giving entertainment to the common masses.

Towards the end of the last century, Bellary was the centre of the Kannada and Telugu stages. Prominent professional troupes of North Karnataka and old Mysore paid frequent visits to Bellary from the eighties of the last century, and in later years, it became a passion with every troupe to visit the Bellary and South Kanara districts since they gave considerable patronage to them.

In the Bellary district, the earlier plays in Telugu were written by Dharmavaram Krishnamacharlu, who was regarded as 'Andhra Nataka Pithamaha'. Fascinated by the plays enacted by the Maharaja Company and Rangachar Company, D. Krishnamacharlu wrote a play in Kannada also and staged it. He used to thrill the audience by playing the role of a hero. After him, there have been several playwrights like Shriyuths T. Raghavacharya, Kolachalam Srinivasa Rao, D. Gopalacharlu, K. Hanumantha Gowda, Toranagal Raja Rao, Balkundi Obalu Shastri and J. Doddana Gowda. Several professional troupes also sprang up, particularly from 1890 onwards. The most

important of these troupes were 'Sumanorama Sabha' of the late Kolachalam Srinivasa Rao, 'Sarasa Vinodini Sabha' of the late Krishnamacharlu, the 'Saraswati Nataka Sabha' of Kottur, 'Maruthi Nataka Company' of Alur, etc. The Kottur troupe started in 1912 by Jagateru Veerabhadrappa and 'Basaveshvara Nataka Mandali' of Harapanahalli toured in several parts of Karnataka from 1928, staging plays like Hemareddi Mallamma, Chitrangada, Kurukshetra and Sati Savitri. It was in the 'months of leisure' that many of these troupes functioned.

After the exit of Shri D. Krishnamacharlu, Shri T. Raghavacharya took his place as the leading playwright and actor. He made far-reaching reforms in the field of drama by bringing in lady actors on the stage for the first time. He toured in several parts of India with his 'Bangalore Amateur Dramatic Association' and became very popular. Shri Raghavacharya was considered as one of the great actors of the country. In his memory, the people of Bellary started the Raghava Memorial Association at Bellary in 1964 and have built 'Raghava Kala Mandira' to encourage the amateur artists in the field of drama, dance and music. During the time of Shri Raghavacharya, there were several good actors, namely Badanahatti Seenaiah, Holagundi Rama Rao, Kottur Devendrappa, a comedian and veteran actor, and the famous harmoniumist Kumaraswamy.

After the death of Shri Raghavacharya, his contemporary actor Shri Joladarashi Doddana Gowda has been carrying on the mission of his master. The latter is himself a playwright of note, a fine actor, a *gamaka* and a poet. He is mainly responsible for the establishment of the Bellary District Kannada Nataka Kala Parishat. The well-known works of Shri Doddana Gowda are 'Rasavarsha', 'Namma Hampe', 'Desheeya Vachanagalu', etc. For his services to art, he was recently honoured by the State Sangeet Natak Academy with an award. Another noted contemporary actor is Shri C. Bheemappa Chetty, the Secretary of the Raghava Memorial Association, who has been taking an active part in staging of both Kannada and Telugu dramas. He also received an award form the State Sangeet Natak Academy recently for his services in this field. In the rural parts, Shriyuths Y. M. Chandraiah and Eranna are well-known as actors. Among the ladies, mention may be made of Smt. Hemasani who was a famous actress and songster at the time of Shri T. Raghavacharya. Smt. Amidala Venkamma was another singer in Bellary. Her sisters Srimathis Ballary Lalitha and Ratnamala made their mark in the dramatic troupe of the late Shri K. Hirannaiah and have won laurels as talented actresses. The other well-known lady artists of the district are Smt. Bhavani, a member of the Sangeet Natak Academy, Smt. Shondra Monsoor, a songster as also an actress, and Kumari Vijayalakshmi, a Bharata Natya artist, who is the daughter of Shri C. Bheemappa Chetty.

Shri Virupaksha Gowda of Bachigondanahalli is proficient in *Janapada Sahitya* (folk literature) while Shri Mudenur Sanganna is a well-known *gamaki* interested also in folk literature and art. In order to encourage the Kannada stage, drama festivals and conferences have been held in the district. At the Joladarasi village was convened the first conference on drama in 1948 under the presidentship of the late Garuda Sadashiva Rao. The second and the third conferences were held in 1950 and 1952 with Shri R. Nagendra Rao and Shri A. N. Krishna Rao in the chair respectively. The conferences aimed at bringing together the playwrights, actors and proprietors of troupes for discussing the contemporary problems and the future of the theatre and the question of preserving and revitalising the stage.

Painting

In the field of art of painting, the late P. Shama Rao had exhibited his artistic talents in his colour paintings done in the Indian style. The well-known of his such paintings on the canvas are 'Nataraja', 'Kali' and some landscapes. He had published learned articles such as (1) "Principles of Indian Art", (2) "Sources of Indian Art", (3) "Symbolism in Indian Art", (4) "India's Temple Architecture" and (5) "Raga-Raginis."

Cultural Associations

There are many literary and cultural associations in the district, organised by public-spirited persons keenly interested in literatures, arts and other aspects of culture, besides those working in secondary schools and colleges. The following is a brief account of some of the cultural associations, not connected with educational institutions. These particulars are of interest not only in respect of the institutions concerned but also as regards the pattern they represent.

Vidyarthi Lalita Kala Sangha, Badeladaku

The Vidyarthi Lalitha Kala Sangha, Badeladaku in Kudligi taluk, was founded in the year 1944 with the object of discovering the talents latent in young men and encouraging their development. It was recognised by the Mysore State Sangeet Natak Academy in the year 1959 and it received equipment grants from the Academy during the years 1960 and 1961. The Sangha has published two books in Kannada, 'Rangabhoomi' (a guide to amateurs) and 'Encyclopaedia of Dramatic Art' (with illustrations). It has won laurels for its performances in the field of drama, music and dance. It has been participating in several dramatic competitions held in Bellary and other districts.

The Sangha arranges excursions for its members and encourages them to attend the performances given by other artists or troupes. It is run mainly with the help of membership fees paid by its members. It conducted All-Mysore State Drama, Dance and Music Competitions in 1959-60 and 1960-61 to encourage the amateur artists of the State.

The Kalamandir, Siruguppa, was established in the year 1953. It is devoted to cultivation of drawing, painting, dramatics, etc. It has drawn and published several pictures of deities and one book of 52 pictures on the life of Dattatreya. Its four pictures auctioned for the National Defence Fund fetched Rs. 4,703 in 1965. It has been coaching school boys and members of the public in dramatics. It has enacted several dramas and eight one-act plays. Every year, it publishes at least one picture and stages a drama. It subscribes for five weeklies and three monthly magazines for the benefit of its members. The institution is managed by a body consisting of one founder-director, eight life-members and other 12 members who change every year. It is not receiving any aid or grants from any source. Subscriptions and contributions from members and others form the source of income. **Kalamandir, Siruguppa**

The Murthy Kala Balaga, Hospet, was started on 15th December 1956. It has been staging dramas and one-act plays. It arranges also instrumental and vocal music performances and *kavyavachana* (recital of poetry) and honours artists. The institution participates in dramatic competitions and trains youngsters in drama. Now and then, it holds meetings of local artists and arranges discussions on histrionic subjects. The Balaga is not receiving any aid or grant from any source. It collects an annual subscription of Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 from its members. It is planning to bring on the stage as many amateurs as possible. **Murthy Kala Balaga, Hospet**

The Bellary Kala Premi Sangha was started at Bellary during the year 1958 with the object of encouraging amateur artists. Besides carrying on cultural activities, it had raised funds for famine relief and refugee relief in recent years. The Sangha has enacted a number of plays, of which "Anna-Thamma", "Rupavathi" and "Raktharathri" are well-known. It has been participating in the entertainment activities of the city. The members have planned to construct a building in Bellary city for accommodating artists visiting the city. **Bellary Kala Premi Sangha**

The Sangha is managed by a body consisting of a president, a vice-president, a secretary and other members. As in 1971, it had about 200 members. Except membership fees and donations, it has no other source of income. Shriyuths Allum Karibasappa, a philanthropist, C. Bheemappa Chetty, an eminent actor, and Chandrashekhar, a proficient musician in Hindustani style of music, are some of its prominent members. Shriyuths Jambunath and Raghavendra Rao are among the amateur actors who have won laurels for the Sangha.

Shrimad Rajachandra Ashram, Hampi

Shrimad Rajachandra Ashram at Ratnakoota, Hampi, was founded in the year 1961 by Swami Sahajanandaghana Maharaj who came from Gujarat. He was the disciple of Shrimad Rajachandraji, who was a spiritual preceptor of Mahatma Gandhi. He was a Jain believer of 'Sarvadharma' and his disciples are spread all over India. He attained 'nirvana' on 2nd November 1970. The Ashram has been built on a hillock amidst serene surroundings near the Hampi ruins and the Tungabhadra flows at a short distance. Several tenements for the residing disciples and visiting guests have been built adjacent to the Ashram.

The late Sahajanandaghanaji composed hundreds of poems and devotional and spiritual songs in Hindi and Gujarati. He wrote also several books, articles and letters. He made deep studies in Jain literature and in his work 'Anubhuti-ki-Awaz', he has described the numerous super-powers that can be generated by the soul and various supernatural phenomena that are experienced by a 'Sadhaka'.

Kannada Kalavidaru, Tungabhadra Dam

An association of 'Kannada Kalavidaru' was formed in the year 1964 at the Tungabhadra Steel Products, Tungabhadra Dam, Hospet. As in 1971, there were 30 members on its rolls. The Association staged 'Angoolimala' in 1964 at Bhadravathi during the All-Karnatak Dramatic Competitions and won a medal. The amateur artists of the association have been staging dramas and one-act plays.

I.S.R. Sangha, Hospet

The Indian Sugars and Refineries Kalavidara Sangha, Hospet, was formed in the year 1968 with the object of encouraging amateur artists in the fields of drama, music and dance. The well-known plays staged by its artists are (1) 'Chandrakant, B.A.,' (2) 'Dattuputra', (3) 'Devadasi', (4) 'Bedara Kannappa', (5) 'Vishama Shakti', (6) 'Yachhama Nayaka', (7) 'Bhakta Kanakadasa' and (8) 'Hridaya Degula'. Some of these were staged in aid of Indian Sugars and Refineries Labour Union and relief funds. The Sangha has own several prizes for its fine performances in various competitions. It has been rendering help to the children of the factory employees to learn music and dance. Monthly subscriptions collected from its members (about 25 in number) form the main source of its income. At times, the management of the Indian Sugars and Refineries extends help both in cash and kind.

Karnataka Yuvaka Sangha, Bellary

Though the Karnataka Yuvaka Sangha, Bellary, was started in 1967, its actual functioning began in 1970. It is organising cultural activities like drama and literary activities like essay competitions for the students of secondary schools and colleges. It has been awarding prizes for the best performances in the competitions. It is also maintaining a library for the benefit of youngsters. As

in 1971, it had eighty members on its rolls. The Sangha is planning to start music classes in Hindustani and Karnatak styles and to conduct a District-level Kavi Sammelana. It is not receiving any help from any agency, but is mainly depending upon membership fees.

S.C.R. Institute, Hospet

The South-Central Railway Institute, Hospet, was started in 1969 in the Railway Colony at Ananthashayanagudi. It opened also a branch during the same year in the station area. The Institute has been organising various games and sports competitions for children as well as elders, besides observing National Days, Railway Week, etc. It arranges cultural activities like music performances, enactment of dramas, fancy dress shows, tableaux, film and magic shows and colourful pageantry on important occasions. It has, among its members, talented musicians, script-writers, story-writers and actors who have won laurels in State competitions. It is also maintaining a library having books in English, Kannada, Telugu and Tamil, besides subscribing to daily newspapers and periodicals.

In the initial stage, it had only 33 members and the strength had increased to 236 by 1971. The main source of its income is membership fees arranged to be paid through the salary bills of the railway employees. Yearly sanctions from the Staff Benefit Fund also form a part of the Institute's income.

TABLE I

Literacy in taluks of Bellary district as in 1951 and 1961

Taluks	*Literates* 1951			*Percentage of literates*	*Literates* 1961			*Percentage of literates*
	Males	*Females*	*Total*		*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	
Bellary District	78,977	17,373	96,350	12.5	1,50,165	41,223	1,91,388	20.9
Bellary	24,148	7,530	31,678	17.1	40,912	14,370	55,282	27.2
Siruguppa	6,293	654	6,947	9.3	11,582	1,925	13,507	15.4
Hospet	12,204	2,917	15,121	11.8	24,392	8,162	32,554	21.2
Sandur	3,959	615	4,574	8.7	8,142	1,581	9,723	14.4
Hadagalli	9,531	1,409	10,940	12.3	19,841	4,859	24,700	22.4
Harapanahalli	8,029	1,627	9,656	8.2	20,730	5,179	25,909	20.1
Kudligi	11,693	2,020	13,713	12.9	21,352	4,578	25,930	19.1
Mallapuram	3,120	601	3,721	20.9	3,214	569	3,783	13.2

TABLE II

Literacy in towns of Bellary district as in 1951 and 1961

Towns	*Literates 1951*			*Percentage of literates*	*Literates 1961*			*Percentage of literates*
	Males	*Females*	*Total*		*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	
Bellary District	29,959	10,164	40,123	25.1	49,268	21,804	71,072	34.4
Bellary	16,849	6,381	23,230	33.0	24,585	12,030	36,615	42.7
Harapanahalli	1,757	746	2,503	17.7	3,457	1,560	5,017	28.2
Hospet	5,848	1,701	7,549	19.5	10,612	4,679	15,291	28.7
Amaravathi	1,868	459	2,327	10.3	2,198	716	2,914	30.3
Kamalapur	782	157	939	11.0	2,368	754	3,122	15.0
Kampli	1,134	297	1,431	17.0	2,650	782	3,432	24.1
Kottur	1,721	423	2,144	21.9	3,398	1,283	4,681	41.0

TABLE III

Statement showing progress of Primary Education in Bellary District from 1953–54 to 1961–62

Management	1953–54				1956–57				1961–62			
	No. of Schools	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*No. of Schools*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*No. of Schools*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
Government ..	..	.	..		29	1,056	370	1,426	231	6,749	3,281	10,030
District Board ..	269	12,839	6,373	19,212	294	13,069	6.235	19,304	166	9.591	5,045	14,636
Municipality ..	27	1,839	1,166	3,005	26	1,732	1.105	2.837	11	1,629	890	2,519
Aided ..	150	7,469	3,029	10,498	192	8,486	3,579	12,065	203	13,391	7,097	20,488
Welfare Board ..	18	817	268	1,085	20	847	311	1,158	39	1,943	997	2,940
Total ..	464	22,964	10,836	33,800	561	25,190	11,600	36,790	650	33,303	17,310	50,613

TABLE IV

Statement showing the progress of Higher Elementary Education in Bellary District from 1953–54 to 1961–62

Management	1953–54				1956–57				1961–62			
	No. of Schools	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*No. of Schools*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*No. of Schools*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
District Board ..	19	3,012	650	3,662	33	4,308	999	5,307	67	9,282	4,500	13,782
Aided ..	4	650	176	826	11	1,379	449	1,828	29	4,750	2,113	6,863
Welfare Board ..	1	92	26	118	2	179	44	223	1	201	67	268
Total ..	24	3,754	852	4,606	46	5,866	1,492	7,358	97	14,233	6,680	20,913

TABLE V

Strength of Pupils in the Lower Primary Schools in Bellary District according to medium under different managements as in 1970-71

Sl. No.	Taluk	Medium	Government Schools			Private Aided Schools			Private Non-aided Schools			Total No. of Boys	Total No. of Girls	Total No of Pupils
			No. of Schools	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	No. of Schools	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	No. of Schools	No. of Boys	No. of Girls			
1.	Bellary ..	.. Kannada	63	2,207	1,087	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,207	1,087	3,294
		Urdu	12	734	666	.	..	..	1	80	45	814	711	1,525
		Total ..	75	2,941	1,753	..	..	..	1	80	45	3,021	1,798	4,819
2.	Siruguppa ..	.. Kannada	52	1,600	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,600	600	2,200
		Urdu	5	250	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	200	450
		Telugu	3	150	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	98	248
		Total ..	60	2,000	898	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	898	2,898
3.	Kudligi ..	.. Kannada	107	2,919	1,987	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,919	1,987	4,906
		Urdu	4	126	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	92	248
		Total ..	111	3,045	2,079	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,045	2,079	5,124
4.	Hospet ..	.. Kannada	66	2,797	1,972	..	..	..	1	47	45	2,844	2,017	4,861
		Urdu	2	31	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	43	74
		Total ..	68	2,828	2,015	..	..	..	1	47	45	2,875	2,060	4,935

5. Mallapuram ..	.. Kannada	35	899	642	..	..	..	3	730	465	1,629	1,107	2,736
	Urdu	1	33	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	71	104
	Telugu	..	..	..	1	149	103	..	..	..	149	103	252
	Total ..	36	932	713	1	149	103	3	730	465	1,811	1,281	3,092
6. Hadagalli ..	.. Kannada	67	1,867	1.303	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,867	1,303	3,170
	Urdu	4	84	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	116	200
	Total ..	71	1.951	1,419	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,951	1,419	3,370
7. Sandur ..	.. Kannada	89	4,533	1,585	..	..	..	1	50	20	4,583	1,605	6,188
	Urdu	4	72	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	161	233
	Total ..	93	4,605	1,746	..	..	..	1	50	20	4,655	1,766	6,421
8. Harapanahalli ..	.. Kannada	112	3,263	2,207	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,263	2,207	5,470
	Urdu	6	84	362	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	362	446
	Total ..	118	3,347	2,569	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,347	2,569	5,916
Total for the District	.. Kannada	591	20,085	11,383	..	..	..	5	827	530	20,912	11,913	32,825
	Urdu	38	1,414	1,711	..	..	..	1	80	45	1,494	1,756	3,250
	Telugu	3	150	98	1	149	103	..	..	..	299	201	500
Grand Total ..		632	21,649	13,192	1	149	103	6	907	575	22.705	13,870	36,575

TABLE VI

Strength of Pupils in the Higher Primary Schools according to medium under different managements as in 1970-71

Sl. No.	Taluk	Medium	Government Schools			Private Aided Schools			Un-aided Schools			Total No. of Boys	Total No. of Girls	Total No. of Pupils
			No. of Schools	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	No. of Schools	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	No. of Schools	No. of Boys	No. of Girls			
1.	Bellary ..	.. Kannada	104	12,399	6,762	8	1,619	1,485	1	90	60	14,108	8,307	22,415
		Urdu	10	1,082	1,128	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,082	1,128	2,210
		Telugu	..	..	..	2	522	418	..	..	..	522	418	940
		Hindi	2	191	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	183	374
		English	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	79	57	79	57	136
		Total ..	116	13,672	8,073	10	2,141	1,903	2	169	117	15,982	10,093	26,075
2.	Siruguppa ..	.. Kannada	45	2,855	1,369	1	84	56	..	..	..	2,939	1,425	4,364
		Telugu	1	61	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	54	115
		Total ..	46	2,916	1,423	1	84	56	..	..	..	3,000	1,479	4,479
3.	Kudligi ..	.. Kannada	120	9,986	6,646	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,986	6,646	16,632
		Urdu	2	68	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	116	184
	..	Total ..	122	10,054	6,762	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,054	6,762	16,816

4. Hospet ..	.. Kannada	48	6,095	3,342	3	754	489	..	..	..	6,849	3,831	10,680
	Urdu	5	631	739	..	..	..	..	..	..	631	739	1,370
	Total ..	53	6,726	4,081	3	754	489	..	..	..	7,480	4,570	12,050
5. Mallapuram ..	.. Kannada	21	1,867	1,180	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,867	1,180	3,047
6. Hadagalli ..	.. Kannada	65	8,207	4,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,207	4,803	13,010
7. Sandur ..	.. Kannada	13	1,368	561	..	..	..	1	226	99	1,594	660	2,254
8. Harapanahalli ..	.. Kannada	89	8,501	5,798	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,501	5,798	14,299
Total for the District ..	Kannada	505	51,278	30,461	12	2,457	2,030	2	316	159	54,051	32,650	86,701
	Urdu	17	1,781	1,983	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,781	1,983	3,764
	Telugu	1	61	54	2	522	418	..	..	..	583	472	1,055
	Hindi	2	191	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	183	374
	English	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	79	57	79	57	136
Grand Total ..		525	53,311	32,681	14	2,979	2,448	3	395	216	56,685	35,345	92,030

TABLE VII

Strength of Pupils and Teachers in the Higher Primary Schools (including Model Higher Primary Schools) as in 1970–71.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils			Number of Teachers (Trained)			Number of Teachers (Un-Trained)			Total Number of Teachers		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1.	Siruguppa	47	3,000	1,479	4,479	60	2	62	49	4	53	109	6	115
2.	Bellary	128	15.982	10,093	26,075	350	199	549	70	55	125	420	254	674
3.	Kudligi	122	10.054	6,762	16,816	405	16	421	7	1	8	412	17	429
4.	Hospet	56	7,480	4,570	12,050	204	56	260	12	1	13	216	57	273
5.	Mallapuram	21	1.867	1,180	3,047	87	4	91	17	1	18	104	5	109
6.	Hadagalli	65	8,207	4,803	13,010	290	8	298	15	4	19	305	12	317
7.	Sandur	14	15.941	660	2,254	83	3	86	15	4	19	98	7	105
8.	Harapanahalli	89	8,501	5,798	14,299	354	18	372	10	2	12	364	20	384
	Total	542	56,685	35,345	92,030	1,833	306	2.139	195	72	267	2,028	378	2,406

TABLE VIII

Total number of Pupils at the Primary Level and the strength of Teachers working in Primary Schools of all grades as in 1970–71

Sl. No.	Taluk	Number of Schools	*Number of Pupils*			*Number of Teachers (Trained)*			*Number of Teachers (Un-trained)*			*Total No. of Teachers*		
			Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
1.	Bellary	204	19,003	11,891	30,894	446	211	657	89	59	148	535	270	805
2.	Siruguppa	107	5,000	2,377	7,377	110	3	113	94	5	99	204	8	212
3.	Kudligi	233	13,099	8,841	21,940	542	18	560	13	1	14	555	19	574
4.	Hospet	125	10,355	6,630	16,985	317	69	386	15	1	16	332	70	402
5.	Mallapuram	61	3,678	2,461	6,139	113	8	121	31	10	41	144	18	162
6.	Hadagalli	136	10,158	6,222	16,380	383	8	391	17	5	22	400	13	413
7.	Sandur	108	6,249	2,426	8,675	192	5	197	23	6	29	215	11	226
8.	Harapanahalli	207	11,848	8,367	20,215	530	18	548	13	3	16	543	21	564
	Total	1,181	79,390	49,215	1,28,605	2,633	340	2,973	295	90	385	2,928	430	3,358

TABLE IX

Strength of Pupils and Teachers in High Schools as in 1970–71

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of Schools (including Comp. Schools)		Classes I to V			Classes VI & VII			Classes VIII to X			XI Standard			No. of Teachers		
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1.	Bellary	17	(6)	394	289	683	852	385	1,237	2,947	1,247	4,194	357	68	425	204	83	287
2.	Hospet	10	(4)	125	75	200	722	347	1,069	1,575	566	2,141	39	20	59	120	30	150
3.	Siruguppa	5	(1)	..	..	..	96	25	121	406	42	448	..	..	..	40	..	40
4.	Kudligi	9	(2)	..	..	..	197	57	254	1,025	268	1,293	..	..	..	81	4	85
5.	Sandur	5	(2)	94	32	126	132	47	179	445	76	521	59	7	66	46	8	54
6.	Harapanahalli	8	..	..	..	..	77	..	77	918	213	1,131	79	18	97	73	3	76
7.	Hadagalli	9	(1)	..	..	..	137	25	162	1,279	154	1,433	11	3	14	74	2	76
8.	Mallapuram	3	(1)	108	53	161	240	103	343	361	102	463	..	..	..	38	3	41
	Total ..	66	(17)	721	449	1,170	2,453	989	3,442	8,956	2,668	11,624	545	116	661	676	133	809

(The figures shown in brackets indicate the number of Composite High Schools)

TABLE X

Particulars of Commerce Institutes in Bellary District as in 1970-71

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Year of Establishment.	Number of Machines	T/W Jr. Gr. English B	G	T	T/W Jr. Gr. Kannada B	G	T	T/W Sr. Gr. English B	G	T	T/W Sr. Gr. Kannada B	G	T	S/H Jr. Gr. English B	G	T	S/H Sr. Gr. English B	G	T	No. of Instructors
1.	Crescent Institute, Bellary ..	1952	27	104	11	115	13	6	19	22	6	28	1	..	1	19	3	22	6	..	6	4
2.	Sulekha Institute, Hospet ..	1952	20	132	32	164	16	4	20	24	17	41	2	..	2	33	7	40	3	2	5	4
3.	Sri Sai Baba Institute, Bellary ..	1954	30	73	23	96	8	..	8	7	6	13	..	..	..	5	1	6	2	..	2	4
4.	Modern Institute, T. B. Dam ..	1956	6	43	14	57	..	..	..	13	5	18	..	..	..	20	6	26	2	..	2	3
5.	Mercury Institute, Hospet ..	1956	7	29	2	31	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6.	Citizen Institute, Bellary ..	1968	10	40	11	51	..	..	..	7	5	12	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	1
7.	Sri Venkateshwara Institute, Hospet	1965	11	64	8	72	..	..	..	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8.	Sri Geeeta Institute, Bellary ..	1968	10	37	20	57	..	..	..	14	4	18	..	..	..	4	..	4	1	..	1	3
9.	Sri Balaji Institute, Bellary ..	1968	12	15	3	18	..	..	..	8	4	12	..	..	..	3	3	6	4	..	4	4
10.	Vijaya Institute, Kottur ..	1969	10	45	7	52	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
11.	Sri Bhavani Institute, Bellary ..	1969	15	84	11	95	..	..	..	25	1	26	..	..	..	10	1	11	2	..	2	2
12.	Sri Jambukeshwara Institute, Hospet	1971	6	5	3	8	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total ..		164	671	145	816	37	10	47	141	48	189	3	..	3	394	25	119	20	2	22	29

T/W=Typewriting ; S/H=Shorthand ; Jr. Gr.=Junior Grade ; Sr. Gr.=Senior Grade ; B=Boys ; G=Girls ; T=Total.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Early history

THE Ayurvedic system of medicine was the system that was practised all over India from the earliest times. It had its roots in the concepts, climate, vegetation, etc., of the country. It appears to have become a part of Sanskrit learning and was taught in many of the Sanskrit institutions. The Ayurvedic doctors were noted for their sound knowledge of the medicinal properties of the many plants and herbs. A good Ayurvedic practitioner was capable of giving relief to his patients with the help of herbs and plants commonly available in the villages, without having to depend on costly drugs. The Muslims brought the system of treatment called Unani practised by the *hakims* They did not penetrate into the rural areas, their practice being generally confined to the urban areas. They enjoyed not only the patronage especially of the Muslim aristocracy, but also of some Hindus. The *vaidyas* continued their practice of Ayurveda both in the urban and the rural areas and the common people had great faith in them. Even now, a considerable number of people in the rural as well as urban areas continue to be served by indigenous systems of medicine, Ayurveda and Unani.

With the increasing contact with the East India Company and the British Officers, the Western Allopathic system of medicine came into vogue in India. Having regard to the fact that Bellary district constituted a part of the old Madras Presidency for quite a long period, it may not be out of place to trace the background and narrate briefly the various steps taken by the Government of Madras in public health matters in the area.

Beginning of public health services

During the early years of the occupation of India by the British, the necessities of war usually determined the sites of military encampments. These, in course of time, became permanent military cantonments, but little attention was paid in the beginning to the sanitary question in the selected localities. It was noticed that at these stations the mortality among the military and other officers far exceeded that of the community

residing beyond military limits. It was also observed that an epidemic, which broke out in such localities, often maintained an existence in them for a period exceeding its course elsewhere. These circumstances induced the British Parliament in 1859 to nominate a Royal Commission to enquire (1) into the classes of diseases and the rates of sickness, mortality and invaliding amongst the Europeans and native troops in India, (2) into the causes giving rise to disease whether relating to climate or locality, faultiness in barracks, drainage, water supply, diet, drink, dress, duties and habits of troops, (3) into the existing unhealthy military cantonments and the remedies required to improve their sanitary conditions, as also into the question of sanatoria and hill stations generally with a view to future occupations, (4) into the best construction of barracks, hospitals, huts and tents for India and (5) into the best means of enforcing medical and sanitary rules. The Royal Commission, which closed their enquiry in 1863, urged, amongst other recommendations, the appointment of local commissioners of public health in order to ensure the gradual introduction of sanitary improvements. Sanitary commissions were accordingly appointed in the three presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay in 1864 and, were so constituted as to represent the various points of view from which the subject had to be considered, civil, military, medical and engineering. Their duties were partly consultative and partly administrative. They were to give advice and assistance in all matters relating to public health, such as selection of new stations and the sanitary improvement of existing stations and bazaars, to examine new plans for barracks and hospitals, to advise on the laying out of stations and bazaars, the sanitary improvement of native towns and prevention and mitigation of epidemic diseases, to exercise generally a constant 'oversight' on the sanitary condition of the population, European and native, and to report on the prevalence, causes and means of prevention of sickness and disease. In Apirl 1864, the Sanitary Commission in Madras was formed, consisting of a president and four members, one of whom was the Secretary. The first president was an officer of the Civil Service, and an officer of the Royal Engineers, two medical men and a military officer were appointed as members.

The Commission thus constituted was in existence till 1866 when a reorganisation took place from 1st May of that year; the permanent members were dispensed with and the duties which were being performed by the Commission began to be carried out by a Sanitary Commissioner aided by a medical officer as Secretary. When, however, it seemed desirable for consideration of any particular subject, civil, military and medical officers, best acquainted with the subject, were associated with the Sanitary Commissioner. Originally, the duties of the Sanitary Commissioner were chiefly of a military character. In fact, the

appointment was created mainly with a view to military requirements and was directly associated with the military department, all communications with the Government being submitted through the military secretary and all the expenses of the department being included in the military budget. The civil portion of the Commissioner's duties, however, having gradually increased, it was decided in 1869 that he should thence-forward be attached to the civil department and all expenses connected with the appointment should be transferred to the civil budget. This transfer took place on the 1st April 1869. In the same year, on the death of the secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner, the secretary-ship was abolished. The Sanitary Commissioner had now to deal with the health of the Presidency at large, and his duties lay mainly with the civil branch of the administration. Although the appointment was now purely a civil one, sanitary questions connected with the army were still referred to the Sanitary Commissioner. In 1875, the supervision and control of the vaccination section was transferred from the Medical to the Sanitary Department. Later on, in August 1899, a Sanitary Board for the Presidency was formed consisting of the Sanitary Commissioner and a Sanitary Engineer. They were to work in concert with the District Collectors for the purpose of planning or carrying out any particular sanitary work or works in the collectorates.

Registration of births and deaths

From 1897, the Government had under consideration various proposals for the improvement of registration of vital statistics in rural areas. The result was the passing of the "Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act of 1899". Registration of births and deaths became compulsory in rural areas after notification by Government. Provision was made for the appointment of registrars and for the granting of extracts from the registers free of charges. Now more attention was paid to the subject of correct registration by the Revenue Department and material aid in this respect was given by Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, District Medical and Sanitary Officers and the Sanitary Commissioner's office. The Act was made applicable to Bellary district in the same year it was passed, *i.e.*, 1899.

With the implementation of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms in 1919, sanitation and public health became a transferred subject under the control of the Minister in-charge of the Local Self-Government Department. The designation of the Sanitary Commissioner was changed to Director of Public Health and the Sanitary Department was thence-forward to be called the Public Health Department. Similar changes were made in the designations of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners who were to be known as Assistant Directors of Public Health. The public health service in the modern sense of the term began in Bellary district in 1923 when it got a full-fledged district health organisation. In 1939,

the Madras Public Health Act was passed, and was enforced in the district. On the creation of the Andhra State in 1953, seven out of ten taluks of Bellary district were included in the Mysore State.

Like most dry areas, the district is, on the whole, a healthy one. Though its temperature is high in the three hottest months, from April to June, it enjoys a pleasant weather in the other months and the climate of the south-western taluks resembles that of the Mysore plateau adjoining them.

Vital Statistics

The patel of the village has been mainly responsible for the registration of all births and deaths in the village. (Formerly, in the case of large villages, where there was a *monigar* or assistant *karnam* or both, the work was being distributed among these village officials).

In the towns, the town panchayats and municipalities have to maintain birth, death and other related statistics. The patels of villages and the urban local bodies have to send this information to the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths through the Tahsildars of taluks concerned. The health inspectors collect these statistics in respect of health unit areas and during their visits to villages, opportunity is taken by them to verify the figures registered by the village patels. Until recently, the Directorate of Health Services was in over-all charge of compilation and maintenance of vital statistics for the State as a whole. Now the Director of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics is the *ex-officio* Registrar-General of Births and Deaths for the State.

The average birth-rate was 35.5 per mille during the decade from 1941 to 1950, while the average rate for the Madras State was 31.7. The average death rate of 25.1 per mille in the district during that decade was high when compared to the average rate of 21.2 for the Madras State. Later, the annual death rates have shown a steady decline except in 1947. The district experienced a very severe epidemic of plague in 1941 and 1943 and reported cases of plague in some of the later years also. There was also an outbreak of cholera in 1942-43 which took a heavy toll of human lives in the district. The death rates from other principal diseases were about normal.

The following table gives the variations in the total population of the district for the seven decades of the century :—

Census Year			Total population	Variation	Percentage decade variation
1901	..	..	6,08,123	..	..
1911	..	..	6,05,034	—3,089	—0.51
1921	..	..	5,23,628	—81,406	—13.45
1931	..	..	5,93,770	+70,142	+13.40
1941	..	..	6,49,028	+55,258	+9.31
1951	..	..	7,73,712	+1,24,684	+19.21
1961	..	..	9,15,261	+1,41,549	+18.29
1971	..	..	11,22,686	+2,07,425	+22.64

Births and deaths

From the above figures, it is seen that in the decade 1961-1971, the net increase in population was 2,07,425, the highest during the 70-year period.

The subjoined table indicates the number of births and deaths * for the period from 1959 to 1968 :—

Year			No. of births	No. of deaths
1959	..	..	21,236	10,801
1960	..	..	18,131	7,062
1961	..	..	20,640	8,370
1962	..	..	22,413	9,403
1963	..	..	19,489	7,875
1964	..		13,889	6,881
1965	..	..	12,052	5,504
1966	..	..	9,343	4,686
1967	..	..	9,603	4,427
1968	..	..	10,915	3,460

From the foregoing table, it can be seen that in recent years, the death-rate has been generally falling ; so also the birth-rate. The fall in the death rate is, to a large extent, due to the intensive preventive and curative measures taken and a better standard of living. There has been a systematic drive to control epidemics and a large number of people have been vaccinated or inoculated. The fall in the birth-rate may be attributed, to a certain extent, to the intensive family planning drive that is being carried out in the recent years and the growing consciousness among the people, especially among the educated classes, to limit their families.

*The birth and death rates, as recorded in the district, fall much short of the known rates for India. This evidently shows that there are certain omissions in recording the vital events.

Infant and maternal mortality

Infant mortality was considerably high in the previous decades of this century. This has, however, been considerably reduced in recent years with the introduction of modern system of midwifery and the rapid implementation of maternity and child welfare services under the plan programmes. The subjoined table gives the number of still births and infant deaths in the district for the period from 1959 to 1968 :—

Year			*No. of still births reported*	*No. of infant deaths reported*
1959	..	..	208	2,098
1960	..	..	187	1,148
1961	..	..	22	1,373
1962	..	..	153	1,372
1963	..	..	214	1,018
1964	..	..	69	867
1965	..	..	38	825
1966	..	..	27	571
1967	..	..	39	539
1968	..	..	47	419

The main causes for maternal deaths are anaemia, haemorrhage, eclamsia and difficult labour. As in the case of infant mortality, the rate of maternal mortality, which was high in the earlier decades, has been greatly reduced in recent years. This is mainly due to the increased facilities provided for the pre natal, natal and post-natal treatment in the several hospitals, maternity homes and health centres in the district. The number of maternal deaths reported for the period from 1959 to 1968 are given below :—

Year			*No. of maternal deaths reported.*
1959	..	..	125
1960	..	..	59
1961	..	..	69
1962	..	..	92
1963	..	..	129
1964	..	..	39
1965	..	..	40
1966	..	..	18
1967	..	..	N.A.
1968	..	..	19

(N.A=Not available)

Source : Bureau of Economics andt Satistics.

Common diseases

There are insanitary environmental conditions and unprotected water supply, especially in the rural areas. Under-nutrition and mal-nutrition also affect the poorer sections of the people, as the district has been often subject to scarcity conditions owing to failure of monsoons. The common diseases for which the majority of patients were treated in the district are respiratory diseases, fevers, dysentery, cold, venereal diseases, diarrhoea. bronchitis, helminthiasis, etc. The other diseases from which the people generally suffer are tuberculosis, typhoid, pneumonia, digestive diseases, anaemia, worms, ulcers, skin diseases and the like.

Epidemics

One of the most important functions of the Department of Health Services has been the control of communicable diseases in the district. Small-pox and cholera are the two diseases, which at times, assume epidemic proportions in the district. But small-pox and cholera may be said to be still persisting with sporadic outbreaks in some or the other parts of the district. When an epidemic breaks out, the Health Inspectors and other health workers are alerted to work in close co-operation under the general guidance of the District Health Officer. The Health Inspectors tour in the area in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the extent and severity of the epidemic. All the drinking water sources in the area are thoroughly disinfected and the villagers are advised to isolate the sick persons and to evacuate the houses. People living in the infected area are vaccinated or inoculated and are advised against entertaining any relatives or friends. It is the duty of the Health Inspectors to enquire into and ascertain the causes of origin and spread of the epidemic within their jurisdiction and furnish periodical reports to the nearest Medical Officer and also to the District Health Officer. Various conditions injurious to public health are systematically removed so as to minimise the incidence. Special attention is paid to water supply sources and to the disposal of refuse. During the time of fairs and festivals, special staff are requisitioned to control any out-break of epidemics.

Plague

Plague was often prevalent in the district upto 1950. The district has been almost free from it since then. Under the plague control establishment, two posts of Health Inspectors were sanctioned on temporary basis, renewable each year, and one Health Inspector was posted to each of the taluks of Kudligi and Harapanahalli. Later, the services of these Health Inspectors were utilised for observational purposes in the plague-endemic villages and their services were also made use of for other aspects of health work like vaccination.

Small-pox

Small-pox has been a major health problem all along in the district. The number of attacks and deaths during 1960-61 were 371 and 72 respectively whilst during 1959-60, the numbers were 342 and 72 respectively. During the year 1958-59, there were

319 attacks and 90 deaths from small-pox. During 1960-61, infection was reported from 54 villages in the district, as against 52 villages in 1959-60 and 29 villages in 1958-59. Frequent visits were made by the health staff to the infected villages and immediate action was taken to bring the infection under control. The incidence was on the increase from 1960 to 1964. During this period, large-scale efforts were made through primary vaccination and subsequent planned periodical vaccination to bring the disease under control. As a result, the incidence of small-pox has been greatly reduced in recent years and no cases were reported during 1969 and 1970, as shown below:—

Year			*Attacks*	*Deaths*
1966	..	..	306	56
1967	..	..	172	40
1968	..	..	78	28
1969	..	..	Nil	Nil
1970	..	..	Nil	Nil

Small-pox affects particularly children. Vaccination being the only preventive, it is done on a phased scale by the health services staff. This work is attended to by the trained basic health workers, auxiliary nurses and midwives who are stationed in the headquarters of each taluk. The vaccination work is carried on after a verification of birth registers. Systematic door-to-door inspection of the entire town or village is conducted for detection of un-protected cases. When small-pox breaks out in an epidemic form, the health workers have to rush to the infected area and vaccinate all unprotected children and adults. Re-vaccination is necessary for protection against small-pox, and hence due attention is paid to re-vaccination work also. The following table shows the number of primary and re-vaccinations done during the years from 1966 to 1970:—

Year		*No. of primary vaccinations**	*No. of re-vaccinations**	*Total*
1966	..	46,015	2,58,258	3,07,675
1967	..	40,816	2,42,372	2,85,238
1968	..	45,724	2,24,823	3,39,667
1969	..	59,915	2,07,818	2,65,733
1970	..	51,931	1,54,381	2,06,312

*Under the National Small-pox Eradication Programme, the monthly target is 10,000 primary vaccinations and 25,000 re-vaccinations.

Cholera

The district was free from cholera during the years 1959 and 1960. However, 17,545 anti-cholera inoculations were done during the major festivals in Kudligi, Hadagalli and Hospet ranges and minor festivals in Bellary range during 1960-61. One hundred and forty-nine houses were disinfected and sanitary arrangements were made in connection with twenty-four *jatras* conducted in the district during 1960-61. The incidence was high during 1962 and 1964. Subsequently, the infection was brought under control by resorting to mass inoculations, by blocking all contaminated sources of water and by treating with chemicals all such water-sources to destroy the infectious germs. The figures given below indicate the number of cholera deaths in the district during the years from 1966 to 1968 :—

Year			*Deaths*
1966	..	..	9
1967	..	..	N.A.
1968	..	..	16

Guinea worm

Guinea worm prevails in some places, more so in the western taluks, but precise information regarding it is not available, as those attacked by it usually treat themselves instead of going to the hospitals and dispensaries. Sporadic cases were reported from the endemic villages of Bellary, Hospet and Sandur ranges. This disease is due to contaminated water and action has been taken and is being taken to convert the step wells into draw wells as a preventive measure.

Ophthalmia

Ophthalmia is common in the district owing probably to the glare occasioned by the dryness of the area, its treelessness and the frequency throughout it of bare rocks and roads metalled with white granite.

Malaria

Malaria control work has been in progress in Bellary district since 1956 when a National Malaria Eradication Unit was started at Bellary. This unit covers the entire area of Bellary district except Bellary city and seven taluks of Chitradurga district. Bellary city is covered by the Bellary Hypo-Endemic Sub-Unit which is under the control of the Mysore Hypo-Endemic National Malaria Unit at Mysore since 1959. Since the National Malaria Unit of Bellary has to cover a huge population, it is contemplated to re-organise this unit by merging the Hypo-Endemic Sub-Unit of Bellary city with it. Both the National Malaria Eradication Unit and the Hypo-Endemic Sub-Unit have full complement of the staff which are engaged in eradicating malaria in their respective areas. There are two sub-units, one at Hospet and another at Kudligi, under the control of the National Malaria Eradication Unit.

The endemic areas of Bellary district have been covered, so far, by 14 rounds of spraying. Bellary city has been covered by three rounds of spraying. Since April 1960, 18 rounds of fortnightly domiciliary visits to all the houses in the National Malaria Eradication Unit area of Bellary have been made by the surveillance workers. The figures relating to positive cases encountered, blood smears collected and examined and positive cases detected are given below :—

		Active	*Passive*
Total number of fever cases ..	..	92,421	9,376
Total number of blood smears collected	..	88,573	9,76
Total number of blood smears examined	..	88,573	9,376
Total number of positive cases	..	450	26

Due to infection reported from the labour camps in the canal area under the Hospet Sub-Unit and manganese mining areas of Sandur, it is proposed to continue spraying in the entire Hospet Sub-Unit area and Sandur taluk of Kudligi Sub-Unit. In the rest of the area, surveillance work is continued. In Bellary city, anti-mosquito measures by oiling are adopted. Since April 1960, 48 rounds of active malaria surveillance have been done and D.D.T. spraying has been suspended in Bellary city.

Leprosy

The disease of leprosy has been one of the oldest diseases of mankind, presenting a major public health problem for centuries in India. It was extremely dreaded and leprosy patients were socially almost segregated. The scientific and technical advancement in the medical field has proved that leprosy is not hereditary or congenital; it is not transmitted through food and all leprosy cases are not infective. Leprosy is prevalent in the Bellary district, mostly in the taluks of Harapanahalli, Kudligi and Hadagalli. The Leprosy Control Unit sanctioned earlier in 1958 with an Assistant Medical Officer of Health and three Junior Health Inspectors was upgraded into a Government of India-type of Control Unit, as a subsidiary centre of the National Leprosy Control Scheme. The unit, which was started earlier, after completing a preliminary survey of 240 main villages and a number of hamlets in the three taluks of Harapanahalli, Kudligi and Hadagalli (comprising a population of 3,03,125), undertook treatment and follow-up of cases, examination and surveillance, educative propaganda by means of health talks to individuals and also to groups in the family and elsewhere. They also conducted clinics at specified places.

By 1960-61, the full staff for the upgraded unit of the National Leprosy Control Scheme had not been posted and hence, the previous programme was continued for some time. Treatment of cases was arranged at weekly clinics, where the Assistant

Medical Officer of Health examined the cases. In addition, treatment was also given by the rural medical practitioners and range health inspectors in several of the places. In all such places and elsewhere, arrangements were made to provide treatment with Avlosulphone tablets. The Leprosy Control Unit at Harapanahalli caters to a population of three lakhs in Harapanahalli and Hadagalli taluks. The staff consists of one Medical Officer and 15 leprosy para-medical workers, who are engaged in survey, education and treatment in the area concerned. As per the initial survey conducted in the project area, there were 2,485 leprosy patients as at the end of November 1971. Besides the Control Unit at Harapanahalli, there are five Leprosy Survey, Education and Treatment Centres attached to Primary Health Centres at Mariyammanahalli, Gudekota, Choranur, Sidiginamola and Kurugodu. Each centre caters to a population of about 25,000.

An important item of the activities of the Department of Health Services is to make sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals, when people gather in large numbers. The funds for this purpose are provided by the local bodies, *viz*, the respective Panchayat or Taluk Development Board and in a few cases, by the temple authorities.

Primary Health Centres

There are 12 Primary Health Centres of Government of India-pattern established in the rural parts of the district during the successive Five-Year Plan periods, with a view to extending medical aid to more and more people. Each such centre covers a population of sixty thousand and the bed-strength, on an average, is six. These health centres which provide instant remedial measures to needy patients are gaining popularity in the rural areas.

The staff sanctioned to each of these primary health centres consists of one Medical Officer of Health, a Health Visitor, a Junior Health Inspector, a Pharmacist and two class IV workers. Besides, for the family planning aspect of the work, there are also an Extension Educator, a Computor and a Health Assistant for every 20 to 30 thousand population and an Auxiliary-Nurse-Midwife for every ten thousand population, under the Medical Officer of Health. Similarly, for looking after the malaria maintenance work, there are a Senior Health Inspector, a Junior Health Inspector and a Basic Health Worker for every ten thousand population.

Primary Health Units

There are at present (1972) only five Primary Health Units (Mysore-type) in Bellary district. Each of these units generally covers a population of 10 to 15 thousand. The main basic health services that are being rendered to the rural people through these units are: (1) curative services, (2) control of communicable

diseases such as small-pox, malaria and filaria, cholera, plague, leprosy, tuberculosis, etc., (3) family planning, maternity and child health services, (4) health education, (5) school health services, (6) collection of vital statistics and (7) environmental sanitation. The staff attached to each of the Mysore-type health units consists of an Assistant Medical Officer of Health, a Junior Health Inspector, a Pharmacist, three Midwives and three members of class IV staff.

Allopathic Dispensaries

All the medical institutions at the taluk-level and below are under the control of the District Health and Family Planning Officer. In 1970, there were, in all, 36 allopathic medical institutions, including the primary health centres and units referred to already, in the district, under the charge of the District Health and Family Planning Officer. Of these 36 institutions, five were combined dispensaries, two Government hospitals, one local fund dispensary, three reduced-scale local fund dispensaries, one maternity home, one leprosy centre and six health unit-type dispensaries. The Government Hospital at Hospet is equipped with an X-ray unit. The local fund dispensaries and the health unit-type dispensaries are maintained by the Taluk Development Boards.

The District Headquarters Hospital and the Medical College Hospital at Bellary are under the control of the Dean of the Government Medical College, Bellary. There are eleven municipal dispensaries, six at Bellary and five at Hospet, maintained by the respective municipalities. The other allopathic dispensaries in the district are the Women's and Children's Hospital, T.B. Sanatorium, S.C. Railway Dispensary, Central Jail Dispensary, M.S.R.T.C. Dispensary, Iron-ore Mobile Unit Dispensary, Reserve Line Dispensary, Borstal School Hospital, Junior Certified School Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital and Goodwill Mission T.B. Sanatorium—all at Bellary and E.S.I. Dispensary, T.B. Dam Hospital and Kampli Sugar Factory Dispensary in Hospet taluk. As in 1970, there were five private nursing homes in Bellary city. A brief account of the important hospitals is given elsewhere in this chapter. Besides, a statement showing the location of and the number of patients treated in each of the other important institutions is appended at the end of the chapter.

Ayurvedic Medical Institutions

There were 22 Ayurvedic medical institutions in Bellary district as on 31st December 1960. These institutions had rural medical practitioners who were paid a monthly subsidy of Rs. 65. Midwives were also attached to some of these dispensaries. By the year 1970, the number of these medical institutions had increased to 72, of which 60 were under the control of the Taluk Development Boards. Now (1972), each of these institutions is being paid a subsidy of Rs. 200 per month, besides a sum of Rs. 5 for monthly contingent expenditure and an annual medicinal

charges of Rs. 1,000. The technical control is vested with the District Health and Family Planning Officer. As per the figures furnished by the Taluk Development Boards, on an average, 2,500 to 3,500 patients are being treated every year in each of these rural medical institutions, the average annual expenditure incurred being Rs. 3,460 on each.

Of all the Ayurvedic dispensaries, the Taranath Ayurvedic Dispensary in Bellary city has been the most well-known institution for the last two decades. The Taranath Ayurveda Vidya Peetha at Bellary has been mainly responsible for training a number of persons in Indian medicine (*see* also Chapter XV).

Family Planning

The Family Planning Programme has assumed considerable importance in recent years, because of the alarming increase in the growth of population and the consequent need for checking it. A State Family Planning Board has been functioning since the year 1957. There is a District Family Planning Committee at Bellary, consisting of both official and non-official members, for implementing the family planning programme in the district. The family planning activities comprise mainly family planning services, training of workers and education of the public about the needs and methods of family planning.

As a first step in this direction, two rural family planning centres were started at Siruguppa and Choranur in 1961. Midwives of the Primary Health Units were given training at Siruguppa. Gradually, the family planning advice and services were extended to other dispensaries in the district. Now (1972), family planning services are made available at all the Primary Health Centres in the district, at the Medical College Hospital, District Headquarters Hospital, Women's and Children's Hospital, T.B. Sanatorium, Municipal Dispensaries in Bellary city, at the Government Hospital and Municipal Dispensaries at Hospet and at the T.B. Dam Hospital near Hospet. Private practitioners also attend to the family planning services.

Vasectomy and Tubectomy

Facilities have been provided in all bigger medical institutions in the district for conducting vasectomy and tubectomy operations. Such operations are also being conducted in Red Cross Camps at Bellary and Hospet. In order to popularise these surgical methods of family planning, the services of private medical practitioners are also utilised wherever possible. The authorised private practitioners, who render family planning services at their own clinics or the nursing homes without any assistance from the Government, can claim Rs. 30 per case of vasectomy, Rs. 40 per case of tubectomy and Rs. 11 per case of I.U.C.D., provided they render services free of cost to the patients, give free pre-and post-operative follow-up treatment and attend to any complication noticed later on. Medical advice on the methods of family

planning is given to married persons, who require such advice, and also to those who, in the opinion of the medical officer, cannot undergo the strain of pregnancy and parturition without danger to their health. The Primary Health Centres in the district also conduct couple surveys and selected couples are advised through individual contacts to adopt temporary or permanent family planning methods. A device of family planning for women, popularly knows as the loop (intra-uterine contraceptive device), was introduced in the district during the year 1965-66.

Contraceptives such as jellies, diaphragms and *nirodhs*, etc., were supplied to all the family planning centres, hospitals and dispensaries in the district for distribution among the people. Intensive propaganda through lectures, film shows, exhibitions, publicity literature, etc., is done throughout the district to educate the public in respect of family planning. In addition, family planning fortnights are organised every year throughout the district, when as many people as possible are covered under the programme. Orientation training camps are also conducted at certain selected centres for providing training to village leaders.

During the latter part of the Third Five-Year Plan and the subsequent annual plans, the activities of family planning were accelerated. The following table gives the number of vasectomy and tubectomy operations conducted, the target set and progress achieved during the years from 1965-66 to 1969-70 :—

Year		*Target*	*Achievement*	*Percentage of progress*
1965–66	..	Not fixed	1,886	..
1966–67	..	3,200	1,884	59.0
1967–68	..	3,655	6,454	176.6*
1968–69	..	6,500	4,980	75 6
1969–70	..	5,700	1,878	36.2
		Progress in I.U.C.D.		
1965–66	..	Not fixed	886	..
1966–67	..	8,000	3,711	24.9
1967–68	..	7,310	1,412	20.9
1968–69	..	4,330	1,079	25.0
1969–70	..	13,145	824	61.4*

(*Bellary district stood second in the State during these years).

Maternity and Child Health Services

Domiciliary midwifery is attended to by the auxiliary nurse-midwives and midwives attached to the Primary Health Centres and Units and local fund dispensaries, while institutional midwifery

is also attended to in all these hospitals in Bellary district. There is an auxiliary nurse-midwife for every 5,000 population. She pays weekly visits to the villages concerned and renders natal, post-natal and infant services. She attends to the work of vaccination and re-vaccination as and when required.

Nutrition Programme

An Applied Nutrition Programme has been in operation since 1968-69 in the Kudligi Community Development Block. The Primary Health Centres at Gudekota and Kottur have carried out diet and clinical nutrition surveys in the Block. The results have revealed, in general, a higher intake of cereal, a little quantity of pulse and very negligible amount of other food-stuffs in the diet as compared to the recommended allowance in a balanced diet. Under the Applied Nutrition Programme, the people in the Block are being encouraged to increase the production of protective foodstuffs and consume them locally. The Community Development Block of Mallapuram was selected for this programme during the year 1971-72.

Under the auspices of the Education Department, the mid-day meal scheme is in operation in the district. There are 355 centres feeding about 22,764 school children and 13,435 pre-school children (1971). A composite programme for mothers and children was initiated in the district during 1971-72. The main components of this programme are nutrition education and demonstration feeding of pregnant and nursing mothers and children of the age ranging from six months to five years. Under another programme called prophylaxis programme against nutritional anaemia, about 5,220 pregnant and nursing mothers and 5,220 pre-school children would be supplied with combined tablets of folic and ferrous sulphate as part of the prophylactic treatment. In order to educate the people on nutrition problems, films on nutrition topics have been supplied to the District Health and Family Planning Officer for using them for mass education programme in the district. The Primary Health Centres in the blocks, where Applied Nutrition Programme is being carried out, are supplied with film strips. Posters, folders, flash-cards are also being used for publicity and nutrition education activities in the district.

Health Education

Health education forms one of the important activities of the Health Services Department. The basic health workers, who primarily attend to this aspect of the work, are required to utilise every opportunity, especially during village gatherings, to contact the rural populace and to talk to them about various health subjects, sometimes giving practical demonstrations, in regard to the personal cleanliness, environmental sanitation, chlorination of water, vaccination, D.D.T. spraying, etc. The Department also arranges for the observance of the World Health Day, Leprosy Day, Anti-Fly Week, Family Planning Fortnight and the like in the district, so as to impart health education to the people. On

such occasions also, the health services authorities make arrangements to give talks, organise exhibitions and screen films on various subjects in the villages and towns.

School Health Services

The aim of the School Health Programme is to provide comprehensive health care to the school children comprising medical examination, treatment, correctional remedies and follow-up action, school sanitation, proper water supply and provision of playgrounds, health education in school, etc. During the year 1965-66 only one Primary Health Centre at Kottur was attending to school health service in the district. The service was extended to two more Primary Health Centres at Ittigi and Kurugodu during the year 1968-69. The number of schools selected and the number of children covered by each of the three Primary Health Centres during 1970-71 were as follows :—

Name of Centre		*No. of schools selected*	*No. of children covered*
Kottur	..	8	2,398
Ittigi	..	9	1,578
Kurugodu	..	9	1,629
Total	..	26	5,605

Medical personnel

According to the 1961 Census, there were 312 persons working as physicians, surgeons and dentists in the Bellary district. Of the 312 persons, 294 were men and rest were women ; of them 223 men and 15 women were working in towns. Then there were 663 persons working as nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians, of whom 465 were men and 198 were women. Of these persons, 201 men and 137 women were working in the urban areas, while 264 men and 61 women were serving in the rural areas. During the year 1967, there were 13 Ayurvedic and 12 registered medical practitioners in the district, while during the subsequent year, *i.e.*, 1968, the number of these practitioners were : Ayurvedic 34 and Integrated 36. There were only four Unani registered medical practitioners in 1968.

District Headquarters Hospital

The Sabhapathy Mudaliar District Headquarters Hospital, Bellary, was first opened on 1st May 1842 and was originally supported largely by voluntary subscriptions. In 1871, it was transferred to the care of the Bellary Municipal Council. In the year 1885, it was moved to its present home, an excellent building presented to the municipality by the late A. Sabhapathy Mudaliar. A set of new buildings consisting of (1) operation theatre, (2) surgical wards, (3) out-patient block, (4) administrative block and (5) post-mortem room, etc., were added during the subsequent years. The District Headquarters Hospital is one of

the most well-equipped and biggest in the State, next only to the Bangalore and Mysore hospitals. It caters to the needs of a large number of patients even from the neighbouring Andhra Pradesh. The bed-strength of the hospital was 152 in 1960. The establishment of the hospital consisted of one District Surgeon, two Honorary Medical Officers, one Honorary Assistant Medical Officer, 14 Assistant Surgeons, 22 nurses and 58 other workers as in 1960. The daily average number of in-patients treated as on 1st January 1960 was 263.9 and the daily average number of out-patients treated was 344.9. The hospital consists of almost all the specialist sections like E.N.T., ophthalmic, dental and X-ray, anti-rabic and family planning clinic. All kinds of major operations are being done and arrangements have also been made for providing treatment under deep X-ray therapy. The Government sanctioned the construction of additional wards to accommodate 100 more beds at a cost of Rs. 3,05,000 and an upto-date operation theatre at a cost of Rs. 2,14,000, but the execution of these works was deferred in veiw of the sanction for establishment of a Medical College at this place and construction of a new larger hospital attached to it. By 1971, the bed-strength of the hospital was 175. The hospital was provided with three obstetric and gynaec units, one paediatric unit and dental and T.B. clinics. Because of the still larger Medical College Hospital which has come up at this place, the pressure on this District Headquarters Hospital is lessened. The daily average number of out-patients treated in 1970 at the District Headquarters Hospital was 265.19 as against 143.86 in 1966, and the daily average number of in-patients treated in 1970 was 183.75 as against 275.114 in 1966. The number of major operations conducted in 1970 was 792, while the number of minor operations performed was 960. In all, 1,247 labour cases were attended to in the hospital in that year.

As in 1971, the staff consisted of one District Surgeon, eleven Assistant Surgeons of Grade I, nine Assistant Surgeons of Grade II, three Honorary Medical Officers, one Dental Assistant Surgeon, one Lady Medical Officer of Health, two Nursing Superintendents of Grade I, two Nursing Superintendents of Grade II, 39 nurses, four midwives, besides technicians and ministerial staff and class IV officials. There is a Static Sterilisation Unit attached to the Family Planning Centre of this hospital where specially trained doctors are in charge of training. The total expenditure incurred on this hospital during the year 1969-70 was Rs. 8,46,000.

Medical College Hospital, Bellary

The Medical College Hospital was started on 12th August 1966. It is located in the former Alipur Jail premises. Several blocks of the Jail have been altered to accommodate various departments of the hospital. The out-patient department is working in a U-type new building exclusively meant for the treatment of out-patients. The State Government have accorded

sanction for a bed-strength of 680 for this hospital and construction of necessary buildings close to the present out-patient department. Work in this connection is in progress. As in January 1971, the bed-strength of the hospital was as follows :—

1.	General Medicine	..	..	127 beds
2.	Surgery	..	..	120 beds
3.	Dermitology	..	..	12 beds
4.	Ophthalmic	..	..	25 beds
5.	E.N.T.	..	..	20 beds
6.	Orthopaedic	..	..	31 beds
	Total	..	..	335 beds

The daily average number of out-patients treated during 1970 was 477.40 as against 445.1 in 1967, while the daily average number of in-patients treated was 343.42 in 1970 as against 342.4 in 1967. The common diseases for which a majority of patients were treated were tuberculosis, dysentery, cold, typhoid, fever, anaemia, cirrhosis of liver, venereal diseases, duodenal ulcer, pneumonia, etc. The number of major operations performed during 1970 was about 1,350, while minor operations numbered about 8,000. During that year, in the X-Ray department, 5,854 screenings were done and 3,421 out-patient X-Rays and 1,954 in-patient X-Rays were taken. As many as 54,089 laboratory examinations were conducted in the hospital in 1970.

Facilities are provided in this hospital for training the auxiliary nurse-midwives, probationary nurses and laboratory technicians. As in 1970, there were 20 stipendiary and five non-stipendiary trainees undergoing training in nursing course of a duration of 3 years and 9 months; each of the former was paid an amount of Rs. 141 per month as stipend and allowances. There were also two batches of 80 trainees receiving training for becoming auxiliary nurse-midwives. This is a two-year course and each of these trainees was paid a stipend of Rs. 60 per month.

As in 1971, the staff of the Medical College Hospital consisted of seven Assistant Surgeons of Grade I, three Assistant Surgeons of Grade II, one Nursing Superintendent of Grade I, six Nursing Superintendents of Grade II and 32 nurses, besides technicians and ministerial staff and class IV officials. There is a Nurses' Home for the staff nurses in the premises. A limited number of residential quarters are allotted to doctors and other members of the staff. The total expenditure incurred on the Medical College Hospital during 1969-70 was Rs. 5,44,000.

Women's and Children's Hospital

A hospital for women and children called the Victoria Memorial Hospital was functioning in an old building since 1904 under the control of the Bellary Municipality and it was taken over by Government in 1917. The building was located on a cramped triangular site in a very busy locality bounded on all sides by roads with no scope for extension.

In the year 1956, late Shri A. R. Kuppuswamy Mudaliar came forward with a donation of Rs. 50,000 for the construction of a new hospital for women and children on the site adjacent to the Headquarters Hospital. A further sum of Rs. 50,000 was contributed by the Bellary Municipality for the construction of the building. The construction of a new building was sanctioned by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,70,000, which was to be taken up in two stages. The first stage of construction costing Rs. 2,00,000 was completed with an accommodation for 44 in-patients. The women and children's hospital was shifted to the new building with effect from 15th December 1960 and the old building was allotted to the Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives Training Centre. The staff of this hospital in 1961 consisted of two lady doctors, four nurses, three midwives and eleven others. The daily average number of in-patients treated during 1961 was 47 and the daily average number of out-patients was 150. The hospital was a training centre for pupil midwives and there were ten pupils undergoing training in the hospital in 1961.

Government Wellesley T.B. Sanatorium

The main block of the present Government Wellesley T. B. Sanatorium was originally a Military Hospital which became vacant when the army left Bellary. It was converted into a Jail Sanatorium with construction of some additional compartments. The Jail Sanatorium was opened on 23rd November 1929. The Board of Visitors of the Central Jail represented to the Government that a part of the Jail Sanatorium could be made available for accommodating civilian tuberculosis cases since there was a great need for the same. Though this Jail Sanatorium could accommodate 175 prisoner patients, the number of such patients never exceeded 82. The Madras Government, therefore, in consultation with the Surgeon-General and the Inspector-General of Prisons ordered its transfer to the Medical Department for running it as a civil sanatorium, at the same time providing accommodation to the prisoners suffering from tuberculosis, The institution came under the management of the Medical Department with effect from 1st October 1947 and the bed-strength was also increased from 175 to 200. The committee for the administration of the post-war services reconstruction fund constructed a twin-ward with 36 beds for the use of ex-service men. This ward was given over to the institution on 7th July 1957. The bed-strength was later increased from 236 to 240 in 1961 and from 240 to 288 with effect from 28th June 1965. T. B. Patients not only from all parts of the Mysore State but also from the neighbouring parts of Andhra

Pradesh are being treated in this hospital. In 1961, the daily average number of in-patients treated was 230 and the corresponding figure of out-patients was 47. The total number of in-patients and out-patients treated in 1970-71 was 1,884 and 10,561 respectively. As in July 1971, the medical staff consisted of one Surgeon, three Assistant Surgeons of Grade I, one Grade I and one Grade II Nursing Superintendents, 24 nurses, 20 nursing orderlies besides technicians, clerical staff and class IV officials. The total expenditure incurred on this hospital during 1970-71 was Rs. 7,60,475.

Government Hospital, Hospet

The Government Hospital at Hospet has a bed-strength of 30. The daily average number of in-patients and out-patients treated was 36 and 245 respectively in 1961. During 1970-71, 10,156 in-patients and 1,00,846 out-patients were treated in the hospital. The total expenditure incurred on the institution during the year was Rs. 78,799. The institution is under the charge of an Assistant Surgeon (Grade I) who is responsible to the District Health and Family Planning Officer, Bellary. It has three other Assistant Surgeons (including one lady doctor), one Dental Assistant Surgeon, three nurses, two midwives, two pharmacists, one X-ray technician and 11 others. It is equipped with an X-ray plant, and facilities exist for attending to major operations in the hospital. A family planning clinic is also attached to the hospital.

Statement showing the location of Health Centres and important dispensaries in Bellary district (taluk-wise) and the number of patients treated and expenditure incurred during 1969-70 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Dispensary with location*	*No. of in-patients treated.*	*No. of out-patients treated.*	*Total expenditure incurred*
1	2	3	4	5
	BELLARY TALUK			Rs.
1.	Primary Health Centre, Kurugodu	16	17,429	77,337
2.	Primary Health Centre, Sidiginamola.	58	14,315	81,651
3.	Health Unit-type Dispensary, Kudathini.	..	10,800	..
4.	South-Central Railway Dispensary, Bellary.	..	22,174	..
5.	Central Jail Hospital, Bellary. ..	7.5 (daily average)	35 (daily average)	18,321
6.	M.S.R.T.C. Dispensary, Bellary. ..	.	6,060	3,000
	HADAGALLI TALUK			
1.	Primary Health Centre, Holalu ..	..	12,526	63,318
2.	Primary Health Centre, Ittigi. ..	..	8,474	63,261
3.	Health Unit-type Dispensary, Hirehadagalli.	..	13,555	15,184
4.	Health Unit-type Dispensary, Sogi.	..	15,710	16,521
5.	Combined Dispensary, Hagari-Bommanahalli.	18	3,551	22,713
6.	Combined Dispensary, Huvinahadagalli	1,055	14,989	20,115
	HARAPANAHALLI TALUK			
1.	Primary Health Centre, Arsikere.	..	12,693	85,400
2.	Primary Health Centre, Halavagal.	..	4,647	45,696
3.	Health Unit-type Dispensary, Chigateri.	..	..	..
4	Health Unit-type Dispensary, Uchchhangidurga.	..	14,148	..
5.	R.S.L.F. Dispensary, Teligi. ..	..	6,561	10,868
6.	Leprosy Centre, Harapanahalli. ..	..	3,213	50,284
	HOSPET TALUK			
1.	Primary Health Centre, Mariyammanahalli.	..	11,559	80,717

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Health Unit-type Dispensary, Kamalapur.	..	16,673	20,905
3.	Combined Dispensary, Kampli. ..	..	11,000	13,740
4.	The India Sugars and Refineries Dispensary, Hospet.	..	57,304	11,107
	KUDLIGI TALUK			
1.	Primary Health Centre, Gudekota.	13	5,662	67,815
2.	Primary Health Centre, Kottur. ..	..	..	..
3.	Local Fund Dispensary, Kudligi. ..	..	6,616	7,151
4.	R.S.L.F. Dispensary, Ujjini. ..	..	8,285	11,751
5.	R.S.L.F. Dispensary, Alur. ..	..	4,817	12,547
6.	Combined Dispensary, Chikkajogihalli.	.	7,087	33,344
	MALLAPURAM TALUK			
1.	Primary Health Centre, Hampasagar.	22	12,885	58,892
	SANDUR TALUK			
1.	Primary Health Centre, Choranur...	83	26,804	80,648
2.	Government Hospital, Sandur. ..	72	4,033	26,072
	SIRUGUPPA TALUK			
1.	Primary Health Centre, Siruguppa	27	26,599	1,29,742
2.	Primary Health Unit, Kuruvalli. ..	..	5,670	19,386
3.	Primary Health Unit, Ravihal. ..	..	5,097	23,205
4.	Primary Health Unit, Tekkalakota.	..	12,881	36,622
5.	Primary Health Unit, Sirigere	..	..	..
6.	Primary Health Unit, Karur. ..	..	7,120	33,948
7.	Maternity Home, Siruguppa. ..	..	..	..

(R.S.L.F.—Reduced Scale Local Fund).

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Labour Welfare INDUSTRIAL labour welfare now-a-days causes not a little anxiety to all modern governments owing to the increasing resort to industrial strikes. The idea began undoubtedly as a humanitarian reform and is primarily an economic problem though it assumes sometimes a political complexion and to-day it has become one of the crucial problems in the field of industries. The Factories Act regulated the employment of children and women and also provided for safeguards to the labourers against injury. This statute was amended from time to time providing desirable measures for regulating the hours of work, interval between periods of work, provision of canteens and other amenities.

The various labour laws that are in force in the district are :

(1) Factories Act
(2) Industrial Disputes Act
(3) Payment of Wages Act
(4) Minimum Wages Act
(5) Workmen's Compensation Act
(6) Indian Trade Union Act
(7) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act
(8) Maternity Benefits Act
(9) Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act
(10) Employees' Provident Fund Act
(11) Motor Transport Workers Act

The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers is the authority for the enforcement of the Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act and the Maternity Benefits Act and the Commissioner of Labour for all the other Acts in force, which are administered by the jurisdictional officers appointed for the purpose. The Employees' Provident Fund Act is separately administered by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

Administration

The Labour Officer, Raichur, is the officer in charge of the administration of the Labour Department in Bellary district. He works under the supervision and guidance of the Assistant Labour Commissioner and Conciliation Officer, Gulbarga Division, Bellary and through him is responsible to the Deputy Labour Commissioner, Belgaum Region, Hubli, and the Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore, in all matters pertaining to the administration of the department.

Shops and Commercial Establishments

The Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, regulating the working conditions of persons employed in shops and commercial establishments, provides for compulsory weekly holidays, fixed hours of work, giving of proper notice of termination and grant of suitable compensation for wrongful dismissal.

The Act is in force in all the taluk headquarters towns of the district as also at Kampli, Kamalapura and Kottur. There are three Labour Inspectors in the district, one each at Bellary, Hospet and Harapanahalli, who are working under the direct control of the Labour Officer, Raichur. They have also been notified as Inspectors under the Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, the Minimum Wages Act and the Motor Transport Workers Act. These Inspectors go round in their respective jurisdictions and find out whether the owners of shops and commercial establishments adhere strictly to rules and regulations, and take necessary measures in case of any omission or irregularity.

There were in all 4,358 shops and commercial establishments in the district at the beginning of January 1970, in which 4,651 persons were employed. The reason for this small number of employees is due to the fact that most of the shops and commercial establishments are managed by the owners themselves without the assistance of employed workers.

Minimum Wages for labour

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, ensures the fixation of different rates of minimum wages for workers employed in different categories of scheduled industries involving hard manual labour, such as agriculture, cotton-ginning and pressing, automobile engineering (including servicing and repairing works), rice, flour and oil mills, public motor transport, tanneries and leather manufacture, beedi manufacture, construction works and the like. The three Labour Inspectors in the district, who are also notified as Inspectors under the Minimum Wages Act, enforce the provisions of this Act and the Rules framed thereunder in their respective jurisdictions. Minimum rates of wages were prescribed by Government in the year 1968 for agricultural labour which accounts for the bulk of the labour force in the district. (For rates of wages, *see* Chapter IX.)

Motor Transport Workers Act

This piece of labour legislation confers certain benefits like regulation of working hours, payment of overtime wages, free supply of uniforms, provision of washing allowance, etc., on motor transport workers. This Act is applicable to all transport establishments employing five or more workers. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bellary, is the registering authority under the Act for Bellary district, while the Labour Officer, Raichur, and the three Labour Inspectors in the district are the notified Inspectors under the Act.

Industrial Disputes

The Deputy Labour Commissioner, Belgaum Region, Hubli, is the principal conciliation officer for the district, who is empowered, under the Industrial Disputes Act, to bring about conciliation in industrial disputes arising from establishments employing 500 or more workers. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bellary, and the Labour Officer, Raichur, are also conciliation officers under the Act in respect of disputes arising from establishments employing 200 workers or more and less than 200 workers, respectively. They are required to mediate under the law, and submit reports regarding the outcome of their efforts, to their superior officers. If their attempts at conciliation fail, and the dispute drags on, they refer the matter to Government through the Labour Commissioner. The Government then refer the dispute to the Industrial Tribunal or Labour Court for adjudication.

The following statement indicates the number of industrial disputes that arose in the district, the number disposed of and the number pending disposal during the period from 1966 to 1970 :—

Year	*Number of disputes received (including those brought forward from previous year)*	*Number disposed of*	*Number pending*
1	2	3	4
1966 ..	59	59	Nil
1967 ..	15	11	4
1968 ..	9	7	2
1969 ..	10	9	1
1970 ..	7	7	Nil

Factories and other Establishments

There is also an Inspector of Factories at Bellary to enforce the provisions of the Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act, and the Maternity Benefits Act in the district. He is under the direct administrative control of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Bangalore. He is required to see that all the factories coming under the purview of the Factories Act, follow the statutory obligations imposed under the Act. In case of infringement of any of the obligations, he brings the matter before the appropriate court of law.

There were 139 factories registered under the Factories Act in Bellary district in 1971 employing about 11,260 workers. In addition, there were 586 commercial establishments employing 1,750 persons, 429 restaurants employing 2,610 persons and 22 cinema houses employing 293 workers during that period.

Strikes and Lock-outs

The following statement indicates the number of strikes, the number of workers involved and the number of man-days lost in the district during the period from 1966-67 to 1969-70 :—

Year		*No. of strikes*	*No. of workers involved*	*No. of man-days lost*
1966–67	..	3	4,825	3,123
1967–68	..	1	92	92
1968–69	..	2	1,292	10,892
1969–70	..	1	40	40

Trade Unions

The Trade Unions Act recognises the right of workers to organise themselves into trade unions for purposes of collective bargaining and redressal of their grievances. The industrial workers in the district have realised the advantages of collective bargaining and have been quick to take advantage of the provisions of this Act, in order to further their welfare. There were eleven registered trade unions in the district in 1961 and this number had increased to 15 by the year 1971.

Labour Welfare Amenities

The conditions of the labour population in the district have improved a great deal by the helpful measures initiated by the employers, either as a result of statutes or of their own free will. Various ameliorative measures have been brought into force by some of the big industrial establishments, like the Co-operative Sugar Factory, Kampli, India Sugars and Refineries, Hospet, the Tungabhadra Steel Products, T. B. Dam, and Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores, Vyasanakere, etc. These establishments have provided free medical aid to their employees and are also running canteens, co-operative societies and schools. About 210 quarters have been constructed at Hospet under the Industrial Housing Scheme sponsored by the Government of India, for accommodating the labour population. (*See* also Chapter V under Welfare of Industrial Labour).

Government have also initiated several other welfare schemes for the benefit of workers, such as provision of banking facilities, screening of films, workers' education and training facilities and the like. With a view to affording relief to the industrial workers who are often in the clutches of money-lenders, co-operative societies of workers have been organised and loans are given at

reasonable rates of interest. The Labour Department conducts film-shows to educate the workers on the improved methods of work aimed at increasing productivity in industrial concerns and on safety measures. These shows are arranged in bigger industrial concerns and also at exhibitions and such other occasions.

There is also a scheme of providing training to the workers in their respective trades so as to increase their skill and make them more useful. They are also educated on their rights and obligations under the various labour laws in force. For this purpose, a 13-week course of practical instruction in all the relevant subjects is held, the trainees being selected from the labour population on the recommendations of trade unions. For implementing this scheme, there is an Education Officer of the Central Board for Workers' Education at Hubli with jurisdiction over Bellary and some other contiguous districts. He contacts the trade unions, managements and others and organises the training programmes with their co-operation.

Increased attention is being paid towards provision of health and sanitation facilities in labour colonies. Centres for child welfare have been opened at several places. Canteens, creches and rest-shelters have been provided near some of the work-spots for the benefit of workers. Maternity benefits have been provided for women labourers. Reading rooms, libraries and recreation facilities have also been provided by some of the bigger industrial concerns in addition to providing housing and drinking water facilities.

Employees' Provident Fund Scheme

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, is a Central Act and it has been made applicable to a number of establishments in the district. Membership of the fund is open to all employees of establishments to which the scheme applies, only after the employee has completed one year's continuous service or 240 days of actual work during a period of 12 months. Contribution at the rate of 6¼ per cent of the basic pay and dearness allowance (inclusive of cash value of any food concession admissible) is deducted by the employers each month in respect of all employees who get a pay of Rs. 1,000 per mensum or less. An amount equal to the workers' contribution, namely 6¼ per cent of the basic wages and dearness allowance, is contributed by the employers each month. The expenses of administration and supervision of the fund are met from the administrative and inspection charges. An employee may, however, be allowed by the Provident Fund Commissioner to contribute upto 8 1/3 per cent if the former so desires. Further the statutory rate of provident fund contributions in respect of certain well-established industries employing 50 or more persons were enhanced to 8 per cent with effect from October 1963.

Under the amended Provident Fund Scheme, any employee, who is not eligible to join the scheme, can also be enrolled as a member, on the joint application of both the employer and the employee, provided the employer agrees in writing to pay his own share of the provident fund contribution and also administrative charges in respect of such employee.

For the administration of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, there is a Regional Provident Fund Commissioner for Mysore State at Bangalore. He is assisted in this work by Divisional Inspectors, one of whom is stationed at Raichur, with jurisdiction over Bellary district as well. Such of the establishments which have completed five years of infancy period and possess an employment strength of 20 or more are covered under this scheme. Establishments having an employment strength of 50 or more and three years of existence are also covered. Industrial establishments having less than 20 employees but more than 15, are called marginal establishments and there is no statutory compulsion involved in their cases.

In respect of those factories which have a provident fund scheme of their own and the provisions of which are in conformity with or are more favourable than the provisions of the statutory scheme, the Employees' Provident Fund Act provides for their exemption from the operation of the scheme. There was just one such industrial establishment in the district, *viz.*, Messrs. Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores (Pvt.) Ltd., which has its own more beneficial provident fund scheme. In all, 55 industrial establishments in the district were covered under the provident fund scheme in 1971. Of these, 26 establishments had employed 20 or more workers and 29 establishments 50 or more workers. Of the latter, eight establishments were contributing at the rate of 8 per cent. The total monthly and annual provident fund contributions of all the 55 industrial establishments in the district in 1971 were Rs. 1,13,300 and Rs. 13,59,828 respectively.

The meagre wages of the factory workers, generally, did not allow any scope for saving. The result was that on ceasing to be employed, the workers were leading a life of penury, and in the event of their premature death, the members of their families became destitute. Therefore, a death relief fund has also been organised under the provident fund scheme with effect from 1st January 1964 for affording financial assistance to the nominees or heirs of deceased members. The benefit of this fund is extended to every nominee or heir of a deceased member whose monthly pay and also the provident fund balance does not exceed Rs. 750 at the time of death. Thus the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, with its scheme of compulsory contributory provident fund, meets two important requirements, namely (*a*) a substantial saving at the time of retirement of the employee and (*b*)

provision of relief to the members of the family in the event of his premature death. Provision has also been made under the scheme for grant of advances to the members for (i) financing old insurance policies, (ii) construction of houses and (iii) to defray medical expenses, from their share of contributions to the fund.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was proposed to be extended to Bellary and Hospet with effect from 25th March 1972. To start with, two E.S.I. Dispensaries were being established, one in each of these places. The scheme provides for the protection of insured persons in contingencies arising out of sickness, maternity and employment injury. Cash grants are also made to the dependents of the insured workers at the latter's death to cover the funeral expenses, etc. Besides, medical care including hospitalisation, specialists' treatment and domiciliary visits are also provided to the insured persons in addition to medical treatment at the dispensary level to their families.

Prohibition

Prohibition was first introduced in Bellary district with effect from the 1st October 1946, under the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937 (Act X of 1937). This Act was superseded by the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1948, with effect from the 1st November 1955. Under this Act, all dealings in liquor and intoxicating drugs were prohibited in the district except for medical, scientific, industrial or such like purposes. Permits for possession and consumption of liquor were issued only in exceptional cases. Licences were also prescribed for the possession and sale of denatured and rectified spirits, for the possession and sale, on prescription, of brandy and medicated wines, by chemists, for the possession of brandy in hospitals for medicinal purposes and for the tapping of trees for sweet toddy for making jaggery.

Since the promulgation of the Prohibition Act in Bellary district, the Prohibition Department was in charge of enforcing the prohibition laws till 1st October 1953, the date of merger of the district in Mysore State. After 1st October 1953, the work of enforcement of prohibition was being done both by the police and by an additional temporary prohibition establishment headed by a District Prohibition Officer. This prohibition establishment was merged with the regular police establishment with effect from 1st March 1959.

As may be expected, illicit distillation and smuggling followed in the wake of prohibition. Illicit distillation, which was practically unknown in the district, was carried on now on a considerable scale, although efforts were made to check it by strict vigilance. According to the statistics furnished by the Police Department, the incidence was high in the year 1966 in that as many as 1,069 cases were reported during that year. The following table

indicates the number of illicit distillation cases reported in the district during the period from 1955 to 1960 and 1965 to 1967 :—

Year		*No. of cases reported*	*Year*		*No. of cases reported*
1955	..	320	1960	..	502
1956	..	471	1965	..	788
1957	..	545	1966	..	1,069
1958	..	1,014	1967		529
1959	..	457	(upto October)		

The general feeling among the public, however, remained that in spite of the large number of cases of detection and prosecution, of which a significant percentage ended in conviction, the prohibition law was contravened on a large scale and that the policy of prohibition was therefore hardly a success.

The existence of different sets of laws in the different integrating areas of the new Mysore State caused considerable administrative and procedural difficulties in the implementation of prohibition on a uniform basis throughout the State. Hence a revised uniform Act, applicable to the entire State, called the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1961 (Act XVII of 1962), was brought into force throughout the State in 1962. However, in view of the public opinion and the difficulties experienced in successfully enforcing the provisions of the Act, the State Government decided to amend the law and the Mysore State Legislature enacted the Mysore Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1967, empowering the Government to exclude the operation of the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1961, in any specified areas of the State. Thereafter, the State Government lifted prohibition in the entire Bellary district and also in other districts of the State, except in a few pockets, with effect from the 15th October 1967.

Remand Home

For the care, protection and rehabilitation of destitute and delinquent children, a Remand Home was established at Bellary in 1958 under the provisions of the Madras Children's Act, 1920, which was later replaced by the uniform Mysore Children's Act, 1964. A Juvenile Court has also been established at Bellary under this Act for trying juvenile cases. The Act empowers a Sub-Inspector of Police or any other person authorised by the State Government, to take charge of children, under the age of 16 years in the case of boys and 18 years in the case of girls, who are found to be neglected, uncared for, destitutes and children who commit offences, whether bailable or non-bailable. They are then produced before the Juvenile Court for enquiry and trial. During the pendency of such enquiry or trial, they are remanded to the Remand Home, where they are normally retained for about three months.

During the period of their stay in the Remand Home, the children are looked after by the Superintendent of the Home, who is also the Probation Officer of the district under the Children's Act. He studies and observes the children's behaviour, their character and antecedents, their feelings and aptitudes and also their relationship with the other members of their families, in order to find out the factors which led them to go astray or to commit offences. He then submits a detailed report of his findings in the case of each child to the Juvenile Court. After considering the relevant facts of each case, the court may release the child to be sent to a certified school for further protection and care till the age of 18 years is attained.

In the Remand Home, the children are provided with food at a pre-cribed scale, two sets of clothings, a set of bedding, bathing and washing soaps, etc. Medical aid, as and when necessary, is also provided to them, for which purpose a Medical Officer from the local government hospital pays regular visits to the Remand Home. They are engaged in P.T. and drill for sometime in the morning and in indoor and outdoor games in the evening, as also in gardening. The Remand Home is housed in a spacious building on the Siruguppa road and is looked after by the Superintendent, who is assisted in his duties by a matron, a clerk-*cum*-typist, two male and one female guards, a cook and a peon.

The following figures indicate the number of children admitted into the Remand Home during the last five years and also the annual expenditure incurred in running the Home during that period :

Year			*Children admitted*	*Expediture incurred*
				Rs. P.
1967-68	..	..	148	10,895—00
1968-69	..	..	203	11,329—03
1969-70	..	..	136	14,227—11
1970-71	..	..	100	8,628—40
1971-72	..	..	212	33,582—16

Junior Certified School

A Junior Certified School for boys was also established at Bellary as early as 1926, also under the provisions of the Madras Children's Act, 1920. This institution is also now governed under the provisions of the Mysore Children's Act of 1964. As already stated above, destitute, neglected and uncontrollable children as well as juvenile delinquents, below 16 years of age, are first ordered to be detained in the Remand Home for short periods pending enquiry and settlement of their cases by the Juvenile Court. Later,

such of the children as have no homes or whose home conditions are not satisfactory, are committed to the Certified School till they attain the age of 18 years. Again, such of the orphan boys as are in need of continued protection and rehabilitation, even after 18 years, are sent to the State Home at Bangalore or to the District Shelters at Hubli, Belgaum and Mysore.

The Junior Certified School, Bellary, admits boys not only from the local Remand Home, but also from the Remand Homes in the neighbouring districts. As in the Remand Home, the inmates in the Certified School are also provided with food, clothing, bedding, medical aid, etc. But since this school is meant for long-term institutional treatment, it also provides facilities for training the boys in crafts, like tailoring, weaving, spinning, carpentry, masonry, chappal-making, band-play, hair-cutting and laundering. It also conducts general education classes from standards I to VII in Kannada, the syllabus and curriculum being the same as prescribed by the Education Department for other normal schools. This scheme is important as it ensures that the children in the Certified School, who are educable, are not deprived of their right of primary education.

A Headmaster is in charge of this Certified School and he is assisted in his duties by three Assistant Masters, six House Fathers, 16 Teachers, 12 Craft Instructors, four clerks, six guards, two cooks and a few other class IV servants. There is a Committee of Visitors to look after the affairs of this institution. While the Deputy Commissioner of the district is the Chairman of the Committee, the Headmaster of the School functions as its Secretary. The sub-joined statement indicates the total strength of boys in the institution, the new admissions and the total expenditure on the institution during the period from 1965-66 to 1969-70 :—

Year (As on 1st April)	*Total strength of boys*	*New admissions during the year*	*Total expenditure*
			Rs.
1965–66 ..	437	141	2,92,089
1966–67 ..	417	121	3,50,455
1967–68 ..	457	140	3,57,090
1968–69 ..	398	152	3,39,157
1969–70 ..	400	135	3,10,298

Probation of offenders

There is also another Probation Officer in the district, with his headquarters also at Bellary, for the administration of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. This Central Act was brought into force throughout Mysore State with effect from October 1, 1960. It aims at the reformation and rehabilitation of offenders

so as to make them useful and self-reliant members of the society without subjecting them to the deleterious effects of prison life. Under this Act, the courts are empowered to release certain categories of offenders, particularly the young and the 'first offenders', on probation and it is the duty of the Probation Officer to assist such persons and arrange for their rehabilitation. For this purpose, he keeps himself in regular touch with the judicial courts in the district and sees to it that suitable cases under the Act are referred for home enquiry and release on probation. During the period of probation, the offenders are put under the supervision and guidance of the Probation Officer. The latter is also called upon to conduct home enquiries in respect of cases falling under the Children's Act, Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, Habitual Offenders Act and such other social legislations. The table given below indicates the year-wise number of cases referred to the Probation Officer for conducting enquiries under the Probation of Offenders Act and other social legislations during the period from 1962 to 1970 :—

Year			*No. of cases referred*	
			Under P.O. Act	*Under other Acts*
1962	..	..	17	20
1963	..	..	35	40
1964	..	..	33	45
1965	..	..	30	37
1966	..	..	36	53
1967	..	..	57	39
1968	..	..	30	40
1969	..	..	15	32
1970	..	..	43	94
	Total	..	296	400

A District Probation Advisory Committee has also been constituted under the Act to advise on the proper working of the Act and to seek the co-operation of the public in the handling of probationers and their rehabilitation. The Committee, which consists of three non-official and six official members, is headed by the District Magistrate. The Probation Officer functions as its *ex-officio* Secretary.

State Rescue Home

A State Rescue Home has also been established at Bellary in 1958 under the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, and under the programme of social and moral hygiene. The main object of this institution is to provide protection to and upliftment of the fallen, destitute and down-trodden women and girls. It serves as a rescue home for women and girls dealt with under the Supression of Immoral

Traffic Act, a protective home for destitute women like helpless widows, deserted wives, unmarried mothers and orphan girls and an after-care home for girls released from correctional and non-correctional institutions like certified schools, fit person institutions and prisons. Children below seven years are also admitted to this institution along with their mothers.

The process of admission to the State Rescue Home is of two types : judicial and voluntary. In the first process, women and girls rescued or caught by the police under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act are remanded or committed by the Magistrates for a definite period. In the second process, women and girls, who are rendered destitute, without proper guardians and means of subsistence, seek admissions themselves through the police or social workers. Such women are provided shelter in the institution till they are rehabilitated.

Although the intake capacity of the Rescue Home is only 100, it is reported that at the beginning of 1971, there were 185 women and 28 children in it, far in excess of the intake capacity. The following statement indicates the year-wise admissions into the institution since its inception upto the end of 1970-71 :--

Year	*S.I.T. cases*	*Voluntary cases*	*After-care cases*
1958-59	17	7	..
1959-60	35	9	..
1960-61	13	26	..
1961-62	7	31	..
1962-63	10	44	2
1963-64	10	33	..
1964-65	11	20	1
1965-66	8	60	1
1966-67	1	66	2
1967-68	2	38	3
1968-69	5	70	11
1969-70	..	71	15
1970-71	4	143	6

Efforts are made to rehabilitate the women and girls admitted into the Rescue Home by releasing them to fit and willing guardians, by marrying to proper suitors, by providing with employment and by imparting training for avocations like teaching, nursing, etc. According to the Superintendent of the Rescue Home, so far (1971), 405 of its inmates have been rehabilitated, 289 by release to willing guardians, four by marriage, 29 by employment and 83 by training in some useful avocations.

The inmates of the institution are provided with proper food, four sets of clothings, one set of bedding and other amenities. A lady medical officer looks after their general health. Besides conducting adult literacy classes upto the V standard, condensed courses for VII standard and S.S.L.C. examinations are also conducted. Craft education, in suitable crafts like tailoring, weaving, holdal-making, etc., is also imparted to interested inmates. The Rescue Home is headed by a Lady Superintendent who is assisted, in her duties, by a Lady Probation Officer, a Matron, an Assistant Matron, a Supervisor, two Chief Instructors, four Instructors, four Teachers, besides necessary ministerial and class IV officials.

Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes

According to the 1961 census figures, there were 1,24,492 people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 647 belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the district. While the Adi-Karnatakas, Banjaras (Lambanis) and Bhovis, who numbered 46,257, 28,523 and 18,045 respectively, formed the bulk of the Scheduled Caste population of the district, the Jenu and Kadu Kurubas, numbering 386, formed the largest single group among the Scheduled Tribes. The percentage of Scheduled Caste population to the total population of the district worked out to 13.6, while that of the Scheduled Tribe population to only about 0 07 per cent. The standard of living of these communities is generally low in the district as elsewhere in the State. Educationally, the Scheduled Castes and Tribes are still far behind others. They were subjected to various social disabilities in the past. While a few vestiges of those disabilities are still lingering on in remote villages, they have disappeared in the towns. Many of the people belonging to these groups live in slums and separate colonies. A section of the Scheduled Caste population is engaged in tanning and leather work and some have taken to occupations like masonry, carpentry and blacksmithy. The educated persons among them are generally absorbed in Government services; the number of such persons is not large, and about 70 per cent of these classes of people living in the rural parts are agricultural labourers and wage-earners. Some are cultivating tenants and a small number own lands.

Right from the commencement of thet First Five Year Plan, efforts have been made for raising the economic and social conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State in accordance with the general policy of the Government. But experience has shown that the problem requires continuous endeavour for bringing these classes of people on par with the other progressive sections of the society.

Welfare Schemes

There is a Department of Social Welfare in the State and its Director has the responsibility of implementing the various welfare schemes of the State Government as well as the schemes spon-

sored by the Government of India for the uplift of the backward classes in the State. The schemes administered by this department are for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, Denotified Tribes and other Backward Classes. At the district-level, the responsibility of implementing these schemes is entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner. As alreday stated elsewhere in this volume, the Deputy Commissioner is assisted in this work by a District Social Welfare Officer, who functions as his Executive Assistant for the purpose of administration and execution of the programmes by co-ordinating the work of the Tahsildars, Social Welfare Inspectors and other officers implementing the schemes at various levels.

Removal of Social Disabilities

Earnest attempts have been made to enforce the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. Instructions have been issued from time to time to the officers concerned for taking steps to see that the members of these castes and tribes are treated like equal citizens without any kind of discrimination. The Government have also introduced a scheme of awarding prizes to such of the villages, taluks and districts in the State as have done outstanding work in the field of eradication of social disabilities of these backward classes.

The several ameliorative schemes sponsored in the district for the welfare of Scheduled Castes may be broadly classified into three categories, namely (1) educational aid, (2) economic uplift and (3) health, housing and sanitation.

Educational Aid

With a view to providing more educational facilities to the children of the Scheduled Castes, the Government are maintaining six hostels for boys and five for girls in different parts of the district. While the total sanctioned strength of the boys' hostels was 342, that of the girls' hostels was about 140 in 1971-72. These hostels are located at the following places: *Boys' Hostels.*—(1) Siruguppa, (2) Tekkalakota, (3) Hampasagara, (4) Hadagalli, (5) Kudligi and (6) Sandur: *Girls' Hostels.*—(1) Bellary. (2) Hospet, (3) Siruguppa, (4) Kudligi and (5) Harapanahalli.

Each of these hostels is under the charge of a Superintendent and the inmates are provided with free boarding and lodging facilities as also clothings. Besides these 11 hostels run by the Government, there are twelve hostels run by private agencies, which are given grants-in-aid by the Department of Social Welfare. The total intake capacity of these private hostels was about 500 in 1971-72. The Government having accepted the principle of establishing general hostels with a view to promoting the integration of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes with the rest of the general community, several of these hostels have been already converted into non-denominational institutions. There is now a

ten per cent reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes in non-Scheduled Castes' hostels and a similar reservation for non-Scheduled Castes in Scheduled Castes' hostels.

Scholarships.—As an incentive to the students studying in the middle and high schools, scholarships are granted to a large number of poor and deserving candidates. In 1971-72 about 850 such students were awarded with pre-matric scholarships and the amount spent for this purpose came to Rs. 43,200. Besides, merit scholarships are awarded to such of the students as secure marks between 50 and 60 per cent in the last annual examination, the number of such awardees being 146 and the amount spent being Rs. 10,250 during 1971-72. For selecting students for award of these scholarships, there is a Scholarship Committee consisting of three officials and two non-officials presided over by the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

Supply of text-books, etc.—Many of the parents of Scheduled Caste children do not evince any interest in the education of their children owing, primarily, to their poverty. With a view to encouraging such children to join the primary schools, the Government have formulated a scheme under which poor children are supplied with text books, slates and dresses free of cost.

Residential school.—A Residential School for the benefit of children of Basavis (*see* chapter III under social evils) is located at Kudligi having a strength of 50 inmates. The children admitted to this school are given primary education, with free boarding and lodging facilities.

Agricultural Colonies

During the Second Five Year Plan period, a centrally sponsored programme of establishing agricultural colonies for the benefit of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes was implemented throughout the State. Under this Scheme, five to ten acres of cultivable lands were granted to each family in the colony. The Cenral grant was utilised for the reclamation of waste lands, construction of houses, purchase of plough-bullocks and agricultural implements, construction of community centres-cum-school buildings, sinking of drinking water wells and laying of approach roads to the colonies. Each family was given a subsidy of Rs. 400 for construction of houses and Rs 300 for purchase of plough-bullocks. Each colony was provided with a community centre-*cum*-school building at a cost of Rs. 2,500 and a community radio set at a cost of Rs. 300. There were, in 1971, 13 such agricultural colonies in the district as per the following statement :—

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Location of Colony	No. of families settled
1.	Sandur	Ramanathapur	18
2.	Sandur	Yeshawantnagar	15
3.	Sandur	Vaddinakatte	25
4.	Sandur	Vittalanagar	25
5.	Sandur	Lakkalahalli	14
6.	Siruguppa	Sirigere	14
7.	Harapanahalli	Kadathi	20
8.	Harapanahalli	Koracharahatti	46
9.	Harapanahalli	Sathur	10
10.	Hospet	Kamalapura	30
11.	Kudligi	Hansikatte	10
12.	Kudligi	Badaladuku	30
13.	Kudligi	Bathanahalli	39

Of these, the colonies at Vaddinakatte in Sandur taluk and Badaladuku in Kudligi taluk are for other Backward Classes and Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes respectively. A total extent of 1,919 acres of land has been distributed among 287 families settled in these colonies (1971-72). For providing various facilities to the colonies and the families settled thereon, a total sum of Rs. 3,28,989 has been spent by the Government.

Community Centres

Community Centres are found to be of considerable advantage for promotion of unity and fellow feeling among the different sections of the community. Buildings for these centres have been constructed in all the taluks of the district. These centres are also made use of for running women's welfare centres. During 1971, there were, in all, 17 such centres in the various parts of the district, of which 14 were for Scheduled Castes and the rest for Denotified Tribes.

Housing

A housing programme for the Scheduled Castes was initiated by the Government during the First Five-Year Plan and it was continued under the successive Plans. A large number of families of these classes have been living in thatched huts in congested areas and under unhygienic conditions. It was, therefore, felt that unless suitable lands were acquired for distribution as house-sites, their living conditions were not likely to improve. Therefore, the Government acquired suitable house-sites in healthy surroundings to an extent of about 92 acres and distributed them free among the needy families. Besides, subsidies at Rs. 400 per house were also sanctioned to deserving families. A sum of Rs. 9,42,800 was spent for this purpose. A total number of 2,357 houses were thus constructed under this scheme upto the end of the

Third Plan. A sum of Rs. 9,42,800 was spent by the Government for this purpose.

There is a Housing Co-operative Society for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each taluk headquarters of the district. These societies provide financial assistance, by way of loans, to houseless families of these classes for construction of houses, the amount of loans varying from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000 per family. These loans are repayable in 20 equal annual instalments. In addition, timber worth Rs. 200 is also supplied free to the loanees. So far (1971), a total sum of Rs. 31,74,500 has been granted as loans by these societies to 1,319 families in the district; of these, 731 houses had been completed and the construction work in respect of others was in various stages of progress.

Economic Aid The Government have also been taking several measures aimed at improving the economic condition of these sections of the people. Cultivable lands are being assigned to them wherever possible; aid is being given for purchase of plough-bullocks, seeds, manure and agricultural implements; subsidy is being given to poorer families to enable them to take up sheep-breeding and poultry-farming; and milch-cows are also supplied free of cost to deserving families. Aid is also extended to co-operative societies of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes for taking up dairy farming and cottage industries.

Under the scheme of grant of lands for cultivation purposes, as in 1971, an extent of 4,223 acres and 18 guntas of land had been granted to 1,893 families of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes under the new Mysore Land Grant Rules of 1969. Still about 52,700 acres of land are said to be available for assignment in the district. Under the scheme of assistance to cottage industries, a Dairy Farming Co-operative Society of Scheduled Castes has been organised at Punabaghatta Thanda in Harapanahalli taluk with a working capital of Rs. 20,000. About 40 families of Lambanis are benefited by this society. Two tailoring centres are being maintained by the Social Welfare Department, one each at Bellary and Hospet, for the benefit of women belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The intake capacity of each of these centres is 12 and all the trainees are provided with a stipend of Rs. 25 per month for 12 months.

The foregoing is only a brief account of some of the more important schemes undertaken in the district for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. There are also other schemes like those relating to provision of drinking water wells, formation of approach roads to Harijan colonies, aid to voluntary agencies engaged in Harijan welfare work, publicity and propaganda against the practice of untouchability, supply of wheel-barrows and hand-carts to sweepers and scavengers, economic aid to disabled persons,

payment of boarding grants to Scheduled Caste students in general hostels, award of scholarships for college and other higher studies and so on. Considerable amounts have been spent by the Government for the implementation of these and other schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes under the successive Five-Year Plans.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

The problem of tribal people has also received adequate attention of the Government and several similar schemes for the amelioration of this section of the people have also been formulated and implemented in the State. However, since the number of people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the district was only a little over 600 (as per the 1961 census), the steps taken for their welfare and the amount spent thereon are naturally very limited.

Denotified and Nomadic Tribes

The Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes are a wandering people and often keep on moving from place to place; they do not generally remain at any one place. With a view to creating some interest in them to remain at a place and improve their economic conditions, they are also granted lands for agriculture and house-sites for construction of dwelling houses. An Agricultural Colony for these tribes, comprising about 30 families, has also been started at Badaladuku in Kudligi taluk, as already stated earlier. The children of these tribes are mostly neglected educationally due to the nomadic habits of their parents. Two Ashram Schools have, therefore, been established, one at Bellary and another at Kudligi, for collecting these children at a central place and giving them primary education on systematic lines. These residential schools with free hostel facilities, etc., have an intake capacity of 50 children each.

The welfare of the Denotified Tribes has also received the attention of the Government (especially during the Second Plan period). Schemes for providing housing facilities, educational aid, supply of bullocks and agricultural implements, etc., to them were formulated and implemented during that period as also during the subsequent period. Women welfare centres, for the benefit of women belonging to these tribes, have also been established.

Welfare of Women of Backward Classes

Women belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes are mostly engaged as unskilled workers on agricultural lands and in mines, construction of roads, buildings, etc. The few educated ones among them are working as school teachers, nurses and in such other avocations. Realising the need to improve the condition of women belonging to these classes, the Government have formulated special welfare schemes, such as opening of women welfare centres, nursery schools and tailoring units. During 1971, there were, in all, 17 women welfare centres in the district, of which 14 were for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and three for women belonging to the Denotified Tribes.

The women of these classes usually gather at these centres during the evenings for recreation and also for learning certain crafts like tailoring and needle work. Talks aimed at imparting them elementary knowledge of sanitation and care of children are also given in these centres. Facilities for indoor games have also been introduced. Pre-primary or nursery education has been introduced as one of the important activities of these welfare centres. A women welfare organiser, assisted by a conductress, runs these classes in each of these centres. In addition to reading and writing, the children are also taught music and drill. About 50 children are admitted to each of the nursery schools and they are provided with free mid-day meal under the CARE programme and also with the assistance of the Social Welfare Department. As already stated earlier, two tailoring centres have been opened for the benefit of these classes of women at Bellary and Hospet.

Charitable Endowments

The administration of the religious and charitable institutions in the district is still governed by the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951. There was a separate department called 'Endowment Department' for the administration of this Act in the district in the former Madras State, but it was abolished consequent on the merger of Bellary district with Mysore in October 1953. The Deputy Commissioner of the district was then placed in charge of the administration of the religious institutions. In 1968, the Government created a separate post of Assistant Commissioner for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments and entrusted him with the responsibility of administering all the institutions falling under the purview of the Act in the entire district. The Assistant Commissioner, who has also his headquarters at Bellary, works under the guidance and supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. The Assistant Commissioner is assisted in his work by three Inspectors who are authorised to inspect the institutions falling within their respective jurisdictions.

The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, applies to all public Hindu religious institutions in the district. The number of institutions transferred to Mysore on the merger of the district was not large. Later, new additions were made from time to time for the better management of the institutions, with reference to the representations received from the devotees or on reports received from the subordinate officers to that effect. The classification and number of institutions in the district administered under the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, is as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Classification*	*Number*
1.	Listed institutions under Section 38 of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951. (Institutions getting an annual income of over Rs. 20,000).	2 (Virupaksheshwaraswamy temple, Hampi, and Hosureshwara temple, Hosur).
2.	Institutions getting an annual income of about Rs. 1,000.	146
3.	Minor institutions	384
	Total ..	532

The following table indicates the number of major and minor institutions in the several taluks of the district :—

Sl. No.	*Taluk*	*Major institutions*	*Minor institutions*	*Total*
1.	Bellary	42	66	108
2.	Siruguppa	9	24	33
3.	Sandur	11	12	23
4.	Hospet	42	121	163
5.	Harapanahalli	5	8	13
6.	Hadagalli	19	70	89
7.	Kudligi	21	64	85
8.	Mallapuram	1	17	18
	Total ..	150	382	532

Area Committee

There is an Area Committee functioning in the district at Bellary. The Area Committee is a statutory body appointed under Section 12(1) of the Act, to supervise the management of religious institutions located within its jurisdiction. The Assistant Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, is the Chairman of the Committee. The period of office of the Committee is three years. The main functions of the Area Committee are : (1) to pass the budget estimates of the religious institutions whose annual income is not more than Rs. 20,000, (2) to attend to the day-to-day administration of the institutions, (3) to exercise general supervision over the management of these institutions and (4) to review their audit reports.

The financial position of the muzrai institutions in the district in its several taluks for the year 1971 was as follows :—

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk		Opening balance	Credits	Total	Debits	Balance
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Bellary	..	1,50,265	2,45,896	3,96,161	2,25,961	1,70,200
2.	Siruguppa	..	Nil	44,284	44,284	44,284	Nil
3.	Hospet	..	2,13,309	4,56,902	6,70,211	4,95,656	1,74,555
4.	Mallapuram	..	Nil	8,400	8,400	8,400	Nil
5.	Sandur	..	7,000	90,462	97,462	6,500	90,962
6.	Harapanahalli	..	6,000	16,422	62,422	17,672	4,750
7.	Hadagalli	..	70,277	91,252	1,61,529	1,04,974	56,555
8.	Kudligi	..	6,500	94,221	1,00,721	88,111	12,610

(*Note* : The balance includes the deposit, etc., held in bank).

Festivals

There are four important notified festivals in the district which are celebrated annually with great pomp and pageantry. They are the following :—

(1) Virupaksheshwaraswamy Car Festival at Hampi, Hospet taluk.

(2) Kottur Basaveshwaraswamy Car Festival at Kottur, Kudligi taluk.

(3) Mylara Lingaswamy Karneeka Festival at Mylara, Hadagalli taluk.

(4) Mallikarjunaswamy Car Festival at Kuruvatti, Hadagalli taluk.

The Festival Committee which meets before the commencement of these festivals makes proper arrangements for their conduct, with the co-operation of all concerned.

The Endowments Department, in co-operation with the Health Department, supervises the sanitary and other arrangements during the time of the festivals and *jatras* insofar as the institutions under the control of the Government are concerned and makes arrangements to provide drinking water and shelter to the pilgrims who congregate on those occasions.

Several philanthropic gentlemen and institutions in the district have made endowments for the conduct of *sevas* in many of the muzrai institutions. In addition, lands to the total extent of 21,186 acres and 42 cents have been endowed to several of the institutions in the district. These institutions and their properties

are registered by the Endowments Department under the rules and regulations in force, in order to safeguard the properties from being encroached upon or alienated.

Wakf Institutions

For the administration of the Muslim religious and charitable endowment institutions, the Central Wakf Act, 1954, was enforced in the erstwhile Mysore State with effect from the 15th January 1955. Under the provisions of this Act, the State Government constituted a Board of Wakfs consisting of seven members with the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments as its Chairman. Necessary rules under the Act were also framed. Later, District Wakf Committees were constituted for each district by the Mysore State Board of Wakfs to supervise the Muslim endowments in the districts.

With the enforcement of the Central Wakf Act, 1964, in the whole of the new Mysore State, the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments was appointed as the Commissioner of Wakfs under Section 4(1) of the Act, with a non-official at the head of the Mysore State Board of Wakfs. There are a number of mosques, *darghas* and other Muslim institutions in Bellary district, which are supported by specific endowments. The total number of such institutions in the district in 1970-71 was 413, the total value of the property attached to them being Rs. 9,71,485. The gross income from these institutions and the expenditure on their maintenance during that year were Rs. 1,13,411 and Rs. 1,05,587 respectively. The institutions are managed by *Mutawallis* and administered by Committees according to the usage and customs and terms of the deed and the scheme.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

THE Bellary district, which contained the seat of the glorious Vijayanagara empire, has a hoary past. The people inhabiting the region, which stood as a bulwark against successive invasions from the days of Kampiladeva and his son Ramanatha for more than two centuries, were brave, prosperous and enlightened. After undergoing many vicissitudes, later, in the beginning of the 19th century, it formed a part of the Madras Presidency under the British and remained so till the achievement of independence in 1947. Then it continued to be a part of the Madras State until formation of the Andhra State in 1953. In the wake of the demand of the Andhras for the formation of a separate Andhra State comprising all the Telugu-speaking areas of the composite Madras State, there was also a similar demand by the Kannada-speaking people of the Bellary district for the merger of the district with the former Mysore State. In deference to the wishes of the Kannadigas of the district and the persistent public opinion in favour of merger with Mysore, the Bellary district, except the three taluks of Adoni, Alur and Rayadurg, was integrated with the old Mysore State on 1st October 1953. This fulfilled a long-cherished desire of the people of the district.

There has been a perceptible political and social consciousness among the people of the district, as elsewhere in the State, in the recent decades. With the attainment of independence and the establishment of popular Government, the people have had more and better opportunities to see and know more of their Government and its plans and programmes and to criticise more freely and boldly than ever before. They not only co-operate with the Government in their developmental efforts, but also lend their hand in building schools, dispensaries, roads and the like. In the community development blocks of the district, people are reported to have made voluntary contributions, both in cash and by way of labour, for the execution of some of the programmes. After the Chinese and Pakistani aggressions on our country in 1962,

1967 and 1971, the people of the district contributed considerable amounts to the National Defence Fund. As at the end of April 1972, the total cash contributions of the people of the district towards the fund stood at about Rs. 6,65,957 lakhs, besides contributions in kind which included two gold rings. Similarly, under the Bhoodan Yajna Movement, sponsored by Acharya Vinoba Bhave, lands to the extent of about 1,531 acres have been voluntarily donated by some people in the district for distribution among landless persons.

The quinquennial general elections to the Parliament and the State Legislature are very keenly contested by the various political parties and individuals. With the decentralisation of administration brought about by the enactment of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, a large number of people vie with one another to get elected to the village panchayats and taluk development boards. Similarly, the elections to the municipal councils as also to the co-operative institutions and all other elective posts in the district are keenly contested. There is a new awareness among the people about their rights and privileges and the spirit of democracy pervades both the rural and the urban areas to a considerable extent.

Representation in State and Union Legislatures

Bellary district forms part of two single-member Parliamentary Constituencies, namely, Koppal and Bellary, while it has been allotted eight seats in the Mysore Legislative Assembly. The following statement indicates the names of the constituencies, their extent, the total number of seats that were allotted in accordance with the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Constituency*	*Extent of Constituency*	*Total No. of seats*
		LOK SABHA	
1.	Koppal	.. Koppal, Yelburga, Kushtagi, Sindhanur and Gangavati taluks of Raichur district, Hadagalli taluk, Mallapuram sub-taluk, Siruguppa taluk and Hospet taluk (excluding Kamalapuram firka) and the 10 villages in Kampli firka (specified in item (16) of the Appendix) of Bellary district.	1
2.	Bellary	.. Bellary, Sandur, Harapanahalli and Kudligi taluks and Kamalapuram firka (excluding ten villages in Kampli firka as are specified in item (16) of the Appendix) in Hospet taluk of Bellary district and Molakalmuru, Challakere and Jagalur taluks, and Thuruvanur hobli and Bharmasagara and Yelagodu circles in Bharmasagara hobli in Chitradurga taluk of Chitradurga district.	1

Sl. No.	Name of Constituency	Extent of Constituency	Total No. of seats
		LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	
1.	Hadagalli	.. Hadagalli taluk and Chilkanahatti firka in Hospet taluk.	1
2.	Hospet	. Hospet firka and Tungabhadra Project Township in Hospet taluk, and Mallapuram sub-taluk.	1
3.	Siruguppa	.. Siruguppa taluk; and such of the villages in Kampli firka in Hospet taluk as are specified in item (33) of the Appendix.	1
4	Kurugodu	.. Kurugodu, Kolur and Moka firkas in Bellary taluk; and Kampli firka (excluding the villages specified in item (33) of the Appendix) in Hospet taluk.	1
5.	Bellary	.. Bellary and Rupanagudi firkas in Bellary taluk.	1
6.	Sandur	.. Sandur taluk; Gudekota firka in Kudligi taluk; and Kamalapuram firka in Hospet taluk.	1
7.	Harapanahalli	.. Harapanahalli taluk, and Kudligi taluk (excluding Gudekota firka).	2

Of these, the Harapanahalli Assembly Constituency was a double-member constituency, with a reserved seat for Scheduled Castes.

Abolition of Two-Member Constituencies

According to Section 3 of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, the Election Commission was required to divide each two-member constituency into two single-member constituencies, delimit their extent and decide in which of them the seat should be reserved for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, having regard to the fact that all such single-member constituencies should, as far as practicable, be geographically compact areas and the seat should be reserved in the constituency in which there was a greater concentration of population of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes. The Commission was further empowered to make such further amendments in the Delimitation Orders as was necessary to carry out these provisions. Accordingly, the Commission amended and revised the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, and issued the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961, in December 1961. The effect of this change, so far as Bellary district was concerned, was that Harapanahalli, which was formerly a two-member constituency, was split up into two single-member constituencies, *viz.*, Harapanahalli and Kudligi, a seat being reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the latter constituency.

The following table shows the names of the Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies, and their extent, as contained in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order 1961 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Constituency*	*Extent of Constituency*
		PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES
1.	Koppal	.. Sindhanur, Kushtagi, Yelburga, Koppal and Gangavati Assembly Constituencies of Raichur district; Hadagalli, Hospet and Siruguppa Constituencies of Bellary district.
2.	Bellary	.. Kurugodu, Bellary, Sandur, Harapanahalli and Kudligi Assembly Constituencies of Bellary district; Molakalmuru, Challakere and Jagalur Constituencies of Chitradurga district.
		ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES
1.	Hadagalli	.. Hadagalli taluk; Chilkanahatti firka in Hospet taluk, and Gaddikeri-Kodihalli village in Mallapuram taluk.
2.	Hospet	.. Hospet firka and Tungabhadra Project Township in Hospet taluk; and Mallapuram taluk (excluding Gaddikeri-Kodihalli village).
3.	Siruguppa	.. Siruguppa taluk and the villages in Kampli firka in Hospet taluk as specified in item (38) of the Appendix.
4.	Kurugodu	.. Kurugodu, Kolur and Moka firkas in Bellary taluk; and Kampli firka (excluding the villages specified in item (38) of the Appendix) in Hospet taluk.
5.	Bellary	.. Bellary and Rupanagudi firkas in Bellary taluk.
6.	Sandur	.. Sandur taluk; Gudekota firka in Kudligi taluk; and Kamalapuram firka in Hospet taluk.
7.	Harapanahalli	.. Harapanahalli taluk.
8.	Kudligi (SC)	.. Kudligi taluk (excluding Gudekota firka).

There has not been much variance since then either in the number or in the extent of the constituencies in the district, except that the Siruguppa Assembly Constituency, which was under the Koppal Parliamentary Constituency both during the second and third General Elections, was included in the Bellary Parliamentary Constituency during the fourth General Elections held in 1967.

Changes in election procedure

The following important changes were made in the procedure relating to the conduct of the elections, and matters connected therewith, after the second general elections :—

(i) Under the law now in force, no minimum qualifying period of residence in a constituency is prescribed for purposes of registration as a voter in that constituency. It is now sufficient for registration purposes if a voter is a resident in the constituency at the time of registration.

(ii) The law has now been amended restricting the number of nomination papers that may be presented by or on behalf of any candidate in any constituency, to four. Previously, there was no such restriction, and any number of nomination papers could be filed by or on behalf of any candidate.

(iii) The introduction of the marking system of voting in all elections has very much simplified the method of casting the votes, and also minimised the cost of the elections to a considerable extent.

(iv) Certain changes have now been made in the rules relating to the presentation of election petitions to the Election Commission, calling in question any election in which there is allegation of any corrupt practices having been indulged in. The deposit of security, which every petitioner has to make, has been increased from one thousand rupees to two thousand rupees so as to minimise filing of petitions on flimsy grounds.

(v) Rules have now been framed regarding corrupt practices and electoral offences. Public meetings both on the day preceding the election day and on the election day have been prohibited. Certain restrictions have also been imposed on the printing of pamphlets and posters, either for the purpose of promoting or prejudicing the election of a candidate.

General Elections 1957

The Indian National Congress, the Praja-Socialist Party and the Bharathiya Jan Sangh were the main political parties which participated in the second general elections held in the district in the year 1957. All these parties had their affiliations with the all-India bodies. There was no party in the district which was of local origin.

Of these three recognised political parties, the Indian National Congress had a considerable hold on the people. That party secured five out of the eight seats contested by it in all the seven Assembly Constituencies of the district, besides the Bellary Lok Sabha seat. The Praja-Socialist Party was the only other political party to have some hold in the district. The party secured two seats out of the four contested by it in Hadagalli, Siruguppa and Harapanahalli Assembly Constituencies. It won both the reserved as well as the unreserved seats in the Harapanahalli two-member constituency, in a straight contest with the Congress Party. The Bharatiya Jan Sangh contested only in Siruguppa

Assembly Constituency, but was not successful. Apart from these political parties, six Independents contested the Assembly elections from Hospet, Kurugodu, Bellary and Sandur Constituencies, but only one Independent came out successful in the Bellary Constituency.

The following table shows the party affiliations of the contesting candidates, the number of valid votes polled by them, the percentage of votes polled and the successful parties, in respect of the second general elections held in the district in 1957 :—

Sl. No.	Name of Constituency	Party affiliations of contesting Candidates	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of votes polled	Successful party
		LOK SABHA			
1.	Bellary ..	(1) Congress	1,46,670	54.95	Congress
		(2) Independent	1,20,382	45.05	
		LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY			
1.	Hadagalli ..	(1) Congress	20,673	51.26	Congress
		(2) P.S.P.	19,671	48.74	
2.	Hospet ..	(1) Congress	15,656	53 68	Congress
		(2) Independent	13,505	46.32	
3.	Siuguppa ..	(1) Congress	18,361	59.96	Congress
		(2) P.S.P.	10,416	33.99	
		(3) Jan Sangh	1,850	6.05	
4.	Kurugodu ..	(1) Congress	18,332	58.62	Congress
		(2) Independent	12,946	41.38	
5.	Bellary ..	(1) Independent	18,551	53.71	Independent
		(2) Congress	14,984	43.38	
		(3) Independent	3,002	2.91	
6.	Sandur ..	(1) Congress	13,955	50.57	Congress
		(2) Independent	10,101	36.60	
		(3) Independent	3,530	12.83	
7.	Harapanahalli (two-member) ..	(1) P.S.P.	38,550	27.23	P.S.P.
		(2) P.S.P. (S.C.)	36,162	25.54	P.S.P.
		(3) Congress	33,988	24.02	
		(4) Congress (S.C.) ..	32,860	23.21	

There were 4,26,694 voters in the district for the Lok Sabha elections of 1957 while the total number of valid votes polled was 2,67,052, the percentage of votes polled being 62.59. As for the Assembly elections, while the total number of electors was 4,17,237, the total number of valid votes polled was 3,35,099, the percentage of votes polled being 62.54. The highest percentage of valid votes polled was 70.04 in Hadagalli Constituency while the lowest percentage was 50.81 in Sandur Constituency.

General Elections, 1962

The Indian National Congress and the Praja-Socialist Party continued to be the main political parties in the district, also during the third general elections held in 1962. The Bharatiya Jan Sangh did not enter the election arena this time, but the Swatantra Party joined the fray by setting up four candidates, one for the Bellary Parliamentary seat and three for the Assembly constituencies; however, it secured only one Assembly seat, while the Indian National Congress and the Praja-Socialist Party won five (including the Parliamentary seat) and two seats respectively. There were also seven Independents in the field, of which only one was returned. The sub-joined statement indicates the number and party affiliations of the contesting candidates, the number of valid votes polled, the percentage of votes polled and the successful parties in the general elections of 1962 :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Constituency*	*Party affiliations of contesting candidates*	*No. of valid votes polled*	*Percentage of votes polled*	*Successful party*
		LOK SABHA			
1.	Bellary ..	(1) Congress ..	1,48,765	50	Congress
		(2) Swatantra ..	1,37,448	46	
		LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY			
1.	Sandur ..	(1) Congress ..	23,893	81.5	Congress
		(2) Swatantra ..	4,118	14	
		(3) P.S.P. ..	1,343	4.5	
2.	Hadagalli ..	(1) P.S.P. ..	22,694	58	P.S.P.
		(2) Congress ..	16,469	42	
3.	Hospet ..	(1) P.S.P. ..	21,913	65	P.S.P.
		(2) Congress ..	11,153	33	
		(3) Independent ..	674	2	
4.	Kudligi ..	(1) Independent ..	15,687	54	Independent
		(2) Congress ..	8,704	30	
		(3) P.S.P. ..	3,651	13	
		(4) Independent ..	511	2	
		(5) Independent ..	381	1	
5.	Kurugodu ..	(1) Congress ..	18,995	62	Congress
		(2) Independent ..	11,580	38	
6.	Bellary ..	(1) Congress ..	17,250	52	Congress
		(2) Swatantra ..	15,560	46	
		(3) Independent ..	567	2	
7.	Harapanahalli ..	(1) Congress ..	28,440	57	Congress
		(2) P.S.P. ..	21,620	43	
8.	Siruguppa ..	(1) Swatantra ..	22,517	62	Swatantra
		(2) Congress ..	12,940	36	
		(3) Independent ..	840	27	

The total number of electors in the district for the Lok Sabha elections of 1962 was 4,86,041, while the number of valid votes polled was 2,86,213, the percentage of votes polled being 60.1. As against this, there were 4,73,517 electors for the Assembly elections, the number of valid votes polled being 2,89,612. The average percentage of votes polled worked out to 61.1, while the highest percentage of valid votes polled was 80 in the Harapanahalli Assembly Constituency, the lowest percentage being 46.8 in the Sandur Constituen

General Elections, 1967

The Indian National Congress, the Praja-Socialist Party and the Swatantra Party were again the main political parties in the district which contested in the fourth general elections held in 1967. This time, there were only four Independents besides a candidate set up by the Bellary People's Front. But the Congress swept the polls and emerged successful in seven out of the eight Assembly constituencies, as also in the Bellary Parliamentary Constituency. The remaining one Assembly seat was won by the Swatantra Party, while the Praja-Socialist Party and the Independents did not win any seat this time. The Congress candidate from the Sandur Assembly Constituency was elected unopposed since there were no other contestants in the field.

The statement given below indicates the number and party affiliations of the contesting candidates, the number of valid votes polled, the percentage of votes polled and the successful parties in the general elections held in the district in 1967 :—

Sl No.	Name of Constituency	Party affiliations of contesting candidates	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of votes polled	Successful party
1	2	3	4	5	6
		LOK SABHA			
1.	Bellary ..	(1) Congress	1,73,402	53.8	Congress
		(2) Swatantra	1,49,202	46.2	
		LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY			
1.	Sandur ..	(1) Congress	(un-contested election)		Congress
2.	Hadagalli ..	(1) Congress	27,462	61	Congress
		(2) P.S.P.	17,563	39	
3.	Hospet ..	(1) Congress	19,718	58	Congress
		(2) Independent	12,736	37.5	
		(3) Independent	1,510	4.5	
4.	Kudligi ..	(1) Congress	24,486	58	Congress
		(2) Independent	16,840	40	
		(3) P.S.P.	1,014	2	

Sl. No.	Name of Constituency	Party affiliations of contesting candidates	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of votes polled	Successful party
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Kurugodu ..	(1) Congress ..	24,892	63	Congress
		(2) Swatantra ..	14,453	37	
6.	Bellary ..	(1) Swatantra ..	27,052	62.6	Swatantra
		(2) Congress ..	11,963	27.7	
		(3) People's Front ..	2,822	6.5	
		(4) Independent ..	1,382	3.2	
7.	Harapanahalli ..	(1) Congress ..	22,201	60	Congress
		(2) Swatantra ..	14,716	40	
8.	Siruguppa ..	(1) Congress ..	22,563	55	Congress
		(2) Swatantra ..	18,489	45	

While the total number of voters in the district for the Parliamentary elections in 1967 was 4,99,874, that for the Assembly elections was 4,54,292, the total number of valid votes polled being 3,22,724 (64.5 per cent) and 2,81,864 (62 per cent) respectively. The highest percentage of valid votes polled was 70 in the Siruguppa Assembly Constituency and the lowest was 51 in the Hospet Constituency.

Mid-term Poll, 1971

Consequent on the dissolution of the Lower House of the Parliament early in 1971, a mid-term poll was conducted for the Bellary Lok Sabha seat on 7th March 1971. There were four contestants, one each from the Indian National Congress, then presided over by Shri Jagjivan Ram, and the Swatantra Party besides two Independents. Out of a total electorate of 5,30,510 in the district, 3,32,265 electors (63 per cent) exercised their franchise. The candidate of the Congress, of which Shri Jagjivan Ram was the president, emerged successful winning 2,30,901 or 69.7 per cent of the votes polled, while the votes polled by his nearest rival of the Swatantra Party was 78,041 or 23.6 per cent of the total votes polled.

General Elections, 1972

The Indian National Congress and the Indian National Congress (Organisation) were the two main political parties in the district which contested in the fifth general elections held in March 1972. As the mid-term poll for the Lok Sabha had been held earlier in March 1971, the general elections this time were only for the State Legislative Assembly. The two Congress parties set up their candidates for all the eight Assembly constituencies in the district. The Bharatiya Jan Sangh and the Socialist Party fielded a candidate each in the Bellary and Hospet constituencies respectively and in addition, there were six Independents, but

they did not win any seat. The Indian National Congress secured six of the eight seats, while the Indian National Congress (Organisation) won the remaining two seats. There were straight contests between these two parties in four out of the eight constituencies. The following statement indicates the results of the fifth general elections (1972) in the district :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Constituency*	*Party affiliations of contesting Candidates*	*No. of valid votes polled*	*Percentage of votes polled*	*Successful party*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Siruguppa ..	(1) I.N.C.* ..	27,600	58.4	I.N.C.
		(2) I.N.C. (O)* ..	19,659	41.6	
2.	Kurugodu ..	(1) I.N.C. ..	26,914	55.6	I.N.C.
		(2) I.N.C. (O) ..	21,531	44.4	
3.	Bellary ..	(1) I.N.C. (O) ..	25,866	49.8	I.N.C.(O)
		(2) I.N.C. ..	23,024	44.2	
		(3) Jan Sangh ..	1,713	3.4	
		(4) Independent ..	1,072	2	
		(5) Independent ..	213	0.4	
		(6) Independent ..	140	0.2	
4.	Sandur ..	(1) I.N.C. ..	26,030	60.4	I.N.C.
		(2) I.N.C. (O) ..	16,608	38.6	
		(3) Independent ..	436	1	
5.	Hadagalli .	(1) I.N.C. ..	31,859	60.3	I.NC.
		(2) I.N.C. (O) ..	20,956	39.7	
6.	Hospet ..	(1) I.N.C. ..	26,717	58.8	I.N.C.
		(2) I.N.C. (O) ..	17,305	38.1	
		(3) Socialist Party ..	725	1.6	
		(4) Independent ..	685	1.5	
7.	Kudligi ..	(1) I.N.C. (O) ..	34,110	69.4	I.N.C.(O)
		(2) I.N.C. ..	15,056	30.6	
8.	Harapanahalli ..	(1) I.N.C. ..	28,033	60.3	I.N.C.
		(2) I.N.C. (O) ..	16,939	36.4	
		(3) Independent ..	1,496	3.3	

*I.N.C.—Indian National Congress.

*I.N.C. (O).—Indian National Congress (Organisation).

There is now a considerable increase in the number of electors in the district as compared to the previous general elections. As against 4,54,292 electors in 1967, there were 6,09,206 electors in the district this time, out of whom 3,98,430 electors (*i.e.*, about 65.4 per cent) exercised their franchise. Of these votes polled, 13,730 votes were rejected as invalid. While the Hadagalli Constituency polled the highest percentage (*i.e.*, 73) of votes, the Hospet Constituency polled the lowest percentage

(*i.e.*, 55). The sub-joined statement indicates the constituency-wise number of electors, number and percentage of votes polled and votes rejected during the last (1972) general elections in the district :—

Sl. No.	*Name of Constituency*	*No. of electors*	*Total No. of votes polled*	*Percentage of votes polled*	*No. of votes rejected*	*Percentage of rejections*
1.	Siruguppa	70,374	48,760	69.3	1,501	3.1
2.	Kurugodu	70,409	50,290	71.0	1,845	3.7
3.	Bellary	85,230	54,042	71.0	2,005	3.8
4.	Sandur	67,707	44,889	66.0	1,815	4
5.	Hadagalli	74,672	54,576	73.0	1,761	3.3
6.	Hospet	85,324	47,252	55.0	1,820	3.8
7.	Kudligi	74,595	50,514	67.7	1,344	2.6
8.	Harapanahalli	80,895	48,107	59.4	1,639	3.4
	Total	6,09,206	3,98,430	..	13,730	..

Polling Stations

There were in all 496 polling stations, located in convenient centres, in the district during the second general elections held in 1957. In keeping with the increase in the number of electors, the number of polling stations were also increased from election to election, and there were 1,064 polling stations in the district during the general elections of 1972. Formerly, the voters of some of the constituencies in the rural areas had to traverse rather long distances to reach their polling stations. This inconvenience was also obviated by increasing the number of polling stations. The sub-joined table indicates the taluk-wise number of polling stations set up in the district during the general elections of 1957, 1962, 1967 and 1972:—

Sl. No.	*Name of Constituency*	*Number of polling stations during the general elections of*			
		1957	1962	1967	1972
1.	Siruguppa	56	67	65	121
2.	Kurugodu	51	57	64	130
3.	Bellary	65	74	77	138
4.	Sandur	66	73	66	125
5.	Hadagalli	75	79	71	132
6.	Hospet	51	55	74	143
7.	Kudligi	..	63	72	127
8.	Harapanahalli	132	79	78	148
	Total	496	547	567	1,064

Newspapers and Periodicals

The first printing press was established at Bellary as early as 1815 by the London Missionary Society, under the superintendence of one Mr. Paine. They were the first to print and publish the *Amara Kosha* and the Kannada Bible during the early part of the 19th century, when there were hardly any printing presses in the whole of the area now constituting the new Mysore State. In fact, it is said that this was the first printing press to be established in the entire Karnataka region. It was, however, closed down in 1852 and the room which housed this press is now a part of the Wardlaw High School at Bellary.

Although the district had the privilege of possessing a printing press so early, Kannada journalism, as such, had not made any headway until after 1912. Prior to 1912, there were only two Telugu monthly journals, *Sanmarga Patrika* and *Vijaya Vedartha Chandrika,* which were being printed and published at Bellary. The *Sanmarga Patrika* was in existence from 1905 to 1920 after which it stopped publication, while the other monthly had ceased publication much earlier. During this period, papers printed and published in Mysore and Dharwar regions were in circulation in the district. Popular among them were 'Mysore Star' and *Vrittanta Patrike* from the old Mysore State and *Chandrodaya* and *Rajahamsa* from Dharwar.

Shri K. M. Karibasava Sastry was the pioneer in the district in bringing out a Kannada weekly, *Ballary Bharathi,* in about 1912-13. It was being printed in the Shankara Vilas Press, of which he was the owner. The main object of the paper was to strive for maintenance of purity in the administration and give expression to the wishes and aspirations of the people of the area. It also helped popularisation of the Kannada language and in rousing the political consciousness of the people. The annual subscription for the paper was a meagre one rupee. The paper, however, could not continue for long. It had to stop publication during the early days of the first world war.

Undaunted by the failure of his maiden enterprise, Shri Karibasava Sastry again started publication of a bilingual monthly called *Andhra-Karnataka Grantha Male* in the year 1931. But one of the features in the journal, namely *Naradana Sanchara,* landed him in court in a defamation case. Although the case was amicably settled out of court, the publication of the journal was stopped thereafter.

In the year 1924, Shri Y. Nagesha Shastry started a Kannada monthly by name *Karnataka-Bandhu,* mainly to propagate the idea of unification of all Kannada-speaking areas. But it also did not survive for long owing to financial stringency and other reasons. Again, in the year 1926, Shri A. Ranganatha Mudaliar and Dr. R. Nagan Gowdh started a Kannada weekly called *Praja-*

Bandhu. But it was being printed in Telugu script. Unfortunately, this paper also could not survive for long.

Shri Tekur Subramanyam was the next to start a paper entitled *Karnataka-Kesari* sometime in 1931. He edited the journal for a period of five months before handing it over to Shri T. B. Keshava Rao. The paper, which was mainly devoted to political affairs, had to stop publication in the year 1932 in the wake of the nation-wide *satyagraha* movement. The first Kannada paper to make a real headway in journalism in the district was *Nava Sandesha*, a weekly edited by Shri T. H. M. Holebasava Shastry. It started publication in the year 1934 and gave comprehensive information on a variety of topics. This journal is still being published, its present editor being Shri T. H. M. Chandrasekhara Shastry. The paper has a press of its own. In 1937, Shri T. B. Keshava Rao started another Kannada weekly entitled *Nava Bharata*. However, after a few years, it also ceased publication.

Rytha was another popular Kannada weekly which had a fair circulation in the district. It was started in the year 1948, its editor being Shri K. Channabasappa. It had a press of its own. It was devoted to the cause of raiyats and other rural population. Even this journal had to stop publication in 1954 owing to financial stringency and other causes.

Swatantra, another Kannada weekly, was started in the district in 1953, its editor being Shri S. M. Kotrayya of Hospet, The paper, which is printed in and published from Hospet, has a fairly good circulation in the district. The present editor of this journal, which has survived to this day (1972), is Shri S. M. Vishwanath.

About the close of 1953, Shri N. S. Shetty started a Kannada fortnightly called *Pratibimba* and Shri Ramappa a weekly known as *Raja-Hamsa*. The year 1955 saw the publication of a Kannada monthly entitled *Geethavani*. This journal, devoted to religious matters, was being edited by Shri A. Karegowda. This was followed by the publication of another Kannada weekly from Hospet called *Nagara-Nagari* during 1957-58 under the editorship of Shri H. Sarveshwara. Later, in 1964, was started another Kannada monthly known as *Vishwabandhu* by Shri T. B. Siddharamaswamy. Almost all these papers survived only for short periods.

Yet another Kannada weekly, which shone for some time in the district and then ceased publication, was *Sankranthi*, edited by Shri M. Mahantaswamy. This 16 page demmy-quarto size journal was started in the year 1960 and stopped publication during 1968. Another Kannada monthly called *Ballary Jilleya Abhi-*

vriddhi Varthe started publication in 1969 under the auspices of the Bellary District Development Council. This journal, devoted to the propagation of developmental activities in the district, is edited by Shri B. M. Chandrashekharaiah. Other recent additions to the existing journals are *Ballary Jilla Samachara,* a Kannada weekly, but edited and published from Bangalore by Shri C. G. Hampanna, and a Bellary edition of *Simhavani,* a Kannada daily of Bangalore, edited by Shri M. S. Gopalan. While the former was started in 1970, the latter was inaugurated on 1st October 1971. There have been some veteran journalists in the district like Shri Tekur Krishnamurthy, the late Shri Mattihalli Raghavendra Rao and others.

Papers from outside the district

Some of the newspapers and periodicals published outside the district have a good circulation in the district. Among the Kannada daily papers which come from outside, the *Samyukta Karnataka* of Hubli and Bangalore, *Vishwavani* and *Vishala Karnataka* of Hubli and the *Prajavani* and *Kannada Prabha* of Bangalore have become more popular. Weekly and monthly journals like *Karmaveera, Sudha, Prajamatha, Janapragati, Kasturi, Mallige* and *Mayura* have a good appeal among the Kannada-reading public in the district. With the gradual rise in the literacy percentage, the number of readers of Kannada newspapers and periodicals has also increased in recent years. English dailies like the Deccan Herald, the Indian Express and the Hindu of Bangalore and the Times of India of Bombay are popular among the readers of English newspapers. The Bangalore edition of *Andhra Prabha* is popular among the Telugu-reading population. The film periodicals published from Bombay and Madras are becoming more and more popular among the younger generation. Most of the daily newspapers published in Bangalore and Hubli have their correspondents in the district.

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

Organised social activities form a particular feature of the non-official endeavour in the district and there are several voluntary organisations doing good work in catering to the social needs of the community in a variety of ways. These organisations cover several fields of ameliorative service which government agencies alone cannot fulfil. Many of these organisations have been accorded official recognition and are getting assistance and general guidance from the Government. The existence of a number of such voluntary social service organisations in an area gives a richness to its institutional life. Many public-spirited persons have evinced keen interest in organising such institutions for the benefit of the people and for the welfare of the less fortunate groups of people. Provision of educational and medical facilities and promotion of welfare of women and youth are some of the important subjects to which particular attention is being bestowed by these institutions. The following is a brief account of some of the social service organisations in the district. It has not been

feasible to obtain details of all the institutions functioning in the district, but an attempt has been made to include as many typical institutions as possible, details about whose working could be collected.

Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangha, Bellary

The Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangha, Bellary, was established in the year 1916 and was registered under the Indian Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 on the 7th March 1918. It has been a pioneering institution in the field of education. The main objects of the Association are: (i) to establish schools, colleges, hostels and other educationl institutions; (ii) to provide scholarships to poor and deserving students who desire to pursue higher studies; and (iii) to do such other acts as are necessary for the improvement of education in the district, in general

The Sangha made a humble beginning in 1918 by setting up a Sanskrit Pathashala at Bellary. This was followed by the establishment, in 1924, of a Kannada Elementary School with provision to teach both Kannada and English. The progress achieved by the Sangha from 1963 onwards is remarkable. One educational project led to another and yet another, so much so by 1971 the Sangha came to have a net-work of educational institutions in the district, covering all levels of education—from primary to collegiate including professional. Till 1960, the educational endeavours of the Sangha were confined only to Bellary city. During that year, its activities were extended to other parts of the district as well. At present (1971), the Sangha is maintaining the following twelve educational institutions in the various parts of the district :—

Sl. No.	*Name and location of the institution*	*Year of establishment*
1.	Heerada Sugamma Senior Basic School, Bellary ..	1924
2.	S. G. Higher Secondary School, Bellary	1942
3.	Veerashaiva College, Bellary	1945
4.	Silver Jubilee Memorial Primary School, Bellary.. ..	1954
5.	Vijayanagara High School, T.B. Dam, Munirabad ..	1963
6.	Kotturswamy College of Education, Bellary	1963
7.	H. B. High School, Kudathini	1963
8.	First Grade Vijayanagara College, Hospet	1964
9.	Kottureshwara College, Kottur	1967
10.	K. P. G. High School, Tambrahalli	1968
11.	Smt. Allum Sumangalamma Memorial College for Women, Bellary ..	1969
12.	Smt. Gangavathi Bhagyamma Rural College, Huvinahadagalli	1970

These institutions are providing educational facilities to about 7,000 students and employment to about 300 teachers and other workers. The Sangha is also running a few hostels for the benefit of the students studying in these educational institutions. It has endowment properties in the shape of buildings and lands, valued at more than Rs. 25 lakhs and has also received donations from a good number of philanthropists of the district. The Sangha has thus been instrumental in spreading education, to a considerable extent, in this otherwise educationally backward district.

Provincial Vysya Education Fund

The Provincial Vysya Education Fund came into existence in the year 1948. Its main objects are to render financial help to the students of the Vysya community for their higher education, including foreign studies. One of the conditions under which financial assistance is given to the scholars is that the amount should be repaid to the institution as soon as they begin to earn their livelihood.

The organisation has so far (1970-71) helped seven students for their foreign studies and 314 students for their technical and higher education; a sum of Rs. 1,35,841 has so far been spent for this purpose, while the beneficiaries have repaid Rs. 82,479 to the Fund after completing their studies.

London Mission Organisation

Bellary has the distinction of being the oldest mission station in the Mysore Diocese of the Church of South India. The London Missionary Society began its work here as early as 1810 when the district formed part of the old Madras Presidency under the East India Company's administration. As stated earlier, a printing press was started by this Mission at Bellary in 1815, and it was here that the first edition of the complete Kannada Bible was printed. But this press did not become a permanent institution and stopped working in 1852. The Mission next established the Wardlaw High School in the year 1845. To begin with, 70 students were admitted to that institution. It celebrated its centenary during the year 1951 and in memory of it, a Centenary Memorial building costing about Rs. 30,000 was constructed. This institution has helped to produce many eminent scholars and public citizens. The London Mission was also responsible for starting two Higher Elementary Schools for girls as early as 1880. There are, in addition, two free Boarding Homes for poor children, one for girls and the other for boys, which were started by the Mission.

Catholic Mission Organisation

The Catholic Mission Organisation started its activities in the district even prior to the year 1870. It has established two High Schools, one for boys and the other for girls, in Bellary.

The Mission has also established a Preservation Home for women and girls at Bellary. Founded about a hundred years ago, it provides protection and shelter to destitute women and girls

who are in moral and social danger. Run by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, this Home had 62 inmates in 1971. The same Sisters also run two Orphanages, one established in 1875 and another in 1904, in which there were 56 and 68 inmates respectively. Besides, the Sisters of our Lady of Fatima also run two other Orphanages, one at Bellary and the other at Hospet; while the former, founded in 1924, had 130 inmates in 1971, the latter, founded only recently, had just about a dozen inmates. Further, the Fathers of the Society of Jesus are running another boys' home called St. Jhon's Boys' Home and the Fathers of the Parish are maintaining the St. Martin's Home, both of which are located in Bellary proper.

The Missionaries of Charity, a Congregation founded by Mother Teresa of Calcutta, who came to the district in 1967, have also established (1) a home called Nirmal Hirday for the homeless and aged destitutes, (2) a Shishu Bhavan for the care and protection of illegitimate and unwanted children and unmarried mothers, (3) a Leprosy Centre and Clinic, (4) about a dozen Mobile Clinics and Centres in the slum areas of Bellary and the surrounding villages, (5) two Kindergarten Day Schools in the slum areas, and (6) classes for training poor girls in shorthand, typewriting, tailoring and embroidery.

Poor Muslim Students' Educational Aid Fund

The Poor Muslim Students' Educational Aid Fund, Bellary, was established in 1961 with the object of helping needy Muslim students to prosecute their studies by providing them with books, free of charge, scholarships, etc. There are 120 ordinary and 20 life members in this organisation, with a managing committee to supervise the fund. Regular annual contributions and donations are collected from the generous public, especially during the holy month of Ramzan, for augmenting the funds of the organisation.

About 600 poor students of Bellary city have so far (1971) been benefited by this Fund. A hostel has also been constructed for the benefit of students coming from distant places.

Rate Payers' Association, Bellary

The Rate Payers' Association, Bellary, was established in the year 1952 by a band of enthusiastic citizens of Bellary and it was registered in 1956. The main object of the Association is to co-operate with the authorities in developmental work and also focus their attention on the just demands of the general public regarding civic amenities. It also aims at obtaining a uniform and just mode of taxation in all spheres, co-operating with the authorities to prevent wastage in administrative expenditure, assisting them to improve the tone of administration and stimulating civic and social consciousness among the citizens.

The Association has assisted in solving several problems affecting the citizens of Bellary, through constitutional methods.

It acts as a liaison between the public and the authorities in tackling public issues. For instance, when the local municipality takes up periodical revision of taxes, the Association enlightens the tax-payers on tax regulations and supplies them forms to be filled in and sent to the municipal authorities, so that the taxes may not be levied in excess. Whenever street lights fail or water taps do not work, the matter is immediately brought to the notice of the authorities for rectification. It also tries to bring corruption cases in Government departments to the notice of the authorities concerned for necessary action. When there were differences of opinion on the question of location of the bus-stand at Bellary, the Association intervened and helped to resolve the issue. These are a few of the instances of the activities of the Association. It is represented on the Hospital Advisory Committee and such other advisory bodies. A managing committee, consisting of a president, two vice-presidents, a general secretary, a treasurer and a joint-secretary looks after the activities and administration of the Association.

Bellary District Red Cross Society

The Bellary District Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society was started in the year 1934 by Shri S. Parthasarathy, an Advocate of Bellary. The Society is an international organisation devoted mainly to the service of the poor and the needy, especially in times of emergencies and natural calamities. One of the principal achievements of the Society was the construction of a hospital ward called "Nora Fraser's Ward" in the General Hospital, Hospet, at a cost of about Rs. 30,000. This institution won the provincial shield twice for meritorious services rendered in the field of Red Cross activiti

After the merger of Bellary district with old Mysore State in October 1953, the Bellary District Branch was affiliated to the Mysore State Red Cross Branch. The Branch continued to render useful social service and earned the appreciation of the Indian Red Cross Society. On several previous occasions, as also in 1960-61, when certain parts of the district were in the grip of scarcity conditions, the Society organised relief measures and distributed foodgrains, clothings, medicines and milk powder to the sufferers in the worst-affected villages. In the wake of the promulgation of the Gold Control Order in 1963, the Society strove to help the goldsmiths in distress. Similarly, during the national emergencies in 1962 and 1965, the Society organised Jawans' Relief Funds and collected large amounts of money, woollen blankets, mufflers, sweaters, copies of magazines, cigarettes, soaps and the like and despatched them to the war fronts for supply to the jawans. Shri Tekur Krishnamurthy, a prominent social worker of Bellary, took an active part in these multifarious activities of the Red Cross in the district. In appreciation of his commendable service for over three decades as a member, organiser, secretary and vice-president of the Red Cross in the

district, he was awarded the "Indian Red Cross Award of Merit" for 1964 by the Indian Red Cross Headquarters at Delhi.

Rotary Club, Bellary

The Rotary Club, Bellary, was started in the year 1959, duly sponsored by the Bangalore Rotary Club, with a small number of members on its rolls to begin with; the membership rose steadily over the years and its present (1971) strength is about 45. The club is essentially a service organisation covering four avenues of service, namely, club service, vocational service, community service and international service. This institution was responsible for establishing a women's and children's park at Bellary at a cost of Rs. 15,000. It contributed a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the Book Bank established in the Government Polytechnic, Bellary, for the use of poor students.

Among the other important activities of the Club may be mentioned the construction of a bus-stop shelter at Bellary cantonment at a cost of Rs. 2,000, creation of an endowment of Rs. 1,000 at the Bellary Medical College for award of a gold medal to the best student of the College every year, donation of Rs. 500 to the police for erection of traffic sign boards in Bellary city, and award of two rolling shields, one for the school adjudged as best in sports activities and the other for the school the students of which score the highest marks in S.S.L.C. Examination. It also awards prizes to the students who obtain the first ten ranks in the district in the annual S.S.L.C. Examination.

The Club has adopted a village, *viz.*, Sanganakal, three miles from Bellary city, for development as a model village. It has established a rural medical centre at this place. The Club has also undertaken a Student Adoption Scheme under which poor and deserving high school students are provided with school fees, books and clothes. In appreciation of this service of the Club, it has been awarded a trophy for "best youth service" in the Rotary District-317.

Rotary Club, Hospet

The Rotary Club, Hospet, was established in the year 1959. It was sponsored by the Rotary Club, Bellary. At the beginning of 1971, there were about 50 rotarian members in the Club. In keeping with its objectives of fostering the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, the Club has undertaken a number of ameliorative activities for the benefit of the people of the area. It distributes anti-polio vaccine for children free of cost and observes the 15th of every month as polio-vaccination day. A bus-stop shelter has been constructed on the Dharwar road in the Nehru Colony at a cost of Rs. 2,000 besides sponsoring another shelter at the Kamalapur bus-stand near Hospet. It has established a Rotary Children's Library at Hospet and is also supplying newspapers to the local reading rooms. It conducts elocution and *rangoli* competitions as also spot-painting and drawing competi-

tions every year and awards prizes to the winners. Scholarships are also awarded to poor and deserving students studying in the local high schools.

The Club has adopted the Hampi village for development as a model village. It has donated Rs. 9,000 towards the rural water supply scheme undertaken by the Government for providing protected water supply to the village. (The Rotary Club of South Sydney, Australia, has also contributed Rs. 4,000 towards this scheme.) The Club annexed the shield for the 'best international service' in the Rotary District-317. As a part of its vocational service, the Club conducted two courses of Supervisory Training and Agricultural Management Programmes in April 1970, with the assistance of the National Productivity Council, Bangalore. The Club is publishing a monthly news bulletin called 'Hospet Rotarian' for circulation among the members. All these and other activities of the Club are financed from the subscriptions and donations of its members.

District Hindi Premi Mandal

The District Hindi Premi Mandal, Bellary, was established in 1931 by Shri T. B. Keshava Rao, one of the five earliest workers in Karnataka in the field of Hindi who were honoured by the President of India with the presentation of a "sannad". Its main objects are spreading of Hindi in Devanagari script in the district, by starting *vidyalayas* and classes, publishing books and pamphlets, opening libraries and reading rooms and doing such other acts as are calculated to advance the propagation of Hindi. The Mandal is governed by an Executive Committee consisting of a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, two secretaries and 15 other members. Funds are raised for running the institution through subscriptions and donations supplemented by Government grant which is 50 per cent of the total admitted expenditure. A good number of students, both boys and girls, men and women, have been taught Hindi ever since the inception of the Mandal and have been successful in the various Hindi examinations conducted by Hindi Prachar institutions.

Lions Club, Hospet

The Lions Club, Hospet, was started in January 1968 and there were 43 members on its rolls at the beginning of 1971. The highlights of the ameliorative activities undertaken by the Club are organisation of a free eye camp by Dr. M. C. Modi, baby shows, free coaching classes for S.S.L.C. students, and the like. It also extends financial assistance to poor students for payment of school fees and purchase of books. It has also undertaken construction of a building for the Child Welfare Centre at the Co-operative Colony, Hospet. The affairs of the Club are managed by a Board of Directors with the help of subscriptions from the members and donations from the public.

Bharat Sevadal

The Bharat Sevadal is an off-shoot of the Hindustani Sevadal founded by Dr. N. S. Hardikar in the year 1923. It came into existence in March 1950 as a non-political, non-party youth organisation. The objects of the organisation are: (i) to instil the qualities of self-discipline, self-reliance and service in the youth of the country; (ii) to improve the health and physique of the youths, and (iii) to promote national development and social reconstruction by rendering service.

The Sevadal is managed by a Central Committee consisting of a president, two vice-presidents, a general secretary, an organising secretary, a treasurer and a *dalapathi*. Taluk and District Committees have also been formed to look after the work of the organisation at those levels. There are at present ten registered *shakas* (branches) of the Sevadal functioning in the district.

Sanmarga Theosophical Lodge, Bellary

The Theosophical Society was founded by Madame H. S. Blavatsky and Col. H. S. Olcott, in the United States of America in 1875. They came to India in 1879 and in 1886, established their headquarters in Adyar, a suburb of Madras. The Society has proved as an important factor in the field of social and religious reforms and has promoted tolerance.

The Sanmarga Theosophical Lodge of the Theosophical Society at Bellary was the seventh of the Lodges started at the instance of the founders. It was established sometime during the last decade of the last century. The aim of the Lodge is to propagate universal brotherhood and comparative study of all religions. It also aims at the study of the un-explained laws of nature inherent in man. For this purpose, the Lodge holds meetings and arranges lectures on allied subjects. Evening study classes or discourses are also conducted. The Lodge celebrates *jayanthis* of great and eminent personages of all religions.

The Lodge maintains a library and a reading room consisting of about 5,100 books and newspapers and periodicals in English, Kannada and Telugu. The Lodge receives a grant of Rs. 150 per year from the Government. With the proceeds of a trust endowment and occasional charity from the public, it conducts poor feeding on some important days every year. The Lodge is housed in its own building in the Car Street, Bellary. There is also a ladies' wing of the Lodge at Bellary called the Maitreya (Ladies) Lodge and a Branch Lodge at Hospet.

Youth Clubs

Attempts have been made in recent years to harness the energy of the youths of the district for healthy activities through the organisation of youth clubs all over the district. Bellary is also one of the districts in the country selected for the Intensive Educational District Development Project under which schemes

and programmes, especially to develop the employment potential among the youth, are being implemented. The training of the non-student section of the youth is an important part of this project.

During 1971, there were as many as 216 youth clubs in the district with a total membership of about 4,460. While 186 youth clubs with a total membership of 3,860 were in the rural areas, 30 clubs with a membership of about 600 were in the urban areas of the district. These institutions have adopted activities suitable to their environments and resources and they include organisation of adult literacy classes, libraries and reading rooms, cultural and recreational activities. While some clubs have undertaken literacy campaigns, some others assist the authorities concerned in implementing the mid-day meal scheme and the applied nutrition programme. They also educate the people on the need for better sanitation and healthy surroundings. The youth clubs also organise centres to educate the farmers on the production of compost and green manures, on poultry-farming, on vegetable cultivation, on rearing of improved breeds of cattle, sheep and goats and the like. Games and sports are the common activities of all the clubs, which hold competitions at the local level and encourage youth to participate in body-building activities. Cultural programmes like dramas and *bhajans* are also organised by several of the clubs.

The active youth clubs are assisted by the Government with a monetary grant of Rs. 300 to each. Besides, prizes ranging from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000 are also awarded to the clubs which turn out good work. During 1970-71, 12 youth clubs in the district were selected for the award of these prizes and a sum of Rs. 5,800 was spent for this purpose. Another sum of Rs. 2,000 was also spent during the year for organising youth rallies at the taluk-level. Thus, in all, a sum of Rs. 26,800 was spent during 1970-71 for youth services programmes in the district, while it was proposed to spend Rs. 94,500 for this purpose during 1971-72.

A 20-member District Youth Service Board has been constituted by the Government during 1969-70 with the Deputy Commissioner of the district as its Chairman and the Deputy Director of Public Instruction as its Secretary. The District Planning Officer, who has now been designated as the District Planning and Youth Service Officer, functions as the Joint Secretary of the Board. It is mainly an advisory body and its functions include formulation of specific programmes for the promotion of welfare of both the student and non-student youths in the district, mobilisation of resources from local bodies and other agencies for youth welfare programmes, advising the authorities concerned on the steps to be taken for intensifying extra-curricular activities, sports and games and the like in schools and colleges,

and reviewing of the progress of work done under the youth services programme in the district periodically.

According to the latest rules regarding organisation of youth clubs, every youth club in the district is required to be affiliated to the District Youth Service Board if it is to get recognition and financial assistance from the Government. To qualify for such affiliation, a club should have at least 15 members in the age-group of 15—30. It is expected that these affiliated clubs would be entrusted with more responsible civic and social work in the years to come. In the following paragraphs is given a brief account of the activities of a few of the youth clubs in the district, by way of illustration, as it is not possible nor is it necessary to deal with all of them individually.

Taruna Sangha, Huvinahadagalli

The Taruna Sangha, Huvinahadagalli, was established in 1957, but it was registered only in 1964. The aims and objects of the Sangha include promotion of literary and cultural activities in the town, providing of guidance and advice to the cultivators regarding modern methods of cultivation, encouraging of games and sports, etc. The affairs of the Sangha are managed by a committee consisting of 13 members. The Sangha has been drawing the attention of the authorities concerned towards administrative lapses, if any, and civic and other needs of the people of the town as well as the taluk through representations and, sometimes, by organising agitations.

It conducted a survey of lepers in the taluk in 1959 and caused the establishment of a leprosy sub-centre at Hadagalli. It conducted also a Leprosy Volunteers' Training Course and distributed 50 pairs of canvas shoes among the lepers. A B.C.G. Vaccination Camp was also organised by the Sangha in the town. It has also instituted a rolling trophy for staging dramas and conducts annual drama competitions. It conducted State-level volleyball and badminton tournaments and awarded gold medals to the winners. Demonstrations in preparation of compost pits, use of modern agricultural implements, etc., were organised on several occasions. The Sangha has taken up construction of a building of its own at a cost of about Rs. 20,000. Its activities are financed with the help of subscriptions from members, donations from the public and realisations from benefit shows.

Sharada Youth Club, Nagalapura

The Sharada Youth Club, Nagalapura, in Hospet taluk, was started in October 1964 by a band of enthusiastic youth of the place with the main obective of serving the cause of the agriculturists of the area by providing them with improved seeds, demonstrating the use of modern implements and generally guiding them in the pursuit of scientific methods of agriculture. Village sanitation, social and cultural activities, etc., are also among the activities of the Club. During 1971, there were 26

members in the Club, each paying a subscription of 50 paise per month.

The Youth Club has made arrangements to impart training in mat-weaving, stone-carving, horticulture and the like to interested persons in the village. Adult education classes are also being conducted in the Club premises. A Radio Rural Forum has been functioning in the village under the auspices of the Club and 12 of its members have received training in modern methods of agriculture at the Agricultural Training Centre, Gangavati, in Raichur district. Improvement of the village road through *shramadan*, repairs to the drinking water wells of the village, preparation of compost manure, renovation of the village temples, small savings work, etc., are among the other activities of the Club. Staging of dramas, conducting of *bhajans* and *keertans* and celebration of national festivals are also a common feature of the Culb.

Youth Club, Uttangi

The Youth Club, Uttangi, in Hadagalli taluk, is affiliated to the Mysore State Young Farmers' Forum and its activities are mainly concentrated on efforts to develop agriculture. The Club procures improved seeds and distributes the same among the farmers of the village. It also provides guidance to illiterate cultivators in respect of high-yielding varieties of crops and the use of chemical fertilisers, insecticides and the like. It has established a Bhajan Mandir, where religious and cultural programmes, variety entertainments, etc., are conducted. The services of the members of the Club are made available for social work on important occasions like public functions, festivals, etc. To finance its activities, the Club collects regular subscriptions from its members and also receives public contributions. The Hadagalli Taluk Development Board has given a financial assistance of Rs. 300 to the Club for purchase of furniture and other equipment to the Club office.

Savalal Ryot Sangha, A.M. Keri Tanda

The Sri Savalal Ryot Sangha in Adavimallanakeri Tanda, in Hadagalli taluk, was established in June 1970. Its main objective is to help, with the assistance of the local village panchayat and the block agency, the backward people of the Tanda to improve their agricultural and animal husbandry practices. Development of co-operative institutions in the Tanda is also one of its aims.

In fulfilment of its main objective, the Sangha procured chemical fertilisers, improved seeds, pesticides, etc., and made them available to the farmers in the Tanda. It also collected soil samples and got them tested through the Agricultural Department. It has arranged for the dissemination of knowledge to the farmers regarding modern techniques of agriculture, through the installation of a community listening radio set. A night school has also been started for the benefit of the illiterate adults of

the Tanda. An amount of Rs. 300 has been granted to the Sangha from the block funds so as to enable it to pursue its activities.

Mahila Mandals

The *Mahila Mandals* play a useful role in the betterment of the socio-economic condition of the womenfolk to a certain extent. There were over 90 such institutions in Bellary district during 1971 and their programme of work was, by and large, the same all over the district. They included running of nursery schools for little children and conducting of classes in Hindi, music and dance and providing of training in tailoring, knitting, embroidery and such other crafts for the benefit of women and girls of their respective areas. Several of these institutions have received recognition and financial support from the Government and the local bodies. In the following paragraphs, a brief account of the important activities of a few of the *Mahila Mandals* in the district is given by way of illustration.

Akkamahadevi Mahila Samaj, Bellary

The Akkamahadevi Mahila Samaj, Bellary, was started in the year 1962 by a band of enthusiastic women of the city with the object of promoting the social and economic betterment of the women of the place. The Samaj is running embroidery and tailoring classes for needy women so that they may be in a position to supplement their family income after their period of training. Provision has also been made to teach Hindi and music to interested women and girls. A *Shishu Vihar* is also being run by the Samaj for the benefit of tiny tots, which provides them a good base for their future educational development. There were about 200 children in this *Shishu Vihar* during 1971. The activities of the Samaj are financed by subscriptions from its members and contributions from the public.

Sharada Mahila Samaj, Hadagalli

The Shri Sharada Mahila Samaj, Hadagalli, was also established in 1962 and was subsequently registered in 1963. Its aims and objects include mobilisation of women for promoting the general welfare of women and children of the area, organisation of cultural and educational activities and training of women in fine arts and handicrafts. In addition, the propagation of the principles of small savings, family planning, etc., are also among the objectives of the Samaj.

There were about 160 members in the Samaj during 1971. It is housed in its own building constructed at a cost of about Rs. 25,000 out of public contributions and Government assistance. The Samaj is running tailoring, knitting and embroidery classes and over 70 members were attending these classes during 1971. It is also running a *Shishu Vihar*, which is attended by more than 50 children. It arranged for distribution of 85 sewing machines on 50 per cent subsidy basis to the members trained in tailoring. The scheduled caste children attending the *Shishu Vihar* are

provided with slates, pencils, books and uniforms free of cost. Milk is supplied to babies and pregnant women belonging to the backward classes. The Samaj conducts baby shows and exhibitions, organises tailoring and *rangoli* competitions and awards prizes to winners. Twenty of its members were trained at the Associated Women Workers' Training Class at Gangavati. Apart from subscriptions from its members and contributions from the public, the Samaj has also received financial assistance both from the Government and the Hadagalli Taluk Development Board.

Vanaja Mahila Samaja, Kottur

The Vanaja Mahila Samaja, Kottur, in Kudligi taluk, was started in 1963, for promoting the welfare of womenfolk of the area by providing them training in various crafts and for creating in them interest in public activities. There were about 40 members in the Samaja during 1971, each paying a monthly subscription ranging from 25 paise to one rupee. Donations from the public and grants-in-aid from the Government were the other main sources of revenue of the Samaja apart from nominal admission and tuition fees.

Upto 1971, about eight batches of women, each batch consisting of about 40 members, were trained in tailoring in the tailoring section of the Samaja. A number of them were also taught embriodery and design-stitching. Several of the poorer trainees have been provided with sewing machines at half the cost and they are also supplied with cloth pieces for garment-making, at concessional rates. Besides, another 40 women were also trained in mat-weaving. The Samaja, which has its own building, possesses also a library and a radio set. In addition, training classes in making plastic wire articles, paper-flowers, woollen articles, food-stuffs, hair-oils and scents, batic painting, etc., were also conducted by the Samaja during 1970 for the benefit of local women and girls.

Bhagini Mandal, Hampasagar

The Bhagini Mandal, Hampasagar, in Mallapuram taluk, was inaugurated in June 1963. The main activities of the Mandal include running of a *Shishu Vihar* and conducting of tailoring and knitting classes. Music classes are also conducted for the benefit of interested women and girls. The Mandal has a modest building of its own. Apart from collecting subscriptions from its members, the Mandal is getting a little financial help from the local development block towards payment of salary to the teaching staff.

Lakshmi Mahila Mandali, Chikkajogihalli

The Lakshmi Mahila Mandali, Chikkajogihalli, a most progressive village not only in Kudligi taluk but also in the entire district, was established in December 1968 with the main objective of achieving the socio-economic betterment of the womenfolk of the place. There were about 30 members in the Mandali during 1971, as against 15 at the beginning. It is running a *Shishu Vihar*

for the benefit of little children and is also conducting classes in tailoring and embroidery, which are found useful by the womenfolk of the locality. Recreation facilities are also provided to the members of the Mandali in the evenings so as to relieve them of their boredom of daily hard work. It is also maintaining a reading room so as to encourage a reading habit among the literate women. The institution also conducts 'baby shows' and other competitions for young kids and celebrates all the important national festivals and helps to promote a spirit of co-operation.

Mahila Samaj, Kampli

The Mahila Samaj, Kampli, in Hospet taluk, was established in 1958 for promoting the welfare of women. The Samaj is running a well-equipped nursery school for the children of the colony. About 50 children were attending the school in 1971. A library and a reading room are also provided for the members. A tailoring class is also being run for the benefit of interested women. The Samaj distributes milk with the assistance of the Red Cross Society to about 100 children of the sugar factory labour colony daily. The institution has been getting a grant from the Central Social Welfare Board and also financial assistance from the management of the sugar factory.

Mahila Samaj, Hospet

The Mahila Samaj, Hospet, was established in April 1955 and was registered in 1958. It is recognised both by the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, and the State Social Welfare Board, Bangalore. In 1971, there were 65 members in the institution. It is managed by an executive committee consisting of a president, a secretary, a treasurer and five other members.

The Samaj is running a nursery school for the benefit of children. The school is housed in the Samaj's own building constructed at a cost of about Rs. 20,000. There were 72 children in the school in 1971. The Samaj is also running tailoring and machine-embroidery classes for women. Facilities have also been provided for indoor and outdoor games for the benefit of the members. The Samaj has received varying amounts of grants from the Social Welfare Board and the Department of Industries and Commerce.

There are also a number of other similar institutions in various parts of the district, which are striving for the social, cultural, educational and economic uplift of the various sections of the society in their own humble way. There are also *mathas* belonging to different religious denominations, which also seek to promote social, cultural and religious objectives. The number of such voluntary social service organisations have increased in recent years thus adding lustre and strength to the social fabric of the district (see also Chapter XV).

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Amaravati

Amaravati (T.* Hospet) (P.† 10,972) is adjacent to Hospet town, at a distance of about two kilometres. It has a town panchayat. It is a growing town and has gained importance as many offices connected with the Tungabhadra Project are located here. There is an inspection bungalow maintained by the Public Works Department.

Amaradevaragudda

Amaradevaragudda (T. Kudligi) (P. 1,404) is about three kms. from Kudligi. It is noted for a huge banyan tree which covers an area of about 1.71 acres.

Ambali

Ambali (T. Kudligi) (P. 1,403) is a village ten kms. north-west of Kottur and about 28 kms. from Kudligi and near the junction of the three taluks of Hadagalli, Harapanahalli and Kudligi. It contains a black stone Chalukyan temple dedicated to Kalleshwara. The building consists of a single shrine, opening into a *mantapa* of cruciform plan and is somewhat similar to the Kalleshwara temple at Bagali. On the outer walls of the shrine, the lower courses of carving consist almost exclusively of lions' and crocodiles' heads, so frequently found in the other Chalukyan temples in this part. Two inscriptions were found in this temple, dated in the years 1081-82 and 1105-06, *i.e.,* in the sixth and 30th years of the Western Chalukyan king, Vikramaditya VI. The earlier of the two records the gifts made to the temple, thus showing that the temple was already in existence at that time. In the Hanuman temple in this village, a third inscription belonging to the same dynasty, dated in the year 1143-44 in the reign of Jagadekamalla II, was found.

Anantashayanagudi

Anantashayanagudi (T. Hospet) (P. 2,890) is a village about two kms. from Hospet, on the road towards Kamalapura. It contains the ruins of a temple in which the inner shrine, instead of being as usual a small square erection, is a large oblong chamber,

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*T=Taluk. †P=Population according to the 1971 census.

with a correspondingly lengthy platform and a very high domed roof. According to a tradition, it was built by one of the Vijayanagara kings for the large black stone image of Anantashayana (Vishnu sleeping on the serpent), which was, however, not transported to that place from Holalu. It is still to be seen at Holalu in the Hadagalli taluk.

Bagali *Bagali* (T. Harapanahalli) (P. 1,916) is a village about eight kms. north of Harapanahalli on the Hospet road. It is known for its potstone Chalukyan temple dedicated to Kalleshwara, which stands close on the bank of its tank. This is described and illustrated in detail in Rea's book. The most striking parts of the temple are the doorway in the shrine and the central ceiling in the *mantapa* and the extraordinary diversity in the designs of the pillars which support the *mantapa*. There are as many as 59 of these pillars and nearly every one of them differs from all the others in detail. Much of the variety is due to the form of the plan of the pillars. In some cases, one plan is continued from the base to the capital, while in the others the square, circle, octagon and polygon are successfully combined.

There were found no less than 36 inscribed stones in this temple and five more in other shrines in the village, 12 of which belonged to the reign of the Western Chalukyan king Vikramaditya VI alone, dating from the fourth to the 51st years of his rule. The earliest mention of the Kalleshwara temple is in a grant dated in the year 1018 A.D.; but as this makes no reference to its foundation, it must have been built some time before. The old name of the village was Balguli. It is mentioned in a grant of the Hoysala king Ballala II, dated in the year 1193-94, as one of his capitals. Another record makes a reference to the 50 Mahajanas who looked after its affairs.

Bellary *Bellary* (P.1,25,183) is the district headquarters town situated at a distance of about 306 kms. north of Bangalore on the Bangalore-Raichur road. Bellary was also a cantonment formerly. It is a station on the Guntakal-Hubli line of the South-Central Railway. The town is built on a level plain, lying round about two of the barren and rocky hills, which are a characteristic of the Deccan. One of them, on which stands the fort, is known as the Fort Hill; the other, from the fact that when viewed from the south-east, a group of rocks on its top looks like the profile of a human face, is popularly known as the Face Hill or Face Rock. This hill lies north of the Fort Hill. These two hills are conspicuous from every part of the city. The Fort Hill, which is about a mile and a half in circumference, is 1,976 feet above the sea-level and 480 feet above the level of the town.

The upper fort consists of the usual citadel on the summit of the rock guarded by outer lines of fortifications, one below

the other. In the weakest places, there are three lines of walls, while there is only one where the hill is naturally strong, as on the northern side where it is covered with confused heaps of huge boulders and on the western side where it consists of bare, smooth and steep rock protected at the foot by a deep ditch. There is only one regular way upto the fort, which is a winding path among the boulders, commanded at several points from above. On the top, outside the citadel are a small temple, the remains of some modern cells and several deep pools of water, one of them being as deep as 29 feet, made by building up the outlets from natural clefts in the rock in which the rain water collects. Within the citadel are several strongly constructed buildings. It was here that Muzaffar Khan, Nawab of Kurnool, was imprisoned from 1823 to 1864. The lower fort is surrounded by a rampart, lined with stone, 18 feet high, and protected by several circular stone bastions and a ditch, about 18 feet deep and 30 to 40 feet wide. It may be noted that both the Fort and Face Hills were the sites of important pre-historic settlements. In 1872, Mr. W. Fraser, the then District Engineer, found on the Face Hill celts and chisels in various stages of manufacture and also corn-crushers, mealing stones and pieces of pottery. Subsequently, there were found on the Fort Hill lumps of soft red haematite, perhaps used for iron smelting and celts and other implements including a whetstone and a ring-stone.

After 1565 A. D.

After the down-fall of the Vijayanagara kingdom in 1565, Bellary came into the hands of a Palayagar family, the originator of which was one Hanumappa Nayaka. He lived at Bellary and strengthened its defence. The place was in the hands of this Palayagar family until about 1631. From that year till 1692, it was practically under Muslims, though the names of two Palayagars are mentioned as having some authority over it. Bellary was also under the Marathas for a short period round about 1678. In 1692, the Palayagars again obtained authority over the fort. In about 1764, during the time of one Ramappa, the town became tributary to Adoni, which had been granted as a *jagir* to Basalat Jung, brother of Salabat Jung, the then Subedar of the Deccan. In 1775, Doddappa, the then Palayagar, refused to pay tribute to Basalat Jung, declaring that he owed allegiance to Haidar Ali. There was a clash between the forces of Basalat Jung and Haidar Ali, in which the former were completely routed. Doddappa also fled and Haidar Ali took possession of the fort. The latter built the upper and lower forts as they are now. Tipu Sultan held the fort until his defeat in 1792, when it became the property of the Nizam. It was finally ceded by the latter to the East India Company in 1800, along with the rest of the district. (See also Chapter II).

Lower Fort

At this time, the lower fort, like all other forts, contained dwellings of a large number of people who had flocked to it for

protection. Later, to make room for the buildings required by the troops, houses, shops, etc., were removed from the fort to Bruce Pettah after paying the owners some compensation. Bruce Pettah was named after Peter Bruce who had first been in charge of Harapanahalli and then, from 1806 to 1820, was the Judge of Bellary. Now, the lower fort contains a number of public buildings, offices, educational institutions and churches, the chief of which is the Holy Trinity Church which was originally built in 1811, enlarged in 1838, consecrated in 1841 and is at present a place of worship for the members of the Church of South India in the city. Immediately east of the foot of the steps, leading to the upper fort, is a strongly built *mantapa* which is pointed out as the place in which Munro used to halt during his visits to Bellary.

The Cowl Bazaar was developed later than Bruce Pettah. It got its name from the fact that it was originally occupied almost entirely by the followers and merchants belonging to the troops, who settled there under an agreement (*cowl*) that they should be free from taxes. Mellor Pettah was named after Abel Mellor, who was the Collector of the district from 1840 to 1850. The Cantonment was established in 1801, Bellary then being the headquarters of the General commanding the region known as the ceded districts. The Duke of Wellington is stated to have resided at one period in the northernmost of the two bungalows, which adjoin the fort's ditch, immediately west of the Fort Hill. The excellent well in the compound of this house is one of the six which tradition says were built by the six sisters of Palayagar Hanumappa Nayaka. One of the graves here is that of Ralph Horsley, Head Assistant Collector of Bellary and son of John Horsley, I.C.S., whose name has been given to Horsley-konda near Madanapalli. He was murdered by burglars, whom he was trying to capture, on the night of the 4th July 1856 in his bungalow.

Bellary city does not contain temples or mosques of architectural merits. An old shrine of the place is that of Durgamma. The goddess in it is represented by a heap of earth covered with turmeric powder; silver votive offerings of representations of hands, eyes and other parts are made to the shrine by devotees whom she is believed to have cured of diseases. The annual festival in honour of the goddess takes place in February, at which formerly animal sacrifice and hook-swinging ceremony used to take place. The city has a Shivanubhava Mantapa. Of the various mosques, the two biggest are on the Jumma Mashid lane in Bruce Pettah and in the Cowl Bazaar. There are also two *Dargas* of local repute.

Several new extensions have come up in recent years. Educationally, the city has advanced a good deal. It has a

medical college, three arts, science and commerce colleges, a polytechnic and several high schools. Industrially also, some progress has been made and when the steel plant is set up at Toranagal, there will be much impetus for starting ancillary industries at Bellary. The M.G. Automobiles at Bellary is to-day one of the largest units of its kind in the Mysore State. The Bellary Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd. was established in 1963. There are several oil mills producing mostly groundnut oil and cake.

Bommaghatta (T. Sandur) (P. 1,738) is a small interior village situated at a distance of about 48 kms. from Sandur. It has an old temple of Hulikuntiraya (Anjaneyaswamy) which draws devotees not only from Bellary district but also from the neighbouring districts. **Bommaghatta**

Bhyradevanahalli (T. Bellary) (P. 1,165) is about 12 kms. to the north-east of Bellary city. Very close to the village, there is an aqueduct which leads the low-level canal of the Tungabhadra project across the Hagari river. The headworks and reservoirs of the Bellary city water supply system are also located here. **Bhyradevanahalli**

Chellagurki (T. Bellay) (P.1,903) is a village 26 kms. from Bellary on Bellary-Anantapur road, which has become well-known on account of the *Jiva Samadhi* of Yerri Tata. This great saint came to Chellagurki in the year 1897 and after living there for about 25 years, he died there in 1922. He is credited with having performed several miracles. Pilgrims from all over the State visit the *Samadhi* of Yerri Tata, specially on new moon days and on the occasion of the annual car festival held in his honour. Facilities for lodging and boarding have been provided for the pilgrims. It has a high school and a rural dispensary. **Chellagurki**

Chigateri (T. Harapanahalli) (P. 4,130) is a village 12 kms. in direct line east-north-east of Harapanahalli. Gold-washing was formerly done here. Bruce Foote, in his *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India* (Vol. XXV, 89, 196), has said that short but good quartz reefs are pretty numerous in the southern and south-eastern flanks of the Jajikalgudda hill here, which were the source of gold which was obtained here. The streams which were washed for gold, according to him, were : (1) the upper part of Chigateri *nullah*, at a place called Chengulu ; (2) a small stream north-west by west of Chigateri village ; (3) a stream known as the Bovihalli *nullah ;* and (4) the stream flowing on the north-east slope of Jajikalgudda, known as the Konganahosur *nullah*. Of these, the last was the richest and the first the second best. The place is having a high school and a dispensary. **Chigateri**

Chikkajogihalli (T. Kudligi) (P. 1,449) is at a distance of about 26 kms. from Kudligi and 104 kms. from Bellary city, and **Chikkajogihalli**

is on the way from Bellary to Jagalur. It was formerly a very small village having 150 inhabitants and was without any modern conveniences of life. It has been now transformed into a bright model village, thanks to the initiative and imagination of Shri K. Venkataswamy, who is a native of the village and an enterprising businessman, and the constructive co-operation of the villagers and the various Government agencies. At first, a road about 30 kilometres long was constructed by the *shramadan* (voluntary labour) of Bharat Scouts and Guides who were joined by about a thousand men and women of the village. Afterwards, the Public Works Department took up this road and made it a *pucca* road. All the road vehicular traffic touches this village on the way to and from Bellary and Chitradurga. Now, this road comes under the National Highways. Nextly, a *pravasi mandir* (a travellers' bungalow) was constructed and equipped with modern amenities. A co-operative society was started for supplying at a fair price the requirements of the villagers. It has been so developed that it is serving about twenty-five villages around. It has been advancing also short-term and long-term loans to the villagers.

An uncertain and meagre rainfall of 20 to 22 inches a year and lack of tanks and channels for irrigating the lands had subjected the villagers to frequent scarcity conditions and their lot was hard. Now new wells were sunk for lift irrigation and old wells were revived and diesel engine pumps were installed at a few wells. The village folk heartily co-operated in this uphill task. Fertilisers and good seeds found their way along the new roadway. A big poultry-farm is being run on modern lines under private management with technical help from Government. It supplies its poultry products to Bellary and neighbouring districts.

All-round development

The Hanuman and Choudeshwari temples of the place were renovated. A weekly shandy on every Monday was organised with amenities of water, shelter and sanitation. A mat-weaving co-operative society was started with Government help of a capital of about Rs. 30,000. A good number of mats manufactured in the village were purchased by the society and sold in the towns. A mat-weaving training centre is also being run by Government at this place. The Village Panchayat started functioning from April 1961. The Government sanctioned a combined hospital; with a donation from Mrs. K. Venkataswamy, a building providing for twelve beds was constructed and equipped with modern amenities. Now there is also a veterinary hospital which is made also a sub-centre for artificial insemination.

In the kindergarten school, the children are given free meals and milk daily and clothes annually. The village has primary and middle schools and a high school. There is a general hostel which is being helped with grants by the Government. At first,

a branch post office was opened which was later upgraded into a sub-post office and telegraph and telephone facilities were also provided.

The Mysore State Co-operative Housing Corporation sanctioned about Rs. 90,000 with which 30 tenements were constructed. Besides, 69 houses were built under the subvention scheme for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The Corporation houses have been rented out to teachers, doctors and other workers in the village. A branch of the State Bank of Mysore and a Horticultural Training Centre were started recently. A branch of the Bellary District Local Library Authority has been opened here and is working since 1971. It is providing facilities to the readers—more particularly to the high school students. A section of the Mysore State Electricity Board is working to serve the needs of the electricity consumers in the area. With the assistance of the State Bank of Mysore, a coir industry has been started. There is scope for developing this industry here. Thus there is an all-round development of the village which is now vibrant with new life. It is a shining example of what can be achieved by co-operation, self-help and determined constructive work aided by various Government agencies.

Dammur *Dammur* (T. Bellary) (P. 1,639) is about 17 kms. from Bellary city. It is well known for its cave temple and the *samadhi* (tomb) of Venkappa. An annual fair is held here.

Daroji *Daroji* (T. Sandur) (P 4,283) is situated about 48 kms. from Sandur and about 28 kms. from Toranagal, connected both by bus and train. It is best known for the big tank near it. This tank, which is said to have been built by Tipu, has been constructed by throwing a huge dam, about two and a half miles long and in places 45 feet high, across a valley through which flows the Narihalla. In May 1851, the tank breached in two places and the mass of water which rushed out destroyed the old village of Daroji. The present village (New Daroji) was built later on. The tank now irrigates a large extent of lands. Excellent fish are caught in it and sent to the Bellary market.

Deogiri *Deogiri* (T. Sandur) (P. 2,581) is a village on the top of a hill of the same name, about 28 kms. from Sandur. It is rich in iron ore and manganese. The ore is loaded by an electric crane. A mining firm called the Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores Ltd. (SMIORE) is operating here. The ore is transported by a ropeway also. A firm from Holland was mining manganese previously in this area. A township has been constructed here for the employees of the SMIORE. (For further details, *see* chapter V).

Donimalai hill range The *Donimalai* hill range, which forms a part of the Bellary-Hospet range of rich iron-ore-bearing hills, is being exploited by

the National Mineral Development Corporation (A Government of India Undertaking). This is the first venture of the N.M.D.C. not only in Mysore State but in the southern region of the country. (For particulars, see Chapter V).

Devara-Timmalapura

Devara-Timmalapura (T. Harapanahalli) (P. 619) is a small village about three kms. from Harapanahalli on the Arasikere road. It has a big temple of Venkateshwara constructed by Dadayya Nayaka, a Palayagar of Harapanahalli. His son Ranga Nayaka also built the unfinished portion of this temple. They gave *inam* lands to the temple. There are carved stone images of these chiefs and their wives in the premises of the temple. There is also another shrine in the premises of this temple. The deity of this shrine is called Kannu-Kottappa (meaning healer of eyes). The main temple has a big *gopura* which is said to have been built by a Tahsildar of Harapanahalli by name Kandi Seshagiri Rao. The place is known for its annual *jatra* (car festival) which is largely attended.

Devagondana-halli

Devagondanahalli (T. Hadagalli)) (P. 1,377) is a village four kms. south of Hadagalli and about 152 kms. west of Bellary. Bruce Foote found probable traces of diamond-digging at this place. He says (*Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India*, Vol. XXV, pp. 87-88), "An interesting outcrop of a true pebbly conglomerate with quartzite matrix is to be seen on a low hill just south of Dagunahalli (two miles south of Huvina-Hadagalli). It is much hidden by red soil, but where exposed, much broken up into small pits like diamond-diggers' pits, and near the western end of the hill among the pits I observed two small platforms neatly edged with lumps of stone and strongly resembling the sorting platforms used by diamond-diggers at Banganapalli. Despite of many inquiries through taluk officials, I could gain no information about this possible old diamond working; no body ever heard of it. The place has, however, an unmistakable resemblance to a diamond-digging, and the pebbly conglomerate is quite sufficiently like the Banganapalli conglomerate to render it quite probable that the pits and platforms are genuine traces of the work of a diamond-prospecting party in former but not very remote times."

Gudekota

Gudekota (T. Kudligi) (P. 3,583), the headquarters of the revenue circle of the same name, is situated at a distance of 28 kms. east of Kudligi. It was formerly the residence of a Palayagar chief. Gudekota was one of the 'Palayapattus' (small principalities) which arose in the region taking advantage of the unsettled conditions after the decline of the great Vijayanagara kingdom in the 16th century. This Palayagar family was of the Beda caste. It gained control of the villages round about Gudekota. One of its chiefs helped Bharamappa Nayaka I of the Bilechodu Palayagar dynasty of Chitradurga, which was a

bigger and powerful principality, to conquer for the second time, Anaji, which was a strategic place. It appears that at this time the Gudekota chief was subordinate to the ruler of Chitradurga. The daughter of the Gudekota Palayagar, by name Bangaravva Nagati, was given in marriage to the above-mentioned Bharamappa Nayaka. The Gudekota Palayagar helped Bharamappa Nayaka again in successfully repelling the attack of the Rayadurga Palayagar. Haidar Ali, in the course of his return march from his campaign in the Bellary region, attacked and seized Gudekota, in the year 1777 A.D. (Hayavadana Rao, C., "History of Mysore", Vol. III, p. 250, 1943). Thus ended the rule of the Gudekota Palayagars two years before the fall of Chitradurga.

The place has ruins of a fort on a hill which is remarkable for the enormous size of its blocks. Bruce Foote thought them about the largest he had seen in any part of South India. There are several rough routes leading up the hill. On the top, there are two curious wells; one, from its unusually narrow, oblong shape, is called 'Cradle Well'. The other is a stone-lined construction, about 35 feet square, which is excavated under a strange natural arch formed of many huge boulders heaped one above the other. The village has remains of several small temples. Near the eastern end of the tank here, there is an unusually large number of snake-stones, some of which are as high as six feet. It has a tank known as Bommalinganakere. There is a high school and a primary health centre. (*See* also Sarvodayagrama elsewhere in this chapter).

Gunasagara

Gunasagara (T. Kudligi) (P. 474), about 20 kms. south of Kudligi, is famous for the image of Gopalakrishna in the local temple, which is reputed for the excellence of its workmanship.

Hadagalli (Huvina-Hadagalli)

Hadagalli (P. 10,455) is the headquarters town of the taluk of the same name at a distance of 150 kms. from Bellary city. The full name of the village is Huvina-Hadagalli and the derivation of the word is said to be from '*huvina*', the adjectival form of the Kannada word '*huvu*', a flower; *hadaga*, a boat; and *halli*, a village, meaning on the whole "the village of flower boats". The story goes that in the days when the city of Vijayanagara flourished, flowers for its temples and palaces were floated down the Tungabhadra from this place. The story receives some confirmation from the fact that the village contains a number of old wells and is still known for its gardens, betelnuts and plantains. The older form of the name of the place can be traced back to the eleventh century as is evident from an inscription. This epigraph dated in the year 1090 A.D., belonging to the reign of Chalukya Vikramaditya, which was found in the Keshavaswami temple at this place, states that the temple was constructed by Rebbaladevi, wife of the Brahmin general Revideva

at Poovina-Posavadangile which was the place of her birth. It is a pleasant place and reputed to be very healthy.

Two of the temples at this place, Kalleshwara and Keshavaswami, are described in detail in Rea's, " Chalukyan Architecture ". However, they cannot compare in richness of detail with those at Bagali, Magala or Hire-Hadagalli. Neither of these was finished. The temples contain some delicate carvings which unfortunately have been greatly spoiled by wanton chipping and by frequent thick white-washing. When the wall of the old fort was demolished in 1866, two temples were discovered inside. Worship is now performed in both of them. The image in one of them, dedicated to Yoga-Narayanaswami, is of black-stone and quite exquisitely carved. Both are Chalukyan in style and have perforated stone windows on each side of the shrine door, which are characteristic of that style. There are two high schools, one rural college, a local fund dispensary and branches of two banks here.

Hagari-Bommanahalli

Hagari-Bommanahalli (T. Hadagalli) (P. 3,001) is a village about 40 kms. from Hadagalli. It is now becoming a big commercial centre and has several oil mills. A number of families from the villages submerged in the Tungabhadra Project have been rehabilitated here. The Hagari-Bommanahalli Project is situated about four kms. from this place. (For more particulars, *see* Chapter IV).

Halavagalu

Halavagalu (T. Harapanahalli) (P. 4,751) is a village 13 kms. south-west of Harapanahalli and four kms. from the Tungabhadra river. It contains a Chalukyan temple made of black-stone. It is the plainest of all the temples of this type in the district, there being hardly any carved work in it, though the rough blocks at the doors were evidently intended to be sculptured. A few drawings of the temple are mentioned in Rea's book. The place is having a high school and dispensary.

Hampasagara

Hampasagara (T. Mallapuram) (P. 3,393), a village on the bank of the Tungabhadra, about 20 kms. north-east of Hadagalli, and the headquarters of the hobli of the same name has been well-known for its cotton-weaving. At the temple of Veerabhadraswami here, a fire-walking ceremony takes place every year about December-January on the day of the car festival. The people who go through this ordeal do not belong to any particular families. The village has a high school and a dispensary.

Hampi

Hampi (T Hospet) (P. 777), on the bank of the Tungabhadra, is now a small village. It has given its name to the remains, which lie scattered about it, of Vijayanagara, the birthplace of the Vijayanagara empire and the capital of its kings.

The Hampi ruins cover about nine square miles; but the fortifications and the outposts of the city include a far larger area. The whole area is dotted with a little, barrèn, rocky hills and immediately north of it flows rapidly the Tungabhadra. The hills are of granite, weathered to every shade of colour from a bluish-grey to a rich golden-brown. Many of them must weigh hundreds of tonnes. In places, cyclopean masses stand delicately poised one upon another at the most hazardous angles, and in others, they form quite impassable screes. On the sides of these hills and along the low ground between them, there are the fortified enclosing walls of the old city which are often in several lines, one behind the other. In the valleys are the deserted streets and ruined palaces and temples.

According to a local tradition, there was a town on this site centuries before the birth of the Vijayanagara kingdom. Some of the most dramatic events in the great epic of Ramayana are stated to have taken place in Kishkindha and it is said that this Kishkindha was close to Hampi. It was ruled in those days, says the Ramayana, by two brothers named Vali and Sugreeva who were of the "monkey race", which seems to mean a people having monkey as their emblem or totem. They quarrelled, and Sugreeva, driven out by his brother, fled to the forest near the hill called Rishyamuka on the bank of the Pampa. It is here that Rama, the hero of the epic, accompanied by his brother Lakshmana, journeying in search of his wife, Seeta, came to know that she was carried off by Ravana. It is here again that his expedition to Lanka, which ultimately resulted in the killing of Ravana, was planned and organised. The present names of several of the localities around Hampi are, interestingly enough, identical with those in the epic. Pampa (*Pampasaras*) was the name of a tank near Anegondi in Raichur district. Pampa is also said to be the ancient and puranic name of the river Tungabhadra itself; Rishyamuka is a hill in Raichur district; Matanga Parvata or Matanga's hill is one of the hills near Hampi and the Malyavanta hill lies to the east of it.

Glowing accounts

Coming to the medieval times, it was, as has already been said, the capital of the Vijayanagara kingdom. The account of its foundation, its rapid growth along with the kingdom, its rising to the greatest heights in about 200 years, its dramatically sudden fall and its utter destruction after the battle of Rakkasgi-Tangadgi in 1565 forms an absorbing story by itself. Of the wonder that it was, several descriptions have come down to us. The earliest European visitor, whose account is surviving, was Nicolo Conti, an Italian, who was at Vijayanagara in 1420. Some 20 years later, in 1442, Abdur Razzak, an ambassador to the east from Iran, visited the city. "The city of Bidjanagar," he says, "is such that the pupil of the eye has never seen a place like it, and the ear of intelligence has never been informed that there existed

anything to equal it in the world". Duarte Barbosa, a Portuguese, who visited the city between 1504 and 1514, gives similarly glowing accounts of its riches and magnificence. He writes: "The streets and squares are very wide. They are constantly filled with an innumerable crowd of all nations and creeds .... There is an infinite trade in the city........ In this city, there are many jewels which are brought from Pegu and Celani (Ceylon), and in the country itself many diamonds are found, because there is a mine of them in the kingdom of Narsinga.... "

But of all the accounts of the Vijayanagara city in its hey-days, that of Domingos Paes, which Sewell has given us in his history of this "*Forgotten Empire*", is the most vivid and picturesque. Paes was a Portuguese who visited Vijayanagara about 1520 in the days of Krishnadeva Raya. He speaks of the crowded bazaars where everything conceivable could be had; of the fine houses of the merchants and the military men; of the imperial throne made of jewel-studded golden plates; of the maids of honour bedecked with gold and precious stones; of the cavalry horses caparisoned in silk, damask, brocade from China and velvet from Mecca, with jewelled silver plates, upon their foreheads; of the king's private stud of 800 elephants and 500 horses; of his palace decorated with precious metals, ivory and wonderful carvings, etc.

Shocking destruction

The destruction of Vijayanagara was indeed sudden, shocking and absolute. To quote Sewell, "with fire and sword, with crow-bars and axes, they carried on day after day their work of destruction. Never perhaps in the history of the world has such havoc been wrought, and wrought so suddenly, on so splendid a city, teeming with a wealthy and industrious population in the full plenitude of prosperity one day, and on the next, seized, pillaged, and reduced to ruins, amid scenes of savage massacre and horrors beggaring description." ("A Forgotten Empire," p. 208).

The most convenient starting point to see the remains of the city is Kamalapura, about 12 kms. from Hospet railway station. The fortifications proper, excepting their great extent, their massive construction and the ingenuity with which the local natural resources were utilised, present a few points of interest. With the perennial Tungabhadra, unfordable for many miles, and the almost unclimbable rocky hills, linked together by the long lines of walls, the city must have been a place of great strength in the then conditions of warfare. The gateways, except one or two, are usually merely openings spanned by bracketed lintels.

The ruined temples and other buildings are so numerous that even a mere mention of them would run into pages. The minor

examples are scattered all over the site of the city. Most of the ruins are along the road leading from Kamalapura to Hampi, there being only a few on the road from Kamalapura to Kampli. The first ruin to be met with on the latter road is what is known as the Ganigitti temple. It is a Jaina temple and the tower above its shrine is built in a series of steps, which is the most characteristic of the Jaina temples in this district. According to an inscription on the lamp-post nearby, it was erected by a Jaina general named Irugappa in 1385. There are several other temples of this faith and of similar design in other parts of the city. About three kms. further down, on a commanding site to the north of it, stands the temple of Malyavanta Raghunathaswami. Like all other larger temples in the ruins, it is built in the Dravidian style, but the sculpture in it is better than in the majority of the others. Strange-looking fishes and marine monsters carved along its outer walls are worth noticing. In the inneremost shrine of this temple, is a boulder, and the tower of the shrine is perched on the top of this.

Returning to Kamalapura and setting out on the other road, leading to Hampi, the traveller passes through what was originally a gate with towers, but now merely a gap in the wall. From this, the way leads first to the site of the old palace of the Vijayanagara kings and the various civil buildings which stood around it. Perhaps in no part of the city was the destruction wrought by the Muslims more complete than at this spot. It can be seen that except a few isolated instances, scarcely one stone is left upon another in its original position here. The first building which is, however, still standing, though in a ruined condition, is the Queens' Bath, just north of the road. It is a swimming pool about 50 feet long and six feet deep. Just north-east of the Queens' Bath, and inside the first wall of palace enclosure, are still standing a few yards of one of the stone aqueducts mentioned by Abdur Razzak. He says, " One sees numerous running streams and canals formed of chiselled stone, polished and smooth ".

Throne platform (Mahanavami Dibba)

Immediately north of this, are the striking ruins of the great square platform of the House of Victory, as Paes calls it. According to Paes, it was built when Krishnadeva Raya came back from his victorious expedition against the king of Orissa (1513 A.D.) and, therefore, it was called the House of Victory. There was obviously another erection on the platform which is all that now remains. This is called the Throne Platform which is artistically a remarkable monument. It is known also as the Dasara Dibba or Mahanavami Dibba. It was near this place that the Dasara festival was celebrated on a grand scale. The spaces between the rows of the plinth-mouldings here are most elaborately and elegantly carved. Sculptures in bas-relief vividly depict various scenes of the Dasara festival, like processions of elephants, horses and soldiers, which are highly impressive. There

are also hunting scenes and charming dancing poses. The kings of Vijayanagara used to sit on a gorgeous throne in the House of Victory and witness the nine-day Dasara festivities.

A few yards west of this platform, rise the walls of what, from Abdur Razzak's description of the site, was the royal mint, and immediately north of these are similar walls of the building which he calls the 'Palace of the Danaik'. One interesting feature of these walls around the palace enclosures is that they are several feet thick at the bottom and taper off to only a few inches in width at the top.

Westwards from the House of Victory, the path passes by a temple nearly buried under earth and debris, the foundations of another platform and a curious trough, 41 feet long, cut out of a single stone, and then leads through two ruined gates, to the temple of Hazara Ramaswami. This temple is believed to have been the private place of worship of the royal family. The outsides of the outer walls of this temple are covered with courses of sculpture similar to those in the House of Victory. The chief attraction of the temple is the series of scenes from the Ramayana carved on two of the inside walls of the *mantapa* which lies north of the main entrance, and on the walls of the courtyard adjoining it. Perhaps it was from these carvings that the temple derived its name ('Hazara Rama' means thousand Ramas). The whole series of carvings is the most noteworthy feature of the temple.

Civil buildings

North-east of the Hazara Ramaswami temple, lies another block of civil buildings with high enclosing walls. From Abdur Razzak's account, these appear to have been the 'Diwan-khana' or public offices. The chief building now remaining is a two-storeyed erection. Immediately west of this enclosure, are the Elephants' Stables, containing 11 stalls, built with domed roofs and arched entrances. Immediately east of the Elephants' Stables, are two small Jaina shrines in a dilapidated condition. At the south-east angle of the enclosure wall is the shrine of Rangaswami, containing a bas-relief of Hanuman, about nine feet high. South-west of this, is a little shrine of Pattanada Yellamma (goddess of the city). Some of the ruins lie along the road leading westwards under this wall and joining the road to Hampi. Between the two roads, near their point of junction, stands what used to be known as the underground temple, from which an underground passage was said to lead to the Hazara Ramaswami temple. Some half a mile further on, the road to Hampi takes a sharp turn between two small temples. The eastern of these is the Uddana Virabhadraswami temple. Near this temple are a number of *sati* stones. Nuniz gives a detailed description of the ceremonies attending the rites of *sati* in his time. A few yards west of the road, stands in an enclosure the huge monolithic statue of Ugra-Narasimha. An inscription on the stone in front

of it states that it was hewn from a single boulder in 1528 during the reign of Krishnadeva Raya who granted an endowment to the shrine. Though it is 22 feet high, all the details on it have been finished with great care, and though grievously shattered, it is one of the most striking objects among the ruins. Immediately north of this statue, stands a little building containing a huge *linga*.

On the rising ground just above this is the large temple of Krishnaswami, which is yet another of Krishnadeva Raya's additions to the city. According to a local inscription, the temple was built by him in 1513 for an image of Krishna which he had brought from a temple in Udayagiri in Nellore district, during one of his expeditions. East of the temple, was one of the bazaars. Beyond the Krishnaswami temple and just east of the road, inside an open *mantapa*, is a huge monolith of Ganesha, who is ironically called the 'Sasivekalu Ganesha' (mustard-grain Ganesha). A few yards further on, in a shrine with a handsome *mantapa* in front of it, is a companion monolith of the same god, which is similarly nicknamed as 'Kadalekalu Ganesha' (gram-grain Ganesha).

Hampi Bazaar

The path then passes down a steep dip into the Hampi Bazaar. It is about 35 yards wide and nearly 800 yards long. The houses in it are used as lodgings by the pilgrims to the annual car festival. Paes describes this bazaar as being in his time, "a very beautiful street with very beautiful houses". At its eastern end is a large Nandi or bull and a *mantapa* erected on pillars of black stone finely carved in the Chalukyan style, of which only a few examples are found in the ruins. At the western extremity of the street stands the great temple of Pampapati or Virupaksha. The Virupaksha temple has a tower, about 120 feet high, on its eastern entrance. Pampa is said to have been the ancient name of the Tungabhadra. A legend says that Pampa was a daughter of Brahma and wife of Virupaksha or Shiva. The temple contains shrines of Shiva, Pampa and Bhuvaneshwari. Parts of this temple are older than the Vijayanagara kingdom itself. An inscription on a stone, standing to the north of it and dated in the year 1199, records gifts made to the temple by a private individual in the reign of a king Kali Deva of the Nagavamsha who ruled at Kurugodu in Bellary taluk. Later additions to it were made by the Vijayanagara kings. The shrine of Bhuvaneshwari contains a beautifully executed Chalukyan doorway, flanked by pierced stone panels which are a characteristic of the style, and several Chalukyan pillars. The work of this style belongs to the 11th or 12th century.

From the eastern end of the Hampi Bazaar, a stone-paved path leads to the river and thereafter winds among big rocks on its brink to the temple of Kodanda Ramaswami. Immediately

beyond it, the path passes by the northern end of what is known as the dancing girls' street, which leads up to the Achyutaraya-swami temple. According to an inscription on its doorways, it was built by Achyuta Raya in 1539. The path then leaves the bank of the river and leads south on to the cave in which Sugreeva is said to have kept Seeta's jewels. Closely are the remains of a ruined bridge which crossed the river on monolthic pillars. Its date is not known. Further on is a kind of *torana*, consisting of two tall stone pillars connected by a stone beam, which is believed to have been built to support the scales on which the kings, on their accession, were weighed against gold which was afterwards distributed among the priests.

Vitthalaswami temple

The path, after winding through some lesser remains, arrives at the great temple of Vijaya-Vitthalaswami. In some ways, this is the most notable temple in the ruins. In or about it were found as many as 23 inscriptions ranging from 1513 to 1564. One of these shows that Krishnadeva Raya began the temple and endowed it with villages; another says that his two queens built *gopuras* and presented golden vessels to the shrine; some others relate that Achyuta Raya and Sadashiva Raya and many private individuals made gifts of various kinds. The temple was probably never finished or consecrated. The work on it was perhaps stopped by the destruction of the city in 1565. A tradition says that this temple had been built specially for the famous image of Vithoba at Pandharapur, now in the Sholapur district of the Maharashtra State. Facing the main gate of the temple, are the scattered remains of a long bazaar. Inside the court, there is an elegantly carved car or chariot made of stone instead of wood. It is badly cracked.

On either side of the court, stand two *mantapas* which are notable instances of rich design and beautiful workmanship; but they are entirely dwarfed by another building which is the glory of the temple and of the ruins—the great *mantapa* which stands in front of the shrine. This rests on a richly sculptured basement and its roof is supported by huge pillars of granite, about 15 feet in height, each consisting of a central pillar surrounded by detached shafts, all cut from one single block of stone. These are surmounted by an elaborate and equally massive cornice. This beautiful building has been most grievously injured by the destroyers of the city. Several of the carved pillars were attacked with such fury that they are hardly more than shapeless blocks of stones and a large portion of the central part has been destroyed utterly (*See* also chapter II). Near this temple is the 'Purandara Dasara Mantapa' which has been also declared a protected monument. It is said that the great saint used to sit in this *mantapa* and compose his *keertanas*.

There is a new Jaina Ashrama on Ratnakoota Parvata at Hampi (*See* chaptetr XV). An Archaeological Museum is being maintained by the Central Government at Kamalapura near Hampi (*See* chapter XV). In 1966, a 23 days' *padayatra* was organised by the Basava Samiti, Bangalore, from this place to Basava-Kalyan in Bidar district, a distance of about 410 kilometres, to bring home to the people the egalitarian principles propounded by the Sharanas. A 'Praudha Deva Raya Mantapa' is also planned to be constructed here by the Samiti.

Harapanahalli

Harapanahalli (P. 19,694) is a town at a distance of 205 kms. from Bellary city and is lying in a hollow surrounded by low lines of hills, the most noticeable of which is the Gosaingudda, so called from a Gosain's tomb on its top. It is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name, and has a municipality. Between 1868 and 1882, it was the headquarters of the Deputy Collector who was then in charge of the three western taluks.

Harapanahalli was the seat of one of the most powerful Palayagar families (*See* Chapter II under Minor Ruling Families). The old fort is in ruins. It differs from the other well-known strongholds in the district inasmuch as it is built on a low ground instead of on a hill, and it depended for its strength chiefly on the two tanks which flank the whole of its two sides. It had a double line of fortifications, built on the usual plan with circular stone bastions connected by curtains and surrounded by a ditch and rough glacis. Inside it, there is a Hanuman temple and a Jaina shrine. The latter, noticeable on account of its graceful stone *dhwaja-stambha,* is commonly known as the 'Bogar Basti'. It has a number of images of the Teerthankaras arranged in rows one above the other.

About two kms. south-east of the town along the Arsikere road, is a temple of Venkataramanaswami. It is said to have been built by Dadayya and Ranga Nayaka, the first two palayagars, and inside the enclosure there are small shrines containing their figures and those of their wives. Kannu-Kottappa (eye-healer or literally eye-giver) is represented by a stone inscribed with a *shanka, chakra* and a *nama*, in a *mantapa* just north of the main shrine of the temple. The *gopura* over the east entrance of the temple was built by one Kandi Seshagiri Rao, who was a Tahsildar of Harapanahalli. The most popular temple in the town is that of 'Uru-Devate' (goddess of the town). It is a little building to the north of the Arsikere road. The daily worship in this is done by a person of the Beda caste. In front of it is an extraordinary collection of snake-stones of various sizes and shapes. Within the temple hang some painted gourds which are the votive offerings made by devotees. A car festival is held in honour of the goddess. The priest on this occasion is a *Badagi* (carpenter), the office being hereditary in his family. There

is a temple of Mailara Lingappa in the north-west corner of the town, where an annual festival takes place. It closely resembles that at Mailara in Hadagalli taluk. A school of astrology and Ayurveda (Bharat Jyotishya—Vaidya Pathashala) is being run here for the past about 48 years. The late B. Hayat Saheb Siddhanti founded here the publication of an almanac called the Siddhanta Panchanga. There are five High Schools, one Teachers' Training College and two Junior Colleges at this place.

Hire-Hadagalli

Hire-Hadagalli (T. Hadagalli) (P. 5,445) is a village at a distance of 17 kms. south-west of Hadagalli (Huvina-Hadagalli). It contains one of the best Chalukyan temples of the district. The building is fully described and illustrated in Rea's book already referred to. Its chief attraction is the carvings on the two doorways and parts of exterior walls. In the bay on the north wall, for example, says Mr. Rea, "every detail of the carved work is as minutely finished as jewellery". There is a high school here.

Holalu

Holalu (T. Hadagalli) (P. 5,414) is a village in the south-west corner of the taluk at a distance of 32 kilometres from Hadagalli. The place is noted for the beautiful image of Anantashayana (Vishnu sleeping on the serpent). It is well carved in black stone. It was apparently executed elsewhere and brought here, as stone of this kind is not available locally. A popular legend connects it with the shrine at Anantashayanagudi in Hospet taluk (*see* also the account of that place).

Hospet

Hospet (P. 65,196) is the headquarters town of the taluk of the same name and has a municipality. It is situated at a distance of 64 kilometres from Bellary. It is an important commercial, industrial and educational centre. The town was built by the Vijayanagara king Krishnadeva Raya between 1509 and 1520 in honour of Nagaladevi whom he married. He called it, after her, Nagalapura, and it was one of his residences. In his time it was, in a way, the entrance gate to the city of Vijayanagara for the travellers coming from Goa and other western parts. According to Paes, a Portuguese traveller, it was a very strong place fortified with walls and towers and there lived in it many traders and it had a large population as the king induced many merchants to settle there.

Krishnadeva Raya also made the enormous embankment south of the town which connects the two ends of the two parallel ranges of hills which, further south, enclose the Sandur valley. It was carried out with the assistance of Joao de la Ponte, a Portuguese engineer, whose services had been lent to the king by the then Governor-General of Goa. Along the top of it, now runs the chief road to the taluks of Hadagalli, Harapanahalli and Kudligi. Immediately south of the town, at the northern end

of the big embankment, rises a prominent hill of a curious conical shape with smooth grass-covered sides, which is called the Joladarashi (meaning heap of jowar) hill. Further east along the same range, is the bold peak of Jambunatha-Konda, about 3,000 feet above the sea-level, and half way up, in a very picturesque glen, is the temple of Jambunatha. The distance from Hospet to the foot of the hill is about three miles and a paved way leads up to the temple. The temple itself is of no particular interest, but there is a mineral spring which is believed to have healing virtues.

The old Hospet town has one long bazaar street with a temple at the end of it and with a number of small lanes. Chittavadgi, an important old suburb, was extended eastwards to join the rest of the town. There are three Muslim tombs east of the bazaar street; they are said to be of persons slain in some battle. The well east of the bazaar street, called Subedar bhavi, and the mosque adjoining it were constructed, according to an Urdu inscription in the latter, in Hijri 1200 (A.D. 1785-86) by one Gaffur Khan who was the Subedar of Hospet under Tipu at that time. Now several new extensions have come up.

An old industry of the place is cotton-weaving. Hospet was once famous for its trade in jaggery which is now under decline. Several new industries are coming up at this place. There is a sugar factory being run since 1935-36 by the India Sugars and Refineries Ltd. The Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. is another important industrial concern established recently. There are several oil mills. After the steel plant is set up at Toranagal, there will be good scope for starting ancillary industries at this place. There are several high schools and an arts, science and commerce college here. At Amaravati near here, many of the offices connected with the Tungabhadra Project are situated. (See also under Amaravati).

Huvina-Hadagalli

Huvina-Hadagalli (See under Hadagalli).

Jaramali

Jaramali (T. Kudligi) (P. 1,507) is a village and hill about 14 kilometres south-west of Kudligi. The hill is about 2,750 feet above sea-level and some 800 feet above the surrounding area and is a most conspicuous landmark for miles around. The fort on the top of it, now in ruins, was formerly the residence of a Palayagar family.

Kamalapura

Kamalapura (T. Hospet) (P. 13,879) is about 12 kilometres north-east of Hospet. It includes a part of the site of the old city of Vijayanagara. It was for some time the residence of the Raja of Anegondi. It contains a fort with a high, round tower in the centre, circular bastions at the four corners and other bastions in the middle of the walls connecting these. A stone well within it is believed to be sacred to Brahma. Formerly, the

manufacture of huge shallow iron pans used for boiling sugarcane juice, was a considerable industry in this village. The iron was brought by pack bullocks and was smelted and worked by blacksmiths.

Kampli

Kampli (T. Hospet) (P. 19,917) is a town lying 33 kms. north-west of Hospet and 22 kms. from Kamalapura. Until 1851, this village was the headquarters of what is now Hospet taluk, which was then known as Kampli taluk. It has been an important place since ancient days. It was a Chalukyan capital in 1064 and the Cholas had once conquered it. Later, it is mentioned by Ibn Batuta as one of the strongholds of the original chiefs of Anegondi and still later, it was a kind of outpost of the city of Vijayanagara. Its fort, which is built of the dark rock found locally in the bed of the Tungabhadra, stands on the edge of the river. It is said to have been built by one of the Palayagars of Bellary. The fort is crowded with houses. The 'peta', which is outside the fort, is also equally crowded. The streets in it are extraordinarily narrow. The great heroes, Kampila Raya and his son Kadugali Kumara Rama, died fighting the invading Muslim forces. (*See* also Chapter II).

Kampli formerly had a weaving industry. It also produced jaggery from the sugarcane grown on its wet lands and was also noted for wood-carving and manufacture of toys. There is a Co-operative Sugar Factory at Kampli working since 1954, which provides employment to about one thousand persons during the crushing season (See Chapter V—Industries). The place has a 'Gandhi Kutir' which renders social service to the people of the town.

Kanamadavu

Kanamadavu (T. Kudligi) (P. 1,401), a hamlet of Alur revenue village situated about 40 kms. from Ujjini, has the *samadhi* of a Veerashaiva saint named Sharanarya who lived here about a hundred years back and who is stated to have performed miracles. The place has also a Veerashaiva Matha which is running a high school.

Kappagallu

Kappagallu (T. Bellary) (P. 2,027) is a village 12 kilometres north-east of Bellary and about four kilometres from Moka-Bellary road. The granite hill within its limits is known as the 'Peacock Hill'. This name is said to have been given to the hill as it was the 'home' of a number of peafowl in olden days. The hill is now chiefly noteworthy as containing the remains of an extensive pre-historic settlement.

There are three ash-mounds situated at the foot of the hill. Such mounds found in some places in the northern part of this State and in Andhra Pradesh have been ascribed to the neolithic age by some scholars. There has been difference of opinion about

the origin and cause of these large-scale burnings (see Chapter II under Pre-history). In 1965, an elaborate scientific examination of the biggest of the three ash-mounds here, which was better preserved, was made by G. G. Mujumdar and S. N. Rajaguru under the general guidance of H. D. Sankalia and the results were published in a monograph ("Ash-mound excavations at Kupgal", Poona, 1966). The diameters of the mound measured about 54 m. and 48 m. in north-south and in east-west directions and the highest portion was about 4.2 m. from the level of the surrounding ground. Field and laboratory studies "fairly confirmed" that the mound originated from burning of huge accumulation of cow-dung in the neolithic age. It appeared to the investigators that there were two burnings here, which were not of an industrial nature. However, the cause of such accumulation and its burning remained unknown; perhaps it was a ritual. The supposed metallurgical origin of slags and ashes here was disproved. At the base, there seemed to be a natural soil profile (sterile fossil soil) "developed on the gravelly and sandy granitic materials". In the basal zone, were found patinated basaltic flake tools which were considered to be of a pre-neolithic age.

Kariganur (T. Hospet) (P. 2,634) is about four kms. from Hospet. It has recently gained importance because of iron ore mines. **Kariganur**

Kenchanagudda (T. Siruguppa) (P. 2,226) is a village on the bank of the Tungabhadra, about six kms. south-west of Siruguppa. The place contains two forts, a lower fort in which most of its inhabitants used to reside formerly and an upper one on the top of the rock called Kenchanagudda, which gives the village its name and on which Kenchana Gowda, a local chief, had his mansion. After abandoning the lower fort, the population moved interior to a distance of about a mile from the river. At the foot of this rock is the temple of Gangadhara. **Kenchanagudda**

Built into its southern wall, is a long inscription, dated in the year 1708, giving the genealogy of Kenchana Gowda and stating that he built the temple and the upper fort. According to this record, he had three sons, of whom one Virupaksha followed him as the chief. This latter, who was called Pampapati, was succeeded by his widow Tangamma, whose name is well-known in the locality. She is said to have narrowly escaped capture by Tipu Sultan on one occasion. A story is told about the end of her rule, according to which she had two sons, who were both captured by Tipu. One was murdered and the other was converted to Islam. Fearing that this convert would succeed her, it is said, she made over her possession to the East India Conmpany, in exchange for a life pension. The place has the cave of Siddha Mallayya, a saint, with a Kannada inscription near it. The village also contains

a *brindavana* (tomb) of a disciple of the famous saint Raghavendra-swami of Mantralaya.

Kogali

Kogali (T. Hadagalli) (P. 2,176) is a village six kms. north-west of the point where the three taluks of Hadagalli, Harapanahalli and Kudligi meet. In olden days, it was a place of some importance, being the chief town of a sub-division called the Kogali-500, corresponding more or less to the present Hadagalli and Harapanahalli taluks; this was a part of Nolambavadi-32,000.

The village was also once a Jaina centre of considerable importance. Even now there is a Jaina Basti (temple) here with an image of a Teerthankara which is of more than a life-size and in the usual posture of contemplation. There are other Jain relics elsewhere not only in this village, but also in neighbouring villages. In and near the Basti are several inscriptions and these, along with the records in the Bagali temple (Harapanahalli taluk), give us particulars of some of the chiefs who ruled the area. In 944-45, it was governed by a Chalukya feudatory of the Rashtrakuta king Krishna III. Under the Chalukyas of Kalyana, it was ruled in 987-88 by Aytavarman and in 992-93 by Adityavarman (who might be the same as Aytavarman). In 1018, a Nolamba feudatory of the Chalukyas called Udayaditya was in charge of it and in 1068, it was ruled by Jayasimha, younger brother of the then ruling Chalukya king Someshwara II. Kogali itself has inscriptions belonging to the Chalukya, Hoysala and Vijayanagara periods.

Komball

Kombali (T. Mallapuram) (P. 1,638) is at a distance of about ten kilometres from Huvina-Hadagalli. Madalaghatta is a hamlet of this village situated on the right bank of the Tungabhadra river. "Madalaghatta" means "the first platform or dam" and it is said that the village was so called, because it was the scene of the first attempts of the Vijayanagara kings to construct an anicut across the river. The remains of the old dam could be seen till recently, before they were submerged under the Tungabhadra reservoir. There is a picturesque temple of Anjaneya on the bank of the river (now the reservoir). At the time of the annual *jatra* about the month of December, a large crowd assembles to witness the car festival. On the opposite bank of the river, is Korlahalli of Mundargi taluk in Dharwar district. There is a ferry route for crossing the Tungabhadra river to the Dharwar side.

Kottur

Kottur (T. Kudligi) (P. 12,873) is the headquarters town of the hobli of the same name situated at a distance of about 19 kms. west-north-west of Kudligi. It is a commercial centre. It is sanctified by the *samadhi* (tomb) of a great saint named Basappa Lingaswamy or Kotra (Kottura) Basappa or Kotturaswamy who lived at this place. There is a long *purana* in

Kannada about him. His tomb is in a large rectangular stone building on the eastern side of the town. It is enclosed all round with granite walls, parts of which are carved. He is worshipped also in a big temple which is in the middle of the town. The shrine is said to have been originally dedicated to Veerabhadra. The saint is said to have set up a *linga* in 'Muru Kallu Matha' (meaning three-stone monastery); each side of each of its three shrines is built of three large blocks of stone. These sacred spots connected with the saint are visited by a large number of devotees.

The place is known for weaving of cotton cloths. The place is a centre of considerable commerce. The weekly market, which is the best attended in the area, provides a great opportunity for traders of all kinds. The place is having two high schools, a private college, a primary health centre and banking facilities.

Kudatini (T. Bellary) (P. 7,417) is a large village, 20 kms. west-north-west of Bellary and is on the railway line between Bellary and Hospet. Two Rashtrakuta inscriptions dated in the years 947 and 971 A.D. were found here, the latter mentioning the setting up of an image of Skanda (Kumaraswami). Three grants of the Western Chalukya king, Vikramaditya VI, and one of Jagadekamalla of the same dynasty, belonging to the 11th and 12th centuries, were also discovered here. These frequently mention "the forest where Subramanya (Kumaraswami) sat in penance". There are inscriptions belonging to the Hoysala and Vijayanagara periods also. There were found also two stones sculptured with figures apparently commemorating local heroes, besides a *sati* stone. East of the village, there is a line of black rocks formed by the out-crop of a trap dyke. Some five kms. from Kudatini, to the north of the pass leading to Toranagal, through the low-lying line of hills running down from the 'Copper Mountain', is found a curious ash-mound, the origin of which gave rise to much speculation. (The local people call the spot "Boodikanive' (ash-pass) or "Boodigunta" (ash-hill) (*see* Chapter II). Kudatini is one of the centres of blanket-weaving in the district. Very fine and costly blankets are made here. There is a high school in this village. **Kudatini**

Kudligi (P. 8,755) is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name, and has a municipality. It is situated at a distance of about 80 kms. from Bellary city. The old town has narrow and ill-made lanes. There are now three well laid out extensions. There is a prominent temple of Siddheshwara on a rock south-west of the town. The festival of the village goddess was formerly a very popular event with the local people. The place is having a high school and banking facilities. **Kudligi**

Kulahalli or Koovlahalli (T. Harapanahalli) (P. 1,779) is a village about ten kms. north-north-west of Harapanahalli. It **Kulahalli**

contains a temple dedicated to Goni Basappa built in a style which is rather unusual. Goni Basappa was a *sanyasi* who was held in great esteem in the region.

Kurugodu

Kurugodu (T. Bellary) (P. 6,182) is a village situated at a distance of 28 kms. from Bellary on Bellary—Siruguppa road and lies close under the eastern end of Kurugodu hills which are conspicuous from Bellary to the north-north-west. It is a historical place. Inscriptions show that as far back as the beginning of the seventh century, it formed a part of the possessions of the early Chalukyas of Badami. Later, under the Chalukyas of Kalyana, it was the chief town of the Ballakunde-300 division. About 1185, it was also for some time a residence of the Western Chalukya kings. It was reduced in 1191 by the Hoysala king Ballala II. Much later, Kurugodu was one of the forts in the possession of Palayagar Hanumappa Nayaka referred to under Bellary. The present village and the fort were built by Devappa, a descendant of Hanumappa Nayaka, in 1701-02. Haidar Ali took this place in 1775 and probably improved the fort. The citadel on the top of Hanumanta hill and the lower fort are connected with each other by a path up the hill, protected at intervals by circular bastions.

At the western end of the village, is the temple of Basaveshwara with a conspicuous modern *gopura*. Within it is a large Nandi or Bull of Shiva, which is a monolithic sculpture, about 12 feet in height. Attached to the temple, is what is known as 'Nilamma's matha' held in great esteem. Nilamma was the daughter of a resident of Sindigeri, five miles east of Kurugodu, who lived during Haidar Ali's rule. She is said to have led a very virtuous life and is credited with having performed miracles. There are a number of *viragals* in the village.

On the site of old Kurugodu, there are also nine old temples forming one group and a tenth standing alone on the other side of the Hanumanta hill. All these temples have been constructed of granite without the use of mortar. The inscription in one of them, dated 1175-76 A.D., mentions its erection by a merchant. The architectural aspect of these temples has been dealt with in Chapter II. The place is noted for blanket-weaving. There is a high school here.

Kuruvatti

Kuruvatti (T. Hadagalli) (P. 1,759) is in the extreme west of the Hadagalli taluk on the bank of the Tungabhadra, at a distance of 36 kms. from Hadagalli. It is famous for its Chalukyan temple and its cattle fair. The latter takes place at the time of the car festival about February-March. The temple is dedicated to Mallikarjuna. It is built of black stone and is elaborately carved. Its chief attractions are two of its door-ways, the east door of the shrine being a specially fine example of the style.

In the *mantapa* in front of the door-way leading into the shrine is an elaborately carved *torana*, the only one to be found in the Chalukyan temples in this part. The building is described and illustrated in detail in Rea's book. There is a high school here.

Madalaghatta

Madalaghatta.—It is also called Modalukatti (*see* under Kombali).

Mariammana-halli

Mariammanahalli (T. Hospet) (P. 6,851) is about 11 kms. from Hospet. A number of families from the villages submerged under the Tungabhadra Project have been rehabilitated here.

Magala

Magala (T. Hadagalli) (P. 3,024) is a village south-west of Hadagalli, about 25 kms. from Hadagalli and about two kms. from the Tungabhadra. It is noted for its Chalukyan temple of black soap-stone, dedicated to Venugopalaswami. This consists of three shrines opening on to a central *mantapa*. The door-ways leading to the shrines from the *mantapa*, especially that on the west, are exquisite in design and workmanship. The ceilings too are probably the finest in the whole series of Chalukyan temples of the district. There is a Suryanarayana shrine in the premises.

Mailara

Mailara or *Mylara* (T. Hadagalli) (P. 1,990) is in the extreme south-western corner of the Hadagalli taluk, at a distance of 33 kms. from Hadagalli town and about two kms. from the Tungabhadra river. It is well-known for the annual festival held every year about February at the local temple dedicated to Shiva in his form of Mailara or Mallari, meaning the defeater of Malla. A legend says that a demon called Mallasura and his brother, having performed a severe penance and extracted from Brahma a promise that they should never be harmed by any human being, began to harass the *rishis* who appealed to Shiva. The latter took on a new form, and taking with him his forces to the number of "seven crores", also in new forms (of dogs), warred with the Asura and his brother for ten days and slew them both with his bow. The pilgrims to the festival go about shouting "Elukoti! Elukoti!" (seven crores). The 'goravas', a special name for the men and women who have taken the vow, dress themselves up in blankets and run about on all fours, "barking and pretending" that they are some of Shiva's "army of dogs." A huge wooden bow, about ten feet long, symbolic of that with which Shiva slew Mallasura, is brought and placed on one end. A Kuruba (shepherd), who would be fasting for some time, climbs partly up the bow, being supported by those near him. For a minute or two, he stares in the four directions and then begins trembling as a sign that he has divine inspiration and then calls out 'silence!'. Then the pilgrims wait for what he may say by way of prophecy. After another minute or so and again gazing upwards to the heaven, the shepherd pronounces a word or a sentence which is believed to indicate the future for the coming year. The Mailara festival is also important as a cattle fair.

Mallappana-Betta

Mallappana-Betta (T. Hadagalli) is the chief peak of the Mallappana-Gudda range of hills which are of Dharwar rock and is at a distance of 16 kms. from Hadagalli. Standing about five kms. south-west of Sogi, it is about 3,177 feet above the sea-level. Its conical summit contains a natural cave, about 30 feet deep, in which has been placed an image of Mudi-Mallappa. A large number of people visit it on the new moon day of every month. The view from the top is well worth the climb. On a clear day, the hills as far as Rayadurga can be identified.

Moka

Moka (T. Bellary) (P. 5,029), the headquarters of the hobli of the same name, stands on the bank of the river Hagari and is at a distance of about 17 kms. from Bellary city. There is an agricultural farm here, and a large area of lands has been brought under irrigation. The Malleshwaraswamy temple here attracts a number of pilgrims, especially during the car festival.

Nimbalagiri

Nimbalagiri (T. Kudligi) (P. 2,146) is a big arecanut-growing centre. It was also noted for the manufacture of woollen blankets.

Nilagunda

Nilagunda (T. Harapanahalli) (P. 2,076) is 12 kms. south-west of Harapanahalli. It contains a small but beautiful Chalukyan temple dedicated to Bhimeshwara. The temple never seems to have been completed, the tower over the west shrine being unfinished and some of the blocks along the base being left uncarved. The carvings on the ceiling of the central compartment of the *mantapa* and on the door-way to the central shrine are very attractive. The images in the shrines of Ananthashayana and Lakshminarayana in this village are also fine examples of Chalukyan work. The steatite (soap-stone), of which these temples are built, must have been obtained from the hill in this village, which is the most important source of this kind of stone in the district.

Ramaghatta

Ramaghatta (T. Harapanahalli) (P. 1,824) is a village at a distance of 35 kms. from Harapanahalli. The blankets manufactured here are well-known for their fine texture.

Ramanadurga or Ramagad

Ramanadurga (T. Sandur) (P. 331) is a hill station at a distance of about 16 kms. from Sandur town and about 20 kms. from Hospet town. The Trigonometrical Station here is at a height of 3,256 feet from the sea-level. (A similar station at Sandur is at a height of 1,815 feet from the sea-level). On all the sides of this hill station, the ground falls sharply, thus affording excellent views into the Sandur valley on the one side and over the western taluks on the other. The place gets its name from the village and the fort of the same name, which stands on the southern end of the plateau. There are remains of the old fort, in the form of walls of enormous blocks of stones. According to

a local tradition, it was built by prince Kumara Rama of Kampili, a great hero. The Ramadeva temple here is said to be named after Kumara Rama (who had been hidden in this area for some time by minister Bychappa Nayaka in order to save his life). This is confirmed by an inscription found at the place. Though it is not a contemporary record, it clearly states that a temple was erected in memory of Ramanatha Odeya (*i.e.*, Kumara Rama) by his admirers in appreciation of his supreme sacrifice. The epigraph is dated in the Shaka year 1450 when Krishnadeva Raya was ruling. The present temple of Ramadeva, where this inscription was found, is reported to have been rebuilt out of the ruins of an older temple, apparently the one referred to in the inscription.

During the Second World War, army units had been stationed here. A hospital was built here to nurse wounded soldiers. A sanatorium set up here was used mostly for the benefit of soldiers and Europeans and later closed. There was a handicrafts training centre here during 1943-44. There are a few bungalows belonging to individuals of Bellary and other places. The mean temperature here for April and May is only 26.7°C. The highest figure recorded in the hottest month is 30.5°C. Beautiful mango gardens are situated here. During the months from August to December, every year, forest flowers of various colours, presenting a pleasing sight, can be seen here. When the steel complex at Toranagal near here comes up, the importance of this place will considerably increase. There is a proposal to construct a tourist bungalow at this hill station and to develop the place as a tourist spot. The western base of this hill has got rich deposits of haematite.

Sandur (P. 9,258) is the headquarters town of the taluk of the same name, situated at a distance of about 48 kms. west of Bellary city. It has a municipality and a junior college and a high school. It was the capital of the Sandur State, a small principality, ruled by the Ghorpade ruling house. (Its history has been dealt with in Chapter II). **Sandur**

The town is accessible through three passes, Bhimanagandi near Taranagar, Obalagandi towards Yeshawantanagar, and the Venkatagiri pass. According to one version, the name of the town is derived from 'sandu' + 'ur' which mean in Kannada gap (or pass) and town respectively. In the past, it is said to have been called also Skandapuri (i.e., city of Skanda or Kumaraswamy, whose temple is situated nearby). It is a pretty town with equable climate. The place seems to have been fortified in some way in olden days. Haidar Ali built a fort altogether outside it, west to the road leading to Bhimanagandi. It is called the Krishnanagar fort, a quadrangular structure with stone curtains, some 20 feet high, protected by frequent bastions and a

terreplein inside and surrounded by a ditch and glacis; it was entered into by only one gate-way. Beyond Krishnanagar, there is Bhima-*teertha* and near Taranagar, a village at a short distance, there is Bhairava-*teertha*. Both these *teerthas* have perennial springs flowing from clefts in the rocks and there is a shrine at each of them. Above the Obalagandi pass also, there is a temple which is dedicated to Narasimhaswami.

The vitthoba temple at Sandur has a shrine containing well-carved stone pillars and a beautiful ceiling. The Raja's palace is an elegantly built modern structure. The famous Kumaraswami temple complex is about 12 kms. away from the town and is picturesquely situated on the wooded slopes at the head of a ravine.

A legend says that Karthikeya (Kumaraswami) on his way to the south from Kailasa rested here with sage Agastya. Twice in five years, the 'Mahayatra' of the deity is celebrated and this attracts pilgrims from various parts. According to a legend, Kumaraswami, the son of Shiva, killed a demon named Tarakasura who dwelt on the Sandur hills. There are a few *sati* stones and several inscriptions in the temple. Among the epigraphs, the most interesting one is of the time of the Hoysala king Ballala II dated in the year 1206 A.D. It refers to gifts made formerly for offerings to the Shanmukha temple by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna III. There are actually two temples here, one dedicated to Parvati and the other to Kumaraswami. Both these are centrally protected monuments of national importance. The Parvati temple is the older one and architecturally also it is more important. It was constructed in the typical southern *vimana* style in the early Chalukyan period and is datable, according to the Archaeological Survey of India, "perhaps to at least the middle of the 8th century A.D., if not slightly earlier". A massive wagon-shaped tower on the roof of the front *mantapa* was also added. The top portion of the main tower of this temple over the *garbhagriha* seems to have been renovated at a later date. There are fine figures of divinities in the main cardinal niches and many well-executed images placed on pedestals in the interior of this temple. The other temple, that of Kumaraswami, which has become more well-known, belongs to the later Chalukyan period; it is datable to the late 11th century A.D. and is relatively plainer. It does not have now its original super structural tower, but has a renovated *shikhara* constructed later. The image of Karthikeya (Kumaraswami) is made of black stone and he holds a club in his hand and beside him stands a peacock, his usual vehicle. In accordance with an old custom, women do not see this image of Kumaraswami. Outside these temples, there is a tank with steps on all sides, which is called Agastya-*teertha*. It is surrounded by small shrines. A path, which takes off from the right side of the road, leads to a little shrine of Harishankara,

where a perennial mineral spring pours through a rudely carved mouth of a cow, into a square basin. Also behind the shrine, there is a cave. At the foot of the hills on which the Kumaraswami temple stands on the Kudligi side, there is another shrine of Kumaraswami, known as Navilu-swami, meaning a peacock god.

Sanganakallu

Sanganakallu.—Please *see* Chapter II under Pre-history.

Sarvodaya-grama

Sarvodayagrama (T. Kudligi) is about three kilometres from Gudekota on the main road connecting Kudligi and Rampur. The settlement has been organised on Gandhian lines in an area of about a hundred acres, under the guidance of Shri M. Vasudevacharya, a Sarvodaya worker. The lands were donated by Shri Allum Karibasappa in 1961 under the Bhoodan Movement. A Co-operative Farming Society was established, which is now considered to be one of the best farming societies. Three irrigation wells were dug with the help of Rs. 10,000 donated by Shri Khushiram Sait. Activities of all-round development were taken up, as sufficient funds were made available to the society under 'Rural Development Funds' and other schemes. A considerable extent of lands was levelled and rendered fit for modern agriculture. The Governmentt constructed 14 houses under the Rural House-Building Scheme. There is a cow-shed sufficient for about 100 cows, where cows sent by Gorakshaka Sabha are protected. In 1969, a tank at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,40,000 was constructed by Government. It can now supply water to about 200 acres. There is a recreation centre, a godown, a drinking water well, a fish-pond, a poultry-farm wherein 100 birds are kept, and a Government primary school. The institution is also aiming at starting a model school, a health centre and a dairy farm.

Seedaragadda

Seedaragadda (T. Bellary) (P. 1,865) is about eight kms. from Bellary city. The Central Government is running a Soil Conservation and Research Station here.

Shidigallu

Shidigallu (T. Kudligi) (P. 837), until recently, was well-known for smelting of iron which was brought on pack bullocks from the Sandur area.

Siruguppa

Siruguppa (P. 14,897) is the headquarters town of the taluk of the same name standing on a narrow branch of the Tunga-bhadra at a distance of 56 kilometres on Bellary-Raichur road. It has a town panchayat and one high school. The name Siruguppa perhaps means "pile of wealth" and is well-earned by it on account of its rich wet lands watered by the channels from the river. The lands around this place, together with those surrounding Ibrahimpura and Desanur, are reputed to be among the best lands in the district. From these lands are sent to Bellary and other places large quantities of paddy, plantains, cocoanuts, sweet potatoes and garlic. On a bastion of the fort

here, stands an old temple of Shambhulinga, the oldest temple of the place. The temple of "Kotturu Basavanna" is a modern structure with a conspicuous *gopura*. It was built in 1887 by a rich local merchant. A sugar factory is being established at this place.

Sogi *Sogi* (T. Hadagalli) (P. 3,472) is about nine kilometres south-east of Hadagalli. It is known for its melons which are considered to be of special sweetness and are very large. There is a Chalukyan temple of Kalleshvara in the village. The place has a high school.

Somalapura *Somalapura* (T. Sandur) (P. 149) is a village on the road from Kudligi to Sandur situated at a distance of 9 kms. from Sandur. It contains three varieties of pot-stone occurring in the beds close to the base of the Dharwar rocks. The stone is used for making vessels, etc.

Tambrahalli *Tambrahalli* (T. Mallapuram) (P. 2,332) is a village situated about mid-way between Bellahunishi and Hampasagara. It is at a distance of 56 kms. from Hospet. A Ranganatha temple is situated at a distance of about four kms. from Tambrahalli west colony and it is said that it (the temple) was constructed about 300 years ago by Obaraya Nayaka who was then the Palayagar of this area and was subordinate to the chief of Harapanahalli. The deity is said to be an *udbhavamurthi* and is very small in size. The image of Narayana is lying on a serpent and there is also a Shivalinga beside the deity. There is a step-well which is attached to the temple. A car festival in honour of the deity is held in the month of *Phalguna* (about March) on the full moon day. A poultry unit has been organised here under the Applied Nutrition Programme.

Tekkalakota *Tekkalakota* (T. Siruguppa) (P. 10,929) is a town 43 kms. north of Bellary on the Siruguppa road. West of it, lies a bold group of granite hills containing many fine blocks and tors. The place is called 'Papekallu' in a Kannada inscription dated in the year 1021 A.D. found on a rock here. The epigraph was meant for announcing concessions in payment of dues on cultivated lands and mentions an officer of high rank named Brahmadhiraja who had the responsibility of the entire administration (*Samasta-Rajyabhara-Nirupita*) ("The Stone-age Hill-dwellers of Tekkalakota" by Nagaraja Rao, M. S. and Malhotra, K. C., pp. 104-105, Poona, 1965). Along with the village adjoining it, Tekkalakota came under the control of Palayagar Hanumappa Nayaka of Bellary after the down-fall of Vijayanagara. He built a fort which stood round about the Amareshvara temple in the southern part of the village, but of which almost no trace now remains. It was perhaps from this fort that the village got its name, which means southern fort, in contrast with the Hale-kote or the old fort, further north.

It appears that in 1725, Hanumappa's descendants who were ruling Tekkalakota from Bellary, lost it to the Muslim governor of Adoni. In 1759, Basalat Jung, who then held the Jagir of Adoni, appointed one Hassanulla Khan as the Amildar of Tekkalakota. Ten years later, in 1769, Basalat Jung gave it as *jagir* to one Pir Mohidin Saheb. It was captured by Haidar Ali in 1775, and he built the square stone fort which adjoins the Siruguppa road. The Amareshvara temple contains an inscription which states that it was built by one Jakka Raya in 1511, as an offering to Shiva and in honour of the king Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagara. The temple, which had been nearly buried in earth and debris, was excavated and provided with a set of steps leading down to it.

West of the village, is the temple of Kadu Siddappa, a saint, and a *mantapa* under which he is buried. Many miracles are said to have been performed by Kadu Siddappa. It is stated that he brought rain whenever it was wanted, protected the village cattle from wild beasts and on one occasion mounted a wall and made it move about. His help is still invoked when difficulties arise. In the north-eastern part of the village, about two miles away, is a temple of Hari Mallappa, where a festival and a fair are held annually. The place is noted also for weaving of cloths by the Dudekula section of Muslims. There is a high school here.

Excavation

M. S. Nagaraja Rao conducted excavations at the site on the hills of Tekkalakota in order to ascertain the particulars of living of the stone-age hill-dwellers of the area. This was done between November 1963 and March 1964 under the direction of H. D. Sankalia and the results were published in a monograph ("The Stone-age Hill-dwellers of Tekkalakota," Poona, 1965). Pottery characterised by grey, pale-grey, brown, buff, dull-red and black and red wares, edge-tools, non-edge tools, blades, etc. made of stone, bone tools and bone and shell objects, terracottas, beads, a well-made copper axe besides five small copper objects, two gold ornaments, fractional burials and animal remains were discovered. The evidence disclosed a settled life, domestication of animals, practising of agriculture and making of pottery during the neolithic period. The basic technology was of stone, and copper played a very restricted role during the period. An examination of the human skeletal remains by K. C. Malhotra revealed that the racial types that existed there were 'mediterranean' and 'proto-australoid' in a mixed form.

Toranagal

Toranagal (T. Sandur) (P. 2,973), situated on the road linking Bellary and Hospet, is about 28 kms. west of Bellary city and 21 kms. east of Hospet. The village is said to take its name from the fact of its being the outer gateway (*torana*) to Vijayanagara city. The village has a wood depot belonging to the Forest Department. The great bare blocks of rocks surroun-

ding the conical hill which rises close to the village, are in strong contrast with the smoother, grass-covered slopes of the Sandur hills. On the north side of the hill, occurs a very handsome dark prophyry, its blackish grey base studded with bright flesh-coloured felspar crystals of large size. In some parts of the rock, the longer axes of these crystals lie in two directions which are nearly at right angles to each other.

Toranagal has been selected for the location of the fifth integrated steel plant and will become a big steel town. The Prime Minister of India inaugurated the work on the fifth steel plant on October 14, 1971. The Vijayanagara Steel Project, as it has been called, is designed for an initial production of two million tonnes of steel with the provision for future expansion to four million tonnes.

The new township will assume huge proportions and will occupy about ten thousand acres of land to accommodate the workers and the service population alone in addition to a similar area to be covered by the plant complex. The population is expected to reach the figure of two-and-a-half lakhs during the first phase (by about 1980), while it may reach the optimum of five lakhs by the end of the current century. The development of the town is proposed to be entrusted to a statutory body called the New Town Development Authority to be constituted under the proposed amendments to the Town and Country Planning Act. The primary object of the authority will be to develop a co-ordinated town, not only for the steel plant, but also covering the whole region including ancillary industries. The State Government have already constituted an official committee for considering the questions of accelerating land acquisition, planning, water supply facilities, transport and communications in the area. It will also consider the questions relating to training of technical personnel and labour. The Toranagal site is served by broad and metre-gauge railway lines, as well as by a State Highway leading to Hospet and Bellary. The two air strips in the vicinity at Bellary and Ginigera can be further developed. (For further particulars, please *see* Chapter V—Industries).

Tungabhadra Dam

The *Tungabhadra Dam*, about six kms. from Hospet, has become a centre of tourist attraction. The reservoir formed by the construction of the dam has spread within a gorge and makes a vast sheet of water extending over an area of 146 square miles. The project, though primarily intended for irrigation, generates electricity also as a bye-product (*see* Chapter IV). It attracts a large number of tourists, including students of engineering. The Tungabhadra Board maintains a motor launch in the reservoir which is made available to the tourists for pleasure trips. The facilities made available to anglers for fishing in the pools formed in the canals provide an additional attraction for tourists. There

is a Tourist Home at the T.B. Dam site. There are three guest houses located on the hillocks on either side of the Tungabhadra Dam, namely, 'Vaikuntha', 'Indra Bhavan', and 'Kailasa', which command excellent views of the reservoir. Besides these guest houses, there are also two inspection bungalows.

There is also an air strip at Ginigera (in Raichur district) which is situated at a distance of about 12 kms. from the dam site. When the steel plant comes up, this area is bound to attract more tourists, if adequate and suitable accommodation and other facilities are provided. The Government of Mysore have recently sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs for constructing a large rest shed in the Tungabhadra camp area. This will remove the difficulties of middle income group tourists to some extent.

Uchchangi-durga

Uchchangidurga (T. Harapanahalli) (P. 5,045) is a village and a hill-fortress in the south-east corner of the taluk, at a distance of 28 kms. from Harapanahalli. The old name of the place appears to have been Uchchashringi, which, inscriptions show, to have been one of the chief towns of the Kadambas about the fifth century A.D. Later on, it was the capital of the province called 'Nolambavadi-32,000.' It was reputed to be a highly impregnable fort. It was taken from the Nolambas by the Ganga king Marasimha II about 970. The place was governed in 1064 by a Chalukyan prince of Kalyana and in 1165 by a local Pandyan chief named Vijaya-Pandyadeva. Records at Bagali mention three other Pandyan chiefs who held this place between 1079-1160. According to an inscription, the Hoysala king Ballala II took it from a Pandyan ruler but restored it to him.

The hill consists of a very bare, steep, rocky ridge, more than a kilometre in length from north to south. On the north and west, its sides are almost perpendicular and it has been likened to the fortress at Gwalior. A modern village stands at the foot of the rock and on its top, in addition to a few houses, there is a well-known temple of Uchchangiamma. The Dasara festival in this temple is largely attended. There is a high school at this place.

Ujjini

Ujjini (T. Kudligi) (P. 4,847) is a big village near the southern border of the taluk, some 16 kms. south-south-west of Kottur and about 21 kms. from Kudligi. It is the seat of one of the important religious heads of the Veerashaivas. This ancient religious institution is called Ujjayini Saddharma Peetha. The *matha* of this guru is the most notable building in the village and has, within its walls, a temple of Siddheshwara. There is a finely carved lotus on the ceiling of one of the compartments of the *mantapa* in front of the shrine in this temple. There is a private high school and a Sanskrit Pathashala run by the *matha* here.

Viranadurga

Viranadurga (T. Kudligi) is a boldly picturesque granite hill, about six kms. south of Kudligi. It is impregnable on all sides except the north, where there are some houses built close to it. The fort on the top of it is said to have been unsuccessfully attacked by Tipu.

Yeshwanthanagar

Yeshwantanagar (T. Sandur) (P. 2,588) is a small pleasant township, about eight kms. from Sandur. The registered office of the Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores Ltd. is located in the 'Lohadri Bhavan' here.

Yemmiganur

Yemmiganur (T. Bellary) (P. 6,541), situated at a distance of about 46 kms. away from Bellary, has the *samadhi* of a great saint known as Jade Tata. The Low-Level Canal of the Tungabhadra Project has provided irrigational facilities as a result of which the village has considerably improved.

APPENDICES

GENERAL

TABLE I

Table showing Taluk-wise Primary Census Figures as in 1971 in Bellary District

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total	Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Literate and educated persons			Total workers		
					P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Bellary ..	T	47,857	52,221	2,65,294	1,36,282	1,29,012	85,148	59,778	25,370	96,901	72,523	24,378
		R	26,221	27,642	1,40,111	70,754	69,357	26,148	21,808	4,340	61,163	41,266	19,897
		U	21,636	24,579	1,25,183	65,528	59,655	59,000	37,970	21,030	35,738	31,257	4,481
2.	Hadagalli ..	T	21,340	22,561	1,27,452	64,061	63,391	33,670	25,053	8,617	47,832	35,612	12,220
		R	19,553	20,680	1,16,997	58,586	58,411	30,270	22,766	7,504	44,400	32,800	11,600
		U	1,787	1,881	10,455	5,475	4,980	3,400	2,287	1,113	3,432	2,812	620
3.	Harapanahalli ..	T	23,712	25,664	1,45,714	73,917	71,797	37,475	27,421	10,054	52,277	41,196	11,081
		R	20,389	22,236	1,26,020	63,776	62,244	31,045	23,301	7,744	46,455	36,190	10,266
		U	3,323	3,428	19,694	10,141	9,553	6,430	4,120	2,310	5,822	5,006	815
4.	Hospet ..	T	34,391	36,741	1,87,830	96,094	91,736	55,093	38,329	16,764	71,449	53,833	17,616
		R	14,543	15,521	77,089	39,058	38,031	15,045	11,795	3,250	33,909	23,293	10,616
		U	19,848	21,220	1,10,741	57,036	53,705	40,048	26,534	13,514	37,540	30,540	7,000
5.	Kudligi ..	T	27,866	28,222	1,57,456	79,453	78,003	39,280	28,917	10,363	60,359	45,343	15,016
		R	25,634	25,869	1,44,583	72,757	71,826	32,979	24,794	8,185	56,425	42,270	14,155
		U	2,232	2,353	12,873	6,696	6,177	6,301	4,123	2,175	3,934	3,073	861
6.	Mallapuram ..	T	5,974	6,303	35,933	18,108	17,825	8,165	6,215	1,914	14,383	10,357	4,026
		R	5,974	6,303	35,933	18,108	17,825	8,165	6,215	1,914	14,383	10,357	4,026
7.	Sandur ..	T	17,071	17,990	92,904	47,832	45,072	5,179	1,412	3,767	34,455	26,496	7,959
		R	17,071	17,990	92,904	47,832	45,072	5,179	1,412	3,767	34,455	26,496	7,959
8.	Siruguppa ..	T	21,025	23,967	1,10,103	55,057	55,046	17,990	14,366	3,624	48,806	33,182	15,624
		R	15,976	17,992	84,277	42,202	42,075	12,634	10,426	2,208	38,121	25,903	12,218
		U	5,049	5,975	25,826	12,855	12,971	5,356	3,940	1,416	10,685	7,279	3,406
	Bellary District ..	T	1,99,236	2,13,669	11,22,686	5,70,804	5,51,882	2,82,000	2,01,527	80,473	4,26,462	3,18,542	1,07,920
		R	1,45,361	1,54,233	8,17,914	4,13,073	4,04,841	1,61,465	1,22,553	38,912	3,29,311	2,38,575	90,736
		U	53,875	59,436	3,04,772	1,57,731	1,47,041	1,20,535	78,974	41,561	97,151	79,967	17,184

Note : P—Persons ; M—Males ; F—Females ; T—Total ; R—Rural ; U—Urban

Table I (contd.)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total	Cultivators P	Cultivators M	Cultivators F	Agricultural Labourers P	Agricultural Labourers M	Agricultural Labourers F	Livestock, Forestry, etc. P	Livestock, Forestry, etc. M	Livestock, Forestry, etc. F	Mining and Quarrying P	Mining and Quarrying M	Mining and Quarrying F
1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Bellary ..	T	22,260	18,071	4,189	32,901	18,402	14,499	954	856	98	1,017	764	253
		R	21,248	17,189	4,059	31,385	17,366	14,019	732	648	84	717	520	197
		U	1,012	882	130	1,516	1,036	480	222	208	14	300	244	56
2.	Hadagalli ..	T	16,196	14,566	1,630	22,806	13,891	8,915	973	863	110	4	3	1
		R	15,428	13,894	1,534	21,179	12,699	8,480	940	335	105	4	3	1
		U	768	672	96	1,627	1,192	435	33	28	5	..	..	..
3.	Harapanahalli ..	T	22,706	21,023	1,683	20,721	12,735	7,986	1,233	1,017	216	1	1	..
		R	21,351	19,706	1,645	19,634	11,921	7,713	1,044	844	200	..	..	..
		U	1,355	1,317	38	1,087	814	273	189	173	16	1	1	..
4.	Hospet ..	T	14,145	12,076	2,069	29,523	17,557	11,966	850	731	119	3,503	2,325	1,178
		R	10,634	8,870	1,764	16,109	9,102	7,007	418	345	73	2,699	1,674	1,025
		U	3,511	3,206	305	13,414	8,455	4,959	432	386	46	804	651	153
5.	Kudligi ..	T	29,184	25,525	3,659	22,434	12,628	9,806	1,003	911	92	2	2	..
		R	28,504	24,900	3,604	20,847	11,683	9,164	982	897	85	2	2	..
		U	680	625	55	1,587	945	642	21	14	7	..	..	..
6.	Mallapuram ..	T	6,265	5,479	786	5,805	2,978	2,827	393	358	35	445	283	162
		R	6,265	5,479	786	5,805	2,978	2,827	393	358	35	445	283	162
7.	Sandur ..	T	13,168	11,241	1,927	9,752	6,364	3,388	396	362	34	4,814	3,555	1,259
		R	13,168	11,241	1,927	9,752	6,364	3,388	396	362	34	4,814	3,555	1,259
8.	Siruguppa ..	T	15,075	12,451	2,624	27,246	15,427	11,819	406	356	50	1	1	..
		R	13,194	10,820	2,374	21,112	12,117	8,995	363	314	49	1	1	..
		U	1,881	1,631	250	6,134	3,310	2,824	43	42	1	..	..	..
	Bellary District ..	T	1,38,999	1,20,432	18,567	1,71,188	99,982	71,206	6,208	5,454	754	9,787	6,934	2,853
		R	1,29,792	1,12,099	17,693	1,45,823	84,230	61,593	5,268	4,603	665	8,682	6,038	2,644
		U	9,207	8,333	874	25,365	15,752	9,613	940	851	89	1,105	896	209

Table 1 (*contd.*)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and other repairs: (a) Household industry P	(a) Household industry M	(a) Household industry F	(b) Other than household industry P	(b) Other than household industry M	(b) Other than household industry F	Construction P	Construction M	Construction F	Trade and Commerce P	Trade and Commerce M	Trade and Commerce F
1	2	3	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1.	Bellary ..	T	4,104	3,094	1,010	7,251	6,684	567	2,525	2,299	226	7,818	7,202	616
		R	1,210	818	392	698	655	43	588	531	57	1,149	845	304
		U	2,894	2,276	618	6,553	6,029	524	1,937	1,768	169	6,669	6,357	312
2.	Hadagalli ..	T	1,850	1,356	494	908	666	242	690	553	137	1,788	1,557	231
		R	1,731	1,253	478	832	600	232	666	530	136	1,461	1,250	211
		U	119	103	16	76	66	10	24	23	1	327	307	220
3.	Harapanahalli ..	T	1,728	1,379	349	821	630	191	499	451	48	1,604	1,371	233
		R	1,298	1,062	236	335	280	55	277	269	8	819	634	185
		U	430	317	113	486	350	136	222	182	40	785	737	48
4.	Hospet ..	T	1,386	1,143	243	5,917	5,691	226	1,797	1,577	220	5,450	4,960	490
		R	523	408	115	484	420	64	255	208	47	859	717	142
		U	863	735	128	5,433	5,271	162	1,542	1,369	173	4,591	4,243	348
5.	Kudligi ..	T	2,006	1,302	704	915	813	102	591	500	91	1,564	1,287	277
		R	1,676	1,037	639	694	596	98	561	471	90	996	763	233
		U	330	265	65	221	217	4	30	29	1	568	524	44
6.	Mallapuram ..	T	378	296	82	112	104	8	143	120	23	304	256	43
		R	378	296	82	112	104	8	143	120	23	304	256	48
7.	Sandur ..	T	711	579	132	249	234	15	337	313	24	827	675	152
		R	711	579	132	249	234	15	337	313	24	827	675	152
8.	Siruguppa ..	T	1,269	892	377	481	424	57	349	312	37	1,324	1,134	190
		R	792	547	245	164	149	15	233	206	27	543	416	127
		U	477	345	132	317	275	42	116	106	10	781	718	63
	Bellary District	T	13,432	10,041	3,391	16,654	15,246	1,408	6,931	6,125	806	20,679	18,442	2,237
		R	8,319	6,000	2,319	3,568	3,038	530	3,060	2,648	412	6,958	5,556	1,402
		U	5,113	4,041	1,072	13,086	12,208	878	3,871	3,427	394	13,721	12,886	835

Table I (concld.)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total	Transport, Storage and Communications			Other Services			Non-workers		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1.	Bellary ..	T	6,342	5,495	847	11,729	9,656	2,073	1,68,393	63,759	1,04,634
		R	731	551	180	2,705	2,143	562	78,948	29,488	49,460
		U	5,611	4,944	667	9,024	7,513	1,511	89,445	34,271	55,174
2.	Hadagalli ..	T	265	258	7	2,352	1,899	453	79,620	28,449	51,171
		R	213	212	1	1,946	1,524	422	72,597	25,786	46,811
		U	52	46	6	406	375	31	7,023	2,663	4,360
3.	Harapanahalli ..	T	472	383	89	2,492	2,206	286	93,437	32,721	60,716
		R	75	67	8	1,622	1,407	215	79,565	27,586	51,979
		U	397	316	81	870	799	71	13,872	5,135	8,737
4.	Hospet ..	T	3,406	3,081	325	5,472	4,692	780	1,16,381	42,261	74,120
		R	754	593	161	1,174	956	218	43,180	15,765	27,415
		U	2,652	2,488	164	4,298	3,736	562	73,201	26,496	46,705
5.	Kudligi ..	T	240	230	10	2,420	2,145	275	97,097	34,110	62,987
		R	199	189	10	1,964	1,732	232	88,158	30,487	57,671
		U	41	41	..	456	413	43	8,939	3,623	5,316
6.	Mallapuram ..	T	40	39	1	498	444	54	21,550	7,751	13,799
		R	40	39	1	498	444	54	21,550	7,751	13,799
7.	Sandur ..	T	2,182	1,604	578	2,019	1,569	450	58,449	21,336	37,113
		R	2,182	1,604	578	2,019	1,559	450	58,449	21,336	37,113
8.	Siruguppa ..	T	163	153	10	2,492	2,032	460	61,297	21,875	39,422
		R	47	46	1	1,672	1,287	385	46,156	16,299	29,857
		U	116	107	9	820	745	75	15,141	5,576	9,565
	Bellary District	T	13,110	11,243	1,867	29,474	24,643	4,831	6,96,224	2,52,262	4,43,962
		R	4,241	3,301	940	13,600	11,062	2,538	4,88,603	1,74,498	3,14,105
		U	8,869	7,942	927	15,874	13,581	2,293	2,07,671	77,764	1,29,857

TABLE II

Taluks in Bellary District classified by Population in 1971 with variations since 1901

Taluk	*Year*	*Persons*	*Variation*	*Males*	*Variation*	*Females*	*Variation*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bellary	1901	1,38,305	..	69,942	..	68,363	..
	1911	1,24,114	— 14,191	63,271	— 6,671	60,843	— 7,520
	1921	1.10,265	— 13,849	56,440	— 6,831	53,825	— 7,018
	1931	1,32,133	+ 21,868	67,374	+ 10,934	64,759	+ 10,934
	1941	1,51,403	+ 19,270	77,135	+ 9,761	74,268	+ 9,509
	1951	1,84,929	+ 33,526	95,305	+ 18,170	89,624	+ 15,356
	1961	2,02,837	+ 17,908	1,04,246	+ 8,941	98,591	+ 8,967
	1971	2,65,294	+ 62,457	1,36,282	+ 32,036	1,29,012	+ 30,421
Hadagalli	1901	67,864	..	34,134	..	33,730	..
	1911	69,000	+ 1,136	34,546	+ 412	34,454	+ 724
	1921	58,661	— 10,339	29,889	— 4,657	28,772	— 5,682
	1931	64,646	+ 5,985	32,246	+ 2,357	32,400	+ 3,628
	1941	69,070	+ 4,424	34,795	+ 2,549	34,275	+ 1,875
	1951	76,446	+ 7,376	38,270	+ 3,475	38,176	+ 3,901
	1961	1,10,334	+ 33,888	55,842	+ 17,572	54,492	+ 16,316
	1971	1,27,452	+ 17,118	64,061	+ 8,219	63,391	+ 8,899
Harapanahali	1901	95,499	..	48,534	..	46,965	..
	1911	97,234	+ 1,735	48,972	+ 438	48,262	+ 1,297
	1921	82,968	— 14,266	42,528	— 6,444	40,440	— 7,822
	1931	1,00,069	+ 17,101	51,775	+ 9,247	48,294	+ 7,854
	1941	1,04,915	+ 4,846	53,787	+ 2,012	51,128	+ 2,834
	1951	1,17,633	+ 12,718	59,575	+ 5,788	58,058	+ 6,930
	1961	1,28,705	+ 11,072	65,582	+ 6,007	63,123	+ 5,065
	1971	1,45,714	+ 17,009	73,917	+ 8,335	71,797	+ 8,674

Table II (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hospet	1901	78,059	..	40,598	..	37,461	..
	1911	72,013	— 6,046	36,849	— 3,749	35,164	— 2,297
	1921	67,878	— 4,135	34,233	— 2,616	33,645	— 1,519
	1931	70,040	+ 2,162	35,981	+ 1,748	34,059	+ 414
	1941	77,676	+ 7,636	39,031	+ 3,050	38,645	+ 4,586
	1951	1,26,448	+ 48,772	66,056	+ 27,025	60,392	+ 21,747
	1961	1,53,713	+ 27,265	79,436	+ 13,380	74,277	+ 13,885
	1971	1,87,830	+ 34,117	96,094	+ 16,658	91,736	+ 17,459
Kudligi	1901	89,219	..	45,273	..	43,946	..
	1911	94,355	+ 5,136	47,588	+ 2,315	46,767	+ 2,821
	1921	80,839	— 13,516	41,157	— 6,431	39,682	— 7,085
	1931	94,856	+ 14.017	48,466	+ 7,309	46,390	+ 6,708
	1941	99,805	+ 4,949	50,966	+ 2,500	48,839	+ 2,449
	1951	1,08,462	+ 8,657	55,092	+ 4,126	53,370	+ 4,531
	1961	1,35,971	+ 27,509	69,260	+ 14,168	66,711	+ 13,341
	1971	1,57,456	+ 21,485	79,453	+ 10,193	78,003	+ 11,292
Mallapuram	1901	26,838	..	13,571	..	13,267	..
	1911	26,891	+ 53	13,507	— 64	13,384	+ 117
	1921	23,220	— 3.671	11,812	— 1,695	11,408	— 1,976
	1931	25,333	+ 2,113	12,692	+ 880	12,641	+ 1,233
	1941	27,219	+ 1,886	14,021	+ 1,329	13,198	+ 557
	1951	32,305	+ 5,086	16,174	+ 2,153	16,131	+ 2,933
	1961	28,559	— 3,746	14,210	— 1,964	14,349	— 1,782
	1971	35,933	+ 7,374	18,108	+ 3,898	17,825	+ 3,476

Table II (*concld.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sandur	1901	48,440	..	24,875	..	23,565	..
	1911	49,819	+ 1,379	25,253	+ 378	24,566	+ 1,001
	1921	40,232	— 9,587	20,303	— 4,950	19,929	— 4,637
	1931	44,261	+ 4,029	22,726	+ 2,423	21,535	+ 1,606
	1941	49,509	+ 5,248	25,185	+ 2,459	24,324	+ 2,789
	1951	52,523	+ 3,014	26,726	+ 1,541	25,797	+ 1,473
	1961	67,595	+ 15,072	34,522	+ 7,796	33,073	+ 7,276
	1971	92,904	+ 25,309	47,832	+ 13,310	45,072	+ 11,999
Siruguppa	1901	63,899	..	32,092	..	31,807	..
	1911	71,608	+ 7,709	36,128	+ 4,036	35,480	+ 3,673
	1921	59,565	— 12,043	30,179	— 5,949	29,386	— 6,094
	1931	62,432	+ 2,867	31,188	+ 1,009	31,244	+. 1,858
	1941	69,431	+ 6,999	35,070	+ 3,882	34,361	+ 3,117
	1951	74,966	+ 5,535	37,836	+ 2,766	37,130	+ 2,769
	1961	87,547	+ 12,581	43,825	+ 5,989	43,722	+ 6,592
	1971	1,10,103	+ 22,556	55,057	+ 11,232	55,046	+ 11.324

TABLE III

Towns and Town-groups in Bellary District classified by population in 1971 with variations since 1901

Name of Town	*Year*	*Persons*	*Decade variation*	*Percentage decade variation*	*Males*	*Females*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bellary	1901	58,247	..	..	29,699	28,548
	1911	34,956	— 23,291	— 39.99	18,474	16,482
	1921	39,842	+ 4,886	+ 13.98	21,113	18,729
	1931	47,573	+ 7,731	+ 19.40	25,405	22,168
	1941	56,148	+ 8,575	+ 18.02	29,269	26,879
	1951	70,322	+ 14,174	+ 25.24	36,897	33,425
	1961	85,673	+ 15,351	+ 21.83	45,243	40,430
	1971	1,25,183	+ 39,510	+ ..	65,528	59,655
Hospet ..	1901	18,482	..	..	9,289	9,193
	1911	16,937	— 1,545	— 8.36	8,408	8,529
	1921	18,337	+ 1,400	+ 8 27	9,132	9,205
	1931	21,673	+ 3,336	+ 18.19	10,858	10,815
	1941	26,023	+ 4,350	+ 20.07	13,095	12,928
	1951	38,651	+ 12,628	+ 48.53	19,617	19,034
	1961	53,242	+ 14,591	+ 27.75	27,210	26,032
	1971	1,10,741	+ 57,499	..	57,036	53,705

Table III (*concld.*)

1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Harapanahalli	..	..	1901	9,320	..	..	4,708	4,612
			1911	8,898	422	— 4.53	4,376	4,522
			1921	7,464	— 1,434	— 16.12	3,831	3,633
			1931	8,773	+ 1,309	+ 17.54	4,451	4,322
			1941	11,716	+ 2,943	+ 33.55	6,044	5,672
			1951	14,157	+ 2,441	+ 20.83	7,142	7,015
			1961	17,763	+ 3,606	+ 25.47	9,105	8,658
			1971	19,694	+ 1,931	..	10,141	9,553
Kamalapur	..	..	1961	14,516	..	..	7,564	6,952
			1971	13,879	..	..	7,017	6,862
Kampli	..	..	1901	9,803	..	..	5,032	4,771
			1911	7,636	— 2,167	— 22.11	3,837	3,799
			1921	7,298	— 338	— 4.43	3,598	3,700
			1931	7,281	— 17	— 0.23	3,853	3,428
			1941	7,903	+ 622	+ 8.54	3,918	3,985
			1951	8,417	+ 514	+ 6.50	4,192	4,225
			1961	14,222	+ 5,805	+ 68.97	7,483	6,739
			1971	19,917	..	..	10,222	9,695
Kottur	..	..	1901	6,996	..	..	3,461	3,535
			1911	6,552	— 474	— 6.78	3,277	3,245
			1921	6,372	— 150	— 2.30	3,290	3,082
			1931	6,943	+ 571	+ 8.96	3,542	3,401
			1941	8,097	+ 1,154	+ 16.62	4,050	4,047
			1951	9,808	+ 1,711	+ 21.13	5,031	4,777
			1961	11,493	+ 1,685	+ 17.18	5,890	5,603
			1971	12,873	..	..	6,696	6,177
Amaravati	..	..	1961	9,628	..	..	5,173	4,455
			1971	10,972	1,344	..	5,835	5,137

TABLE IV

Statement showing sex-wise population figures as in 1961 and 1971 in rural areas of the taluks in Bellary District.

Sl. No.	Taluk	1961 Population			1971 Population		
		Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
1.	Bellary	117,164	59,003	58,161	140,111	70,754	69,357
2.	Hadagalli	110,334	55,842	54,492	116,997	58,586	58,411
3.	Harapanahalli	110,942	56,477	54,465	126,020	63,776	62,244
4.	Hospet	62,105	32,006	30,099	77,089	39,058	38,031
5.	Kudligi	124,478	63,370	61,108	144,583	72,757	71,826
6.	Mallapuram	28,559	14,210	14,349	35,933	18,108	17,825
7.	Sandur	67,595	34,522	33,073	92,904	47,832	45,072
8.	Siruguppa	87,547	43,825	43,722	84,277	42,202	42,075
	Total	708,724	359,255	349,469	817,914	413,073	404,841

TABLE V

Area and Population (Rural and Urban) of Bellary District as in 1961

Sl. No.	Taluk	Area in square miles	Area in square kilometres	Population 1961			Density		Population in 1951	Percentage increase/ decrease over 1951
				Rural	Urban	Total	Per square mile	Per square kilometre		
1.	Bellary	651.56	1,687.53	117,164	85,673	202,837	311	120	184,929	+ 9.68
2.	Hadagalli.. ..	572.54	1,482.87	110,334	..	110,334	276	106	76,446	+ 44.43
3.	Harapanahalli ..	468.26	1,212.78	110,942	17,763	128,705	211	82	117,633	+ 9.41
4.	Hospet	344.81	893.05	62,105	91,608	153,713	400	154	126,448	+ 21.56
5.	Kudligi	704.72	1,825.21	124,478	11,493	135,971	193	75	108,462	+ 25.36
6.	Mallapuram ..	195.42	506.13	28,559	..	28,559	152	59	32,305	— *11.60
7.	Sandur	482.20	1,248.89	67,595	..	67,595	141	54	52,523	+ 28.70
8.	Siruguppa ..	401.95	1,041.04	87,547	..	87,547	218	84	74,966	+ 16.78
	Total	3,821.46**	9,897.50**	708,724	206,537	915,261	240	92	773,712	+ 18.29

*The decrease was due to submergence of many of its villages in the Tungabhadra Reservior.

**These figures are according to the Survey of India. But the reporting area of the district for land utilisation purposes as worked out by the State Survey Department was 9,895.9 square kilometres or 3,820.8 square miles. This slight difference is due to the different methods employed in measuring the area (*See* also Chapter I).

TABLE VI

Occupational classification of persons at work (other than cultivation) in Bellary District as in 1961

Sl. No.	*Occupations*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Engineers, Architects and Surveyors	367	..	367
2.	Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists	294	18	312
3.	Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians	465	198	663
4.	Teachers	2,568	442	3,010
5.	Jurists (including Legal Practitioners and Legal Advisors) ..	138	..	138
6.	Artists, Writers and related workers	464	60	524
7.	Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers (both Government and private).	3,344	269	3,613
8.	Clerical and related workers (including Stenographers, Typists, Book-keepers, Cashiers, etc.).	7,420	142	7,562
9.	Un-skilled office workers (including Attendants, etc.) ..	2,815	99	2,914
10.	Working Proprietors (wholesale and retail trade) ..	9,134	2,593	11,727
11.	Salesmen, Shop-Assistants and related workers ..	1,367	366	1,733
12.	Farmers, Farm-workers (Animals, birds, and insect rearers, Fishermen, Gardeners, Tappers, etc.)	4,426	774	5,200
13.	Workers in Transport and Communication occupations (including Railways, Road Transport, Posts and Telegraphs, etc.)	3,745	54	3,799
14.	Spinners, Weavers, Dyers and related workers	1,829	1,814	3,643
15.	Tailors, Cutters and related workers	2,857	607	3,464
16.	Shoe-makers, Show-repairers, Leather-cutters and related workers	697	43	740

Table VI (*concld.*)

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Blacksmiths, Furnacemen and related workers	1,435	38	1,473
18.	Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths	1,319	55	1,374
19.	Tool-makers, Machanists, Welders and related workers ..	2,057	103	2,160
20.	Electricians and related workers	600	4	604
21.	Carpenters, Cabinet-makers and related workers ..	2,830	75	2,905
22.	Brick-layers, Plasterers, Stone-cutters and other construction workers.	4,290	1,264	5,554
23.	Potters, Kilnmen, Clay-formers and related workers ..	817	434	1,251
24.	Millers, Bakers, Oilseed–pressers, Pounders and related food and beverage workers.	1,493	433	1,926
25.	Basket-weavers and production process workers ..	1,404	2,534	3,938
26.	Policemen, Guards, Watchmen and related workers ..	1,584	5	1,589
27.	Cooks, Maids, House-keepers and related workers ..	1,521	391	1,912
28.	Waiters, Bar-tenders and related workers	801	21	822
29.	Cleaners, Sweepers, Watermen, Building-caretakers, etc. ..	1,379	453	1,832
30.	Barbers, Hair-dressers and related workers	1,212	..	1,212
31.	Washermen, Laundrymen and Dhobies	1,443	1,531	2,974
32.	Labourers, not classified by occupation	419	20	439

Source :—Census of India, 1961, Vol. XI, Mysore, Part II-B (ii), General Economic Tables.

TABLE VII

Livestock Population in Bellary District

A—Cattle and Buffaloes as per Livestock Censuses of 1961 and 1966

Sl. No.	Taluk	Cattle						Buffaloes					
		1961			1966			1961			1966		
		Male	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Bellary ..	28,322	18,622	46,944	21,599	12,863	34,462	2,735	12,328	15,063	1,912	7,526	9,438
2.	Hadagalli ..	29,169	20,791	49,960	26,374	20,171	46,545	1,844	15,485	17,329	2,240	14,610	16,850
3.	Harapanahalli	36,507	29,208	65,715	32,135	27,526	59,661	3,502	22,974	26,476	3,240	23,847	27,087
4.	Hospet ..	3,939	2,651	6,590	24,690	18,854	43,544	255	2,015	2,270	1,988	11,037	13,025
5.	Kudligi ..	47,407	34,392	81,799	43,602	33,668	77,270	4,957	22,930	27,887	3,426	20,129	23,555
6.	Mallapuram	8,671	6,298	14,969	7,458	6,344	13,802	491	3,599	4,090	328	2,719	3,047
7.	Sandur ..	24,609	18,782	43,391	23,279	21,748	45,027	1,576	9,186	10,762	1,327	8,035	9,362
8.	Siruguppa ..	20,886	11,908	32,794	22,114	12,817	34,931	1,850	8,987	10,837	2,386	10,041	12,427
	Total ..	1,99,510	1,42,652	3,42,162	2,01,251	1,53,991	3,55,242	17,210	97,504	1,14,714	16,847	97,944	1,14,791

Table VII—(*contd.*)

B—Number of other Livestock as ascertained by Livestock Censuses of 1961 and 1966

Sl. No.	*Taluk*	*Sheep*		*Goats*		*Horses and Ponies*		*Mules*		*Donkeys*		*Pigs*		*Camels*	
		1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966
1.	Bellary ..	19,802	13,275	20,720	13,789	188	218	..	5	671	319	1,606	1,417	..	13
2.	Hadagalli ..	23,036	20,332	13,377	11,927	57	28	4	..	141	107	21	52	..	..
3.	Harapanahalli	2,191	2,244	19,879	13,521	98	129	..	..	199	51	82	230	..	..
4.	Hospet ..	477	13,275	579	13,789	108	393	..	..	646	329	184	1,223	..	..
5.	Kudligi ..	61,190	65,974	30,266	33,750	60	68	3	..	202	406	192	191	..	..
6.	Mallapuram	9,263	6,969	6,744	2,676	5	20	..	..	710	..	2	1	..	..
7.	Sandur ..	24,485	13,254	4,391	15,002	48	70	..	1	34	126	186	370	..	..
8.	Siruguppa ..	14,825	14,054	13,377	12,558	106	164	..	..	234	193	1,179	949	29	..
	Total ..	1,55,269	1,49,377	1,09,333	1,17,012	670	1,090	7	6	2,837	1,531	3,452	4,433	29	13

Table VII—(*contd.*)

C—Number of Poultry as ver Livestock Census of 1961

Sl. No.	Taluk		Fowls				Ducks				Others	Total Poultry
			Hens	*Cocks*	*Chicken*	*Total*	*Ducks*	*Drakes*	*Ducklings*	*Total*		
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Bellary	..	12,200	3,658	13,900	29,758	37	36	6	79	117	29,954
2.	Hadagalli	..	6,162	1,810	7,629	15,601	1	1	2	4	..	15,605
3.	Harapanahalli	..	9,309	2,396	14,140	25,845	2	2	4	8	..	25,853
4.	Hospet	..	2,304	885	2,687	5,876	20	39	6	65	23	5,964
5.	Kudligi	..	7,507	2,536	11,049	21,092	5	7	2	14	..	21,106
6.	Mallapuram	..	3,460	11,110	3,672	8,242	12	3	..	15	..	8,257
7.	Sandur	..	6,572	1,979	10,509	19,060	7	7	4	18	..	19,078
8.	Siruguppa	..	5,710	1,712	7,564	14,986	5	5	2	12	18	15,016
	Total	..	53,224	26,086	71,150	1,40,460	89	100	26	215	158	1,40,833

Table VII—(concld)

C—Number of Poultry as per Livestock Census of 1966

Sl. No.	Taluk		Fowls				Ducks				Others	Total Poultry
			Cocks	Hens	Chicken	Total	Ducks	Drakes	Ducklings	Total		
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Bellary	..	4,994	7,955	3,698	16,647	65	6	2	73	..	16,720
2.	Hadagalli	..	1,819	6,689	8,419	16,927	4	10	..	14	..	16,941
3.	Harapanahalli	..	3,241	6,604	15,233	25,078	..	..	..	..	..	25,078
4.	Hospet	..	638	1,314	875	2,827	8	3	..	11	..	2,838
5.	Kudligi	..	2,975	8,271	12,382	23,628	2	4	..	6	2	23,636
6.	Mallapuram	..	801	2,376	2,226	5,403	..	..	..	..	..	5,403
7.	Sandur	..	2,214	5,186	5,858	13,258	..	..	..	..	..	13,258
8.	Siruguppa	..	3,369	6,604	7,691	17,664	150	275	53	478	..	18,142
	Total	..	20,051	44,999	56,382	121,432	229	298	55	582	2	1,22,016

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

LENGTH

10 millimetres	=	1 centimetre
100 centimetres	=	1 metre
1,000 metres	=	1 kilometre
1,852 metres	=	1 nautical mile (international)

AREA

100 square millimetres	=	1 square centimetre
10,000 square centimetres	=	1 square metre or centiare
100 square metres	=	1 are
100 ares	=	1 hectare
100 hectares or 1,000,000 square metres	=	1 square kilometre

VOLUME

1,000,000 cubic centimetres	=	1 cubic metre

CAPACITY

1,000 millilitres	=	1 litre
1,000 litres	=	1 kilolitre

WEIGHTS

1,000 milligrams	=	1 gram
1,000 grams	=	1 kilogram
100 kilograms	=	1 quintal
1,000 kilograms	=	1 tonne
200 milligrams	=	1 carat

Metric weights and their nearest equivalents in F.P.S. System and in the district of Bellary.

Sl. No.	*Weights in Metric System (1 kg.—1000 gms.)*		*Equivalents in F.P.S. System*		*Equivalents in the District of Bellary*		
	Kgs.	Gms.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Mds.	Srs.	Tolas
1	50	..	110	3-5/8	4	18	15
2	20	..	44	1-1/2	1	31	11
3	10	..	22	3/4	1	35	17-1/2
4	5	..	11	3/8	0	17	20-3/4
5	2	..	4	6-1/2	0	7	3-1/2
6	1	..	2	3	0	3	13-3/4
7	..	500	1	1-3/5	0	1	19
8	..	200	0	7	0	0	17
9	..	100	0	3-1/2	0	0	8-1/2
10	..	50	0	1-3/4	0	0	4-1/3
11	..	20	0	7/10	0	0	1-3/4
12	..	10	0	7/20	0	0	17/20
13	..	5	0	7/40	0	0	2/5
14	..	2	0	7/100	0	0	1/6
15	..	1	0	7/200	0	0	1/12

Measures which were in use in Bellary district and their equivalents

	Seer	*Pav*	*Chatak*	*Seer*	*Millilitre*
2 litres	1	2	1/2	1	1254
1 litre	0	3	1/4	1/2	625
500 ml.	0	1-1/2	1/8	1/4	312
200 ml.	0	1/2	1/2	1/8	156
100 ml.	0	0	1/4	1/16	78
50 ml.	0	0	5/8	1/32	40
20 ml.	0	0	1/4	1/64	20

CONVERSION FACTORS

LENGTH

1 inch = 2.54 centimetres
1 foot = 30.48 centimetres
1 yard = 91.44 centimetres
1 mile = 1.61 kilometres
1 nautical mile (UK) = 1,853.18 metres
1 nautical mile (international) = 1,852 metres

VOLUME

1 cubic foot = 0.028 cubic metre

AREA

1 square foot = 0.093 square metre
1 square yard = 0.836 square metre
1 square mile = 2.59 square kilometres
1 acre = 0 405 hectare

CAPACITY

1 gallon (Imperial) = 4.55 litres
1 seer (80 tolas) = 0.937 litre
1 Madras measure = 1.77 litres

TEMPERATURE

To Fahrenheit = 9/5 (To centigrade)+32

Denominations of litre measures in use

	2 litres	
20 litres	1 litre	100 ml.
10 litres	500 ml	50 ml
5 litres	200 ml	20 ml

Cylindrical type Aluminium, Brass and Stainless Steel pouring and dipping measures for liquids only.

G.I. Conical measures for kerosene and motor oils only.

1 gallon = 4.55 litres
1 litre = 1,000 millilitres

Weights in existence in Bellary District prior to the introduction of Metric Weights and their equivalents.

Tolas	*Grams*	*Tolas*	*Grams*
1-1/2	18	13-1/2	158
3	35	15	175
4-1/2	53	16-1/2	193
6	70	18	210
7-1/2	88	19-1/2	228
9	105	21	245
10-1/2	123	22-1/2	263
12	140	24	280

Seers	*Tolas*	*Kilograms*	*Grams*	*Seers*	*Tolas*	*Kilograms*	*Grams*
1	24	..	280	21	504	5.88	5,880
2	48	..	560	22	528	6.16	6,160
3	72	..	840	23	552	6.44	6,440
4	96	1.12	1,120	24	576	6.72	6,720
5	120	1.40	1,400	25	600	7.00	7,000
6	144	1.68	1,680	26	624	7.28	7,280
7	168	1.96	1,960	27	648	7.56	7,560
8	192	2.24	2,240	28	672	7.84	7,840
9	216	2.52	2,520	29	696	8.12	8,120
10	240	2.80	2,800	30	720	8.40	8,400
11	264	3.08	3,080	31	744	8.68	8,680
12	288	3.36	3,360	32	768	8.96	8,960
13	312	3.64	3,640	33	792	9.24	9,240
14	336	3.92	3,920	34	816	9.52	9,520
15	360	4.20	4,200	35	840	9.80	9,800
16	384	4.48	4,480	36	864	10.08	10,080
17	408	4.76	4,760	37	888	10.36	10,360
18	432	5.04	5,040	38	912	10.64	10,640
19	456	5.32	5,320	39	936	10.92	10,920
20	480	5.60	5,600	40	960	11.20	11,200

Maunds	*Seers*	*Tolas*	*Kilograms*	*Grams*
1	40	960	11.2	11,200
2	80	1,920	22.4	22,400
3	120	2,880	33.6	33,600
4	160	3,840	44.8	44,800
5	200	4,800	56.0	56,000
6	240	5,760	67.2	67,200
7	280	6,720	78.4	78,400
8	320	7,680	89.6	89,600
9	360	8,640	100.8	1,00,800
10	400	9,600	112.0	1,12,000

Source :—Office of the Controller of Weights and Measures, Bangalore.

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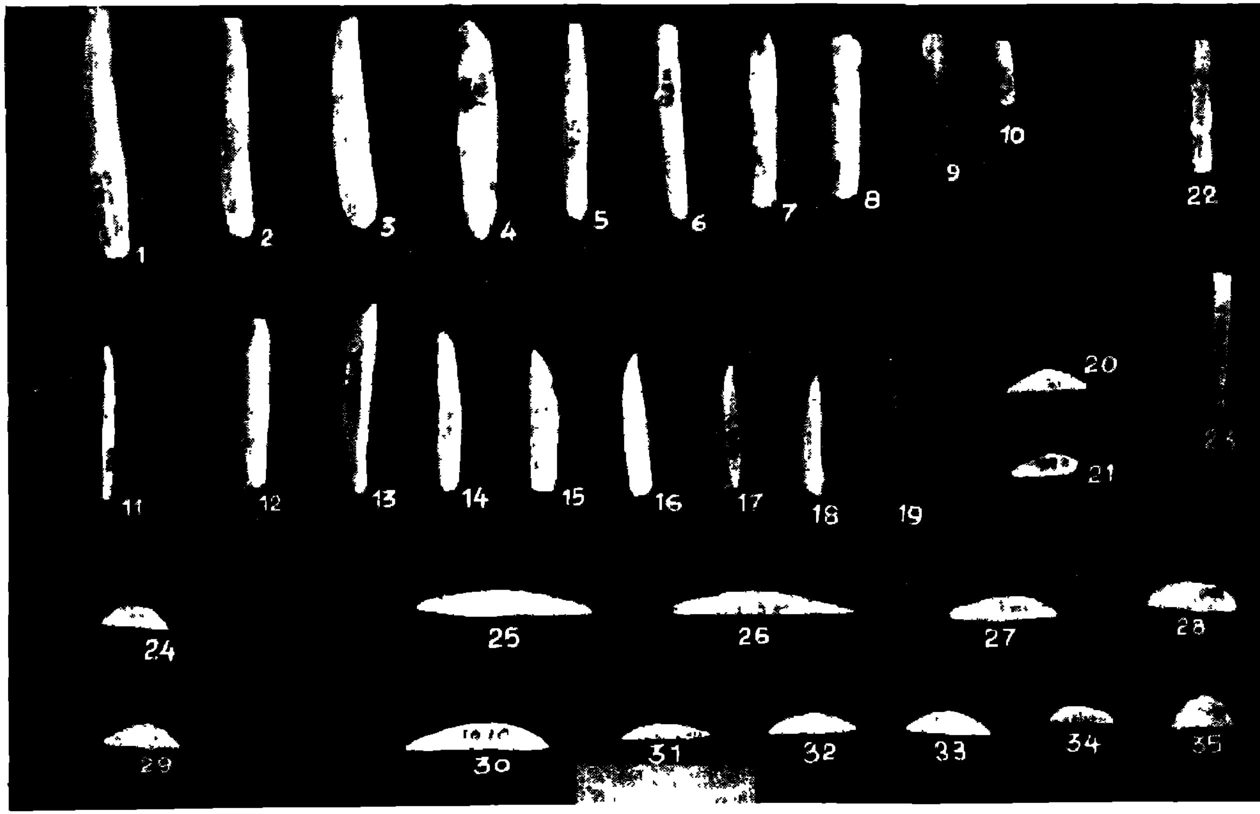
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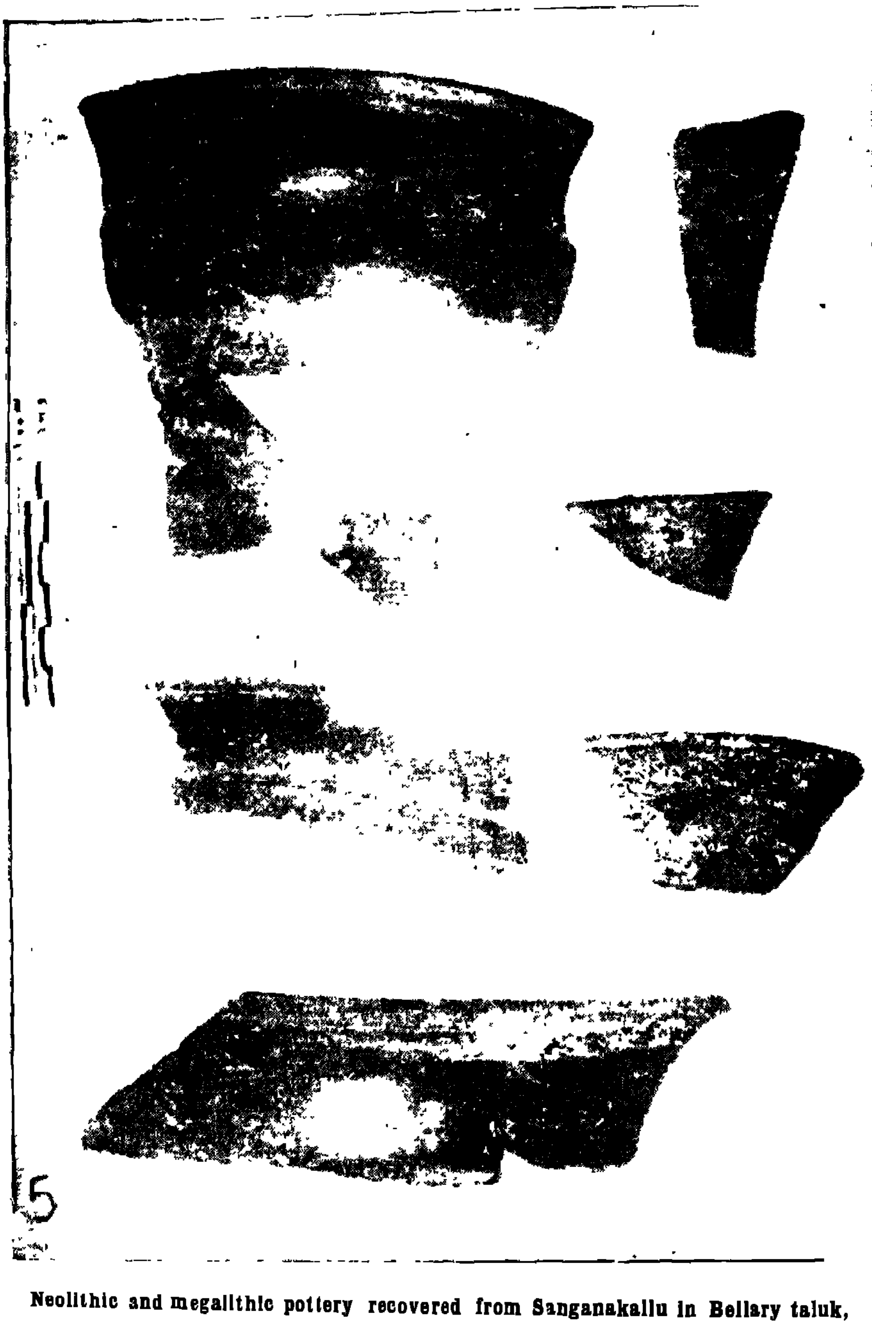
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Parallel-sided blades, lunates, saw-blades, etc., of stone age, excavated at Tekkalakota, a place of high archaeological importance in Siruguppa taluk. The Bellary area was one of the main centres of early food-producing stone-age cultures.

(By courtesy of the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona)



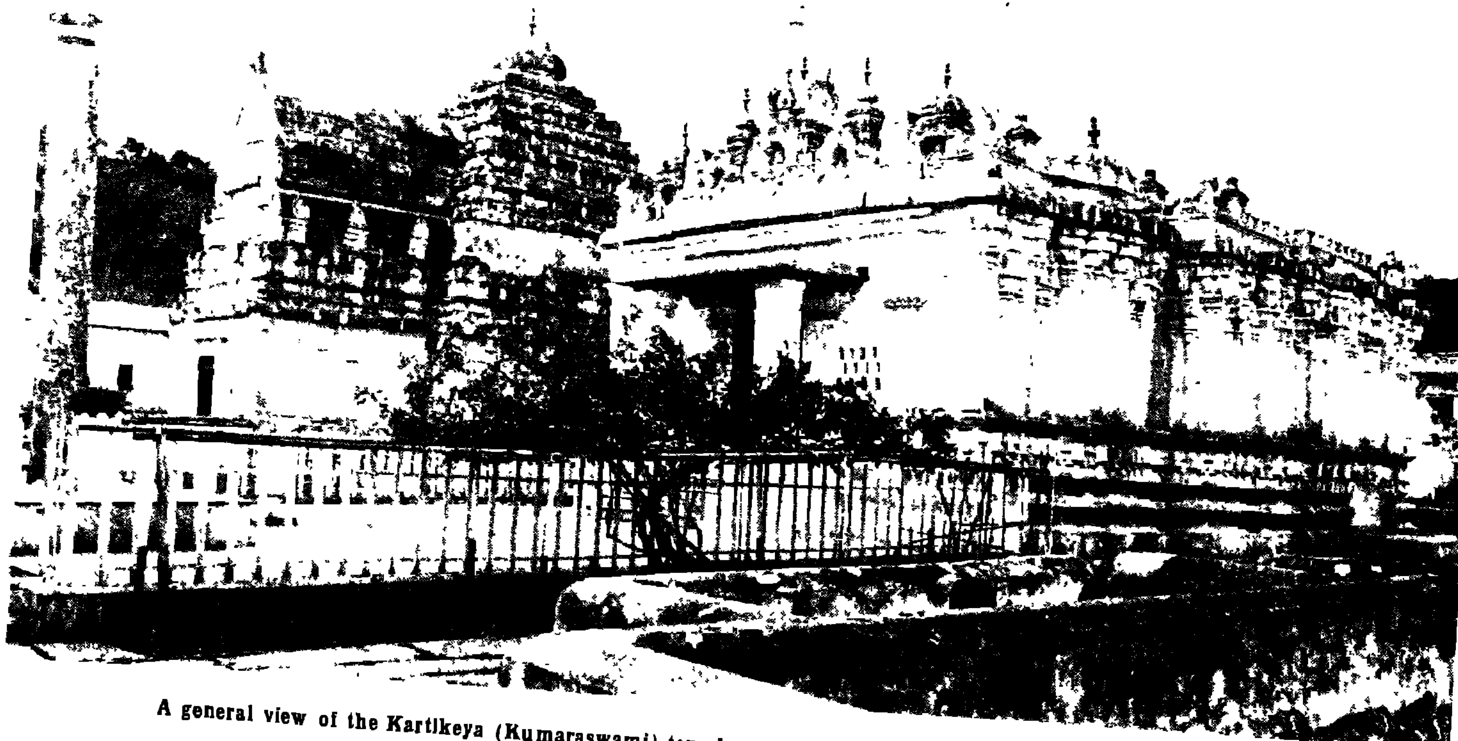
Neolithic and megalithic pottery recovered from Sanganakallu in Bellary taluk, another pre-historic settlement of significance.

(By courtesy of the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona)

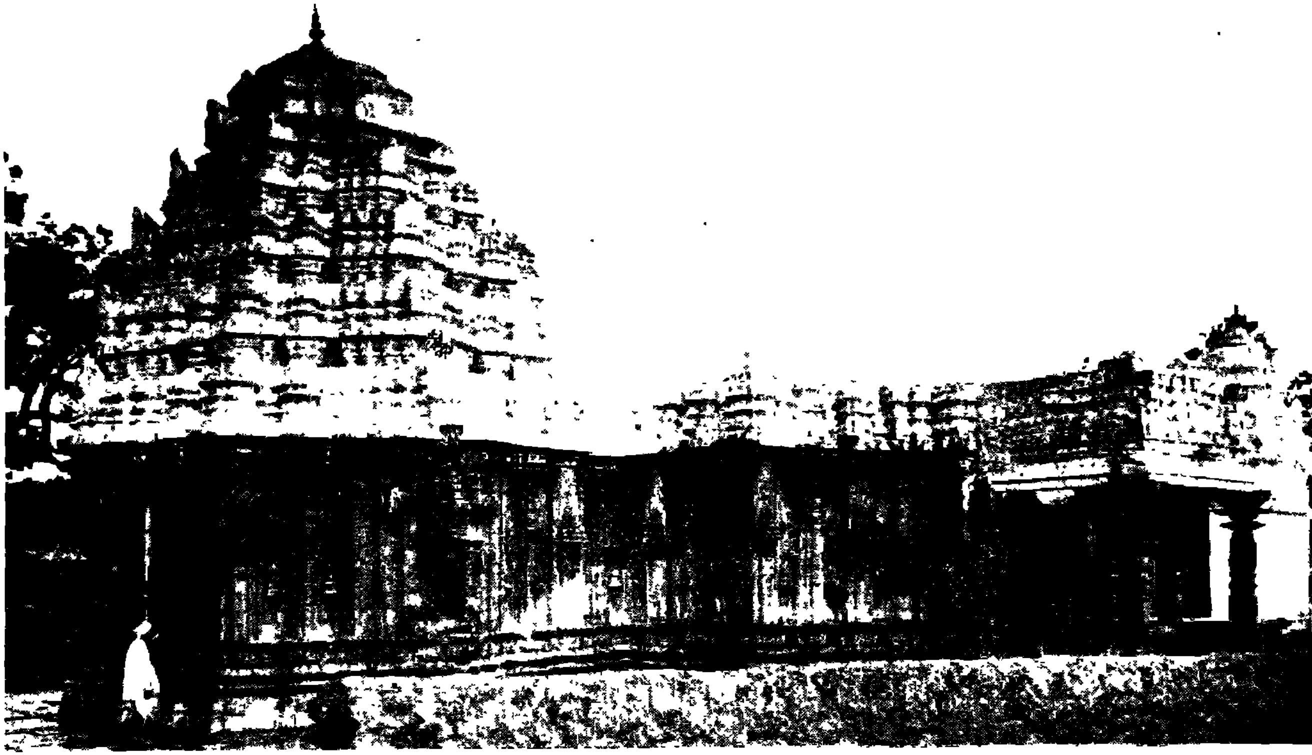


The Hemakuta group of temples of the pre-Vijayanagara period at Hampi. They are mostly of *trikutachala* design and face north. Their super-structures are of the stepped pyramidal Kadamba pattern.

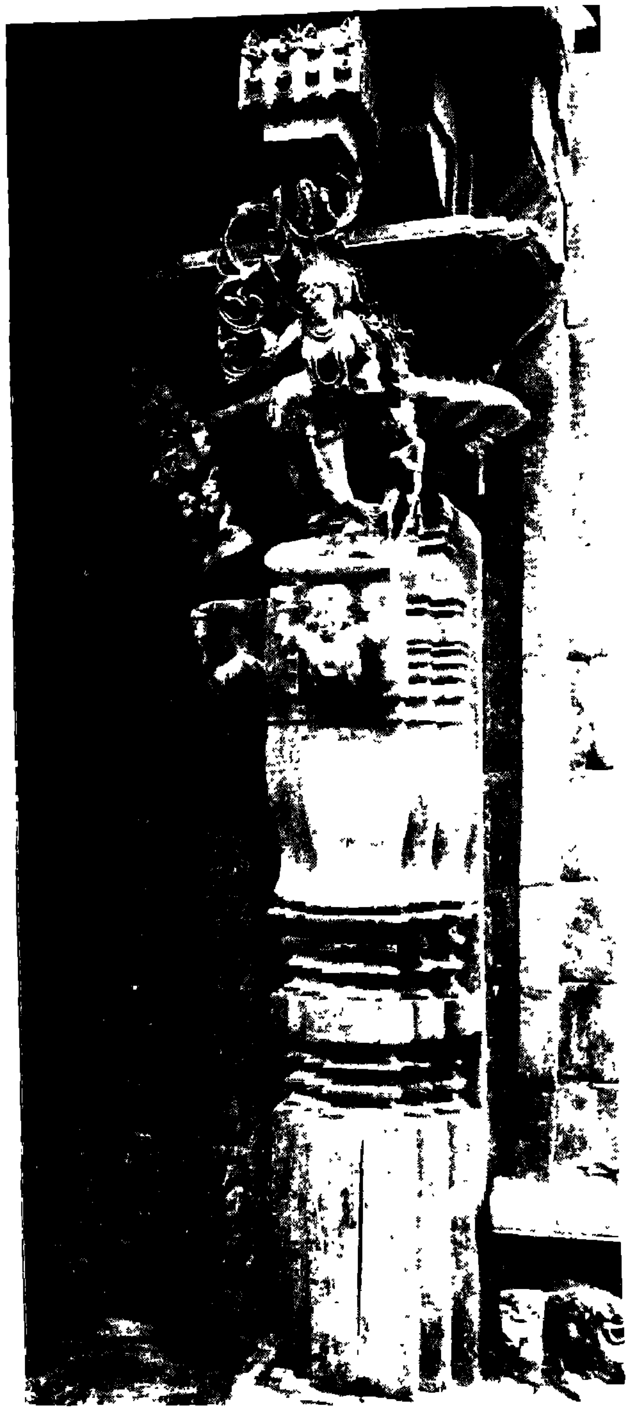
(Copyright—Archaeological Survey of India)



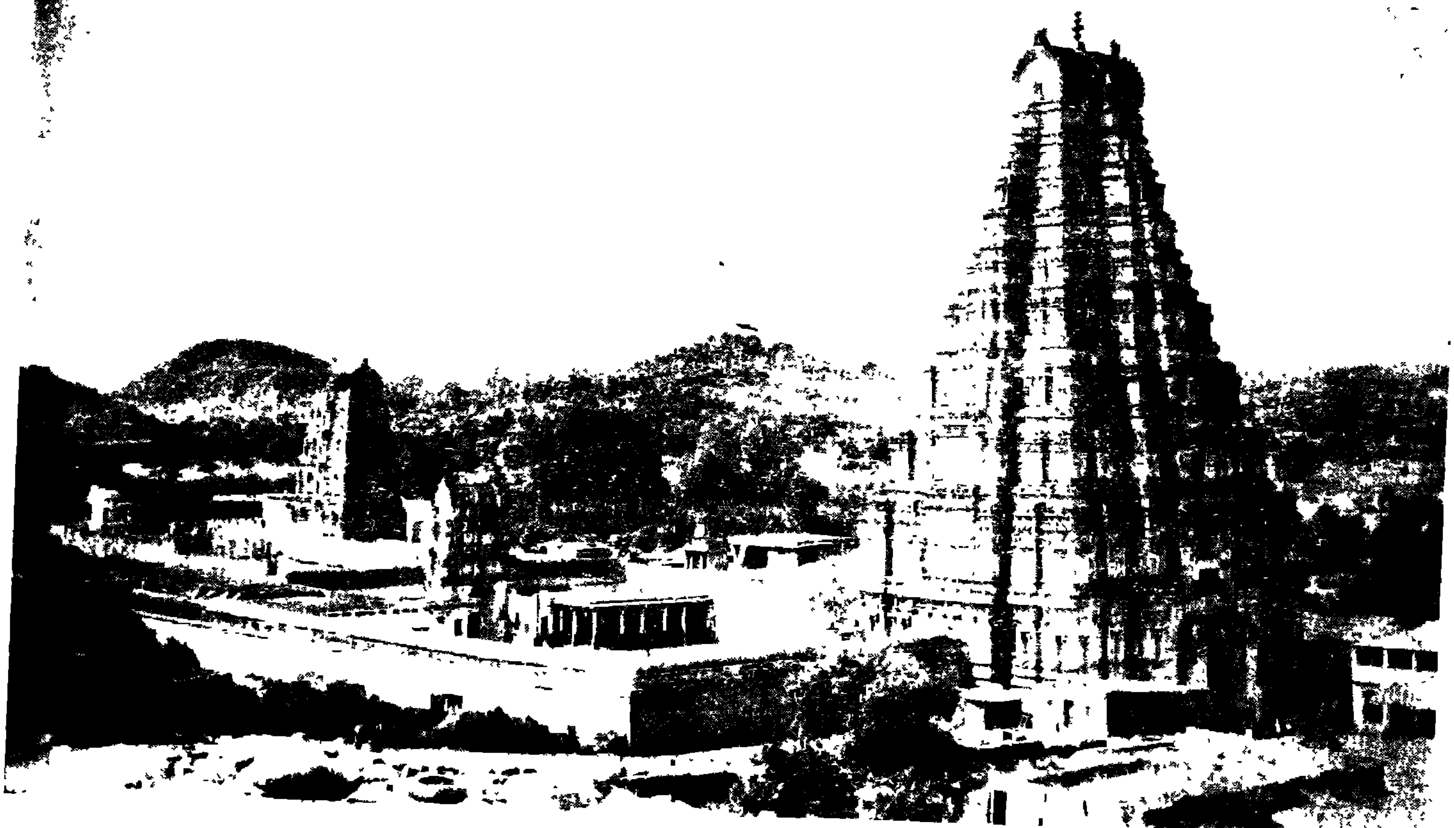
A general view of the Kartikeya (Kumaraswami) temple complex on the Kumaraswami-betta in Sandur taluk.



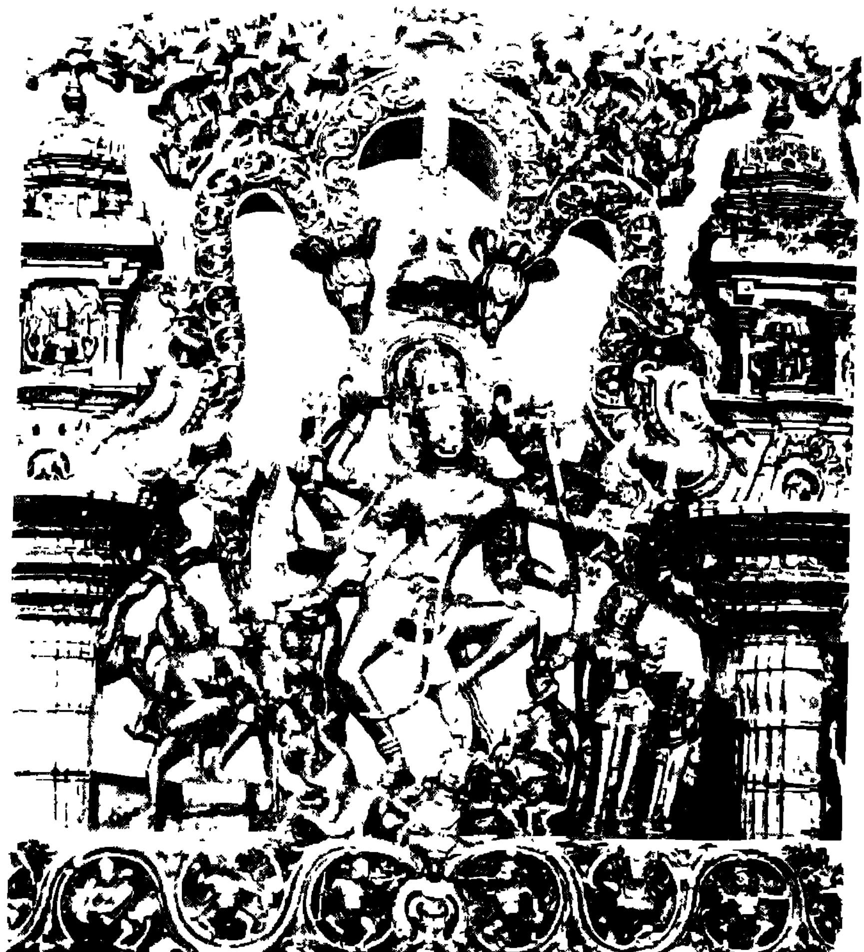
A south-west view of the Mallikarjuna temple built in the Chalukyan style at Kuruvatti in Hadagalli taluk



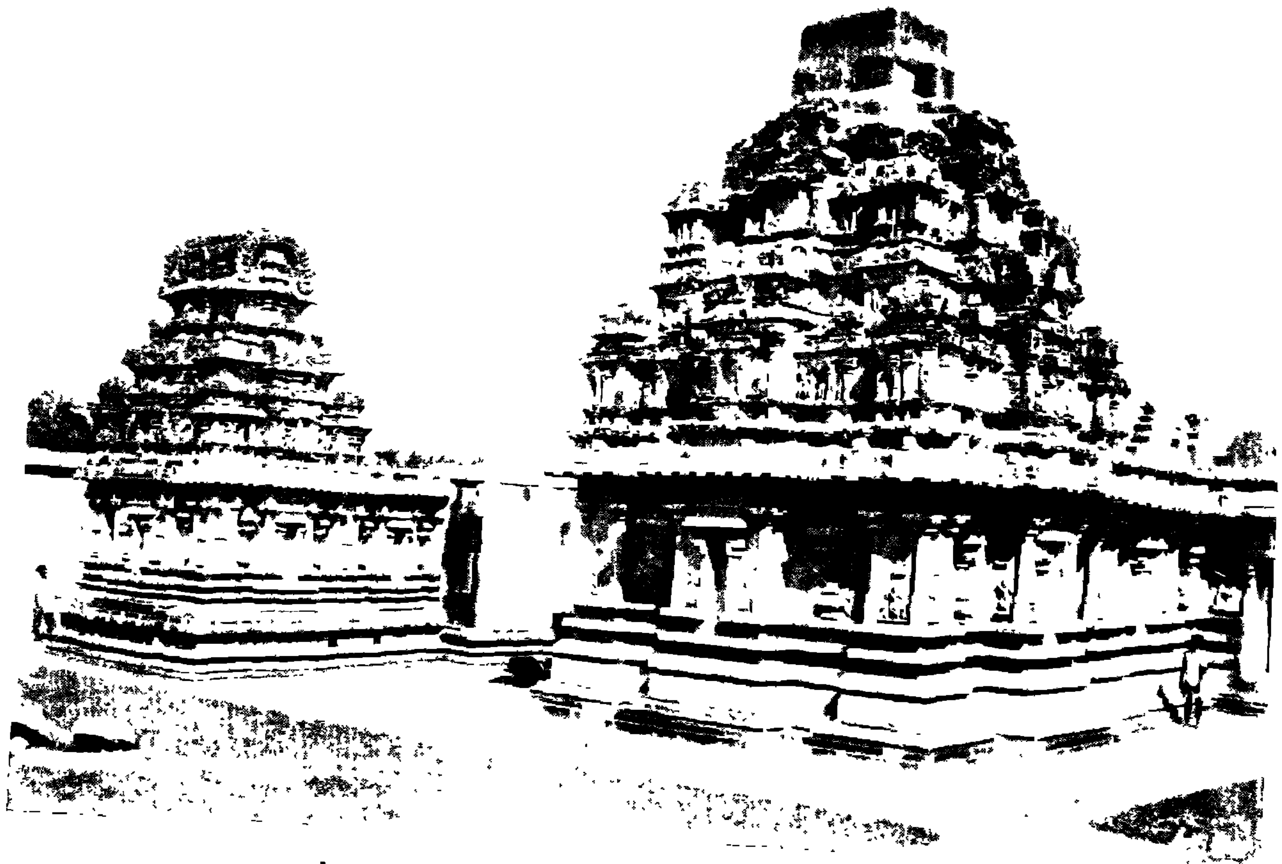
A bracket figure at the main entrance (north wing) of the Mallikarjuna temple at Kuruvatti in Hadagalli taluk



A panoramic view of the Virupaksha (Pampapati) temple at Hampi

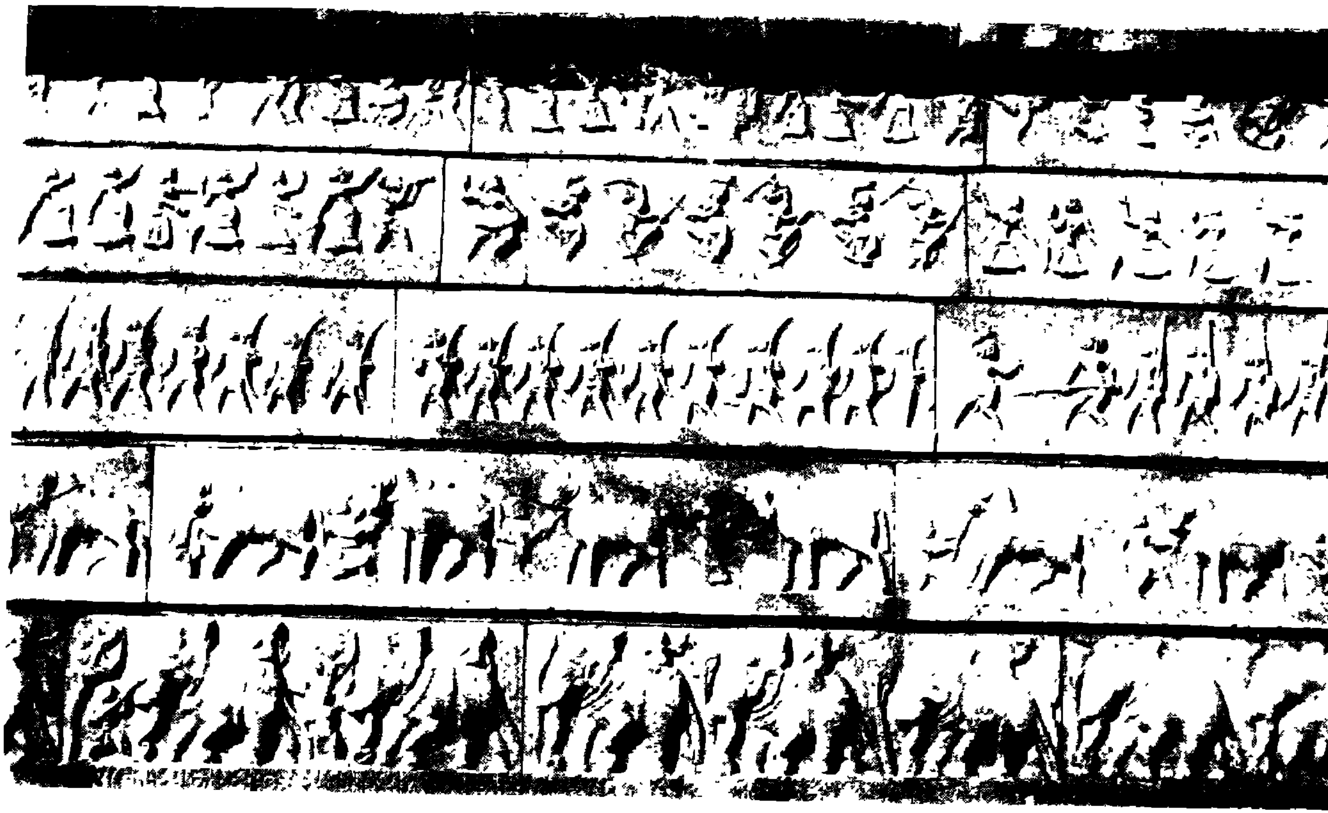


A door-lintel with carvings of Nataraja, recently excavated at the Hampi ruins.
This is a Hoysala workmanship of the 14th Century A.D.



A south-west view of the Hazara Ramaswami temple at Hampi.

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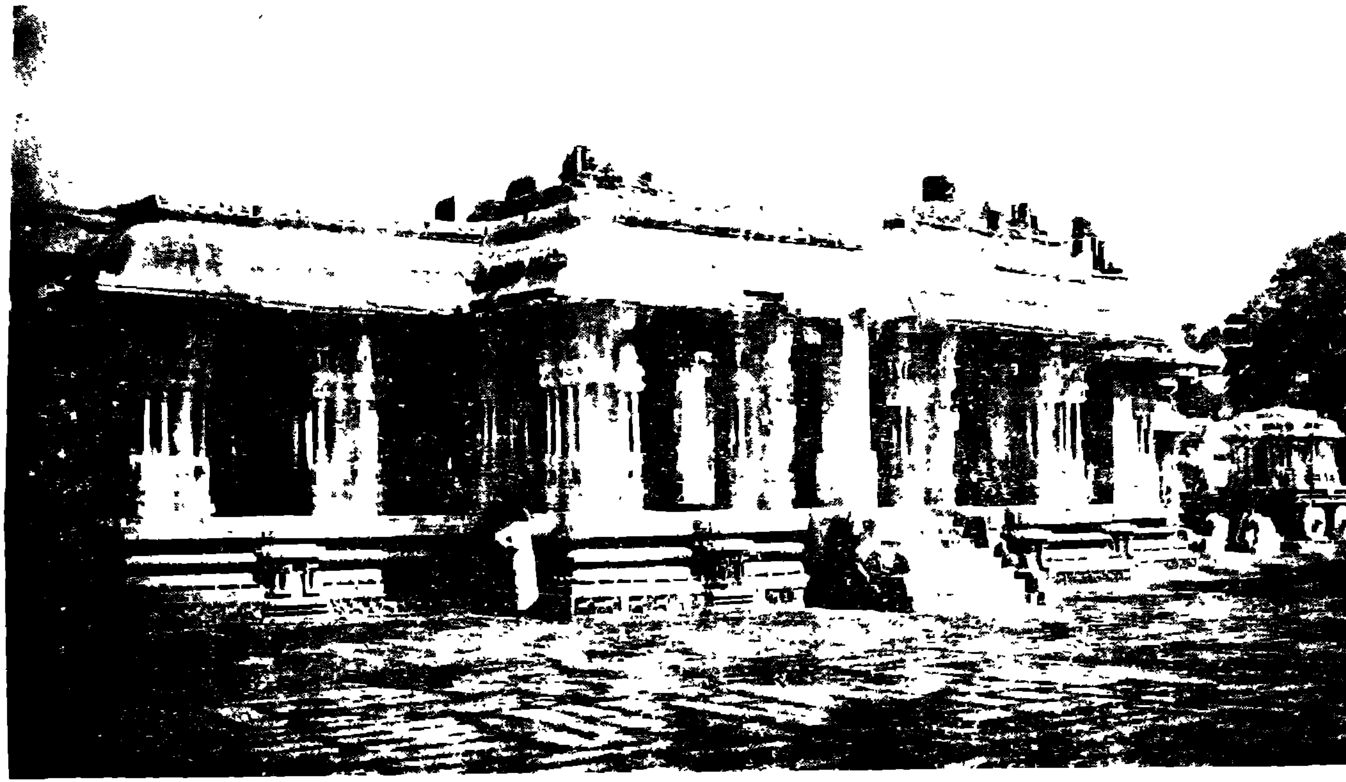


Carvings of elephants, horses, warriors and dancing girls on the outer wall of the Hazara Ramaswami temple at Hampi.

(Copyright—Archaeological Survey of India)

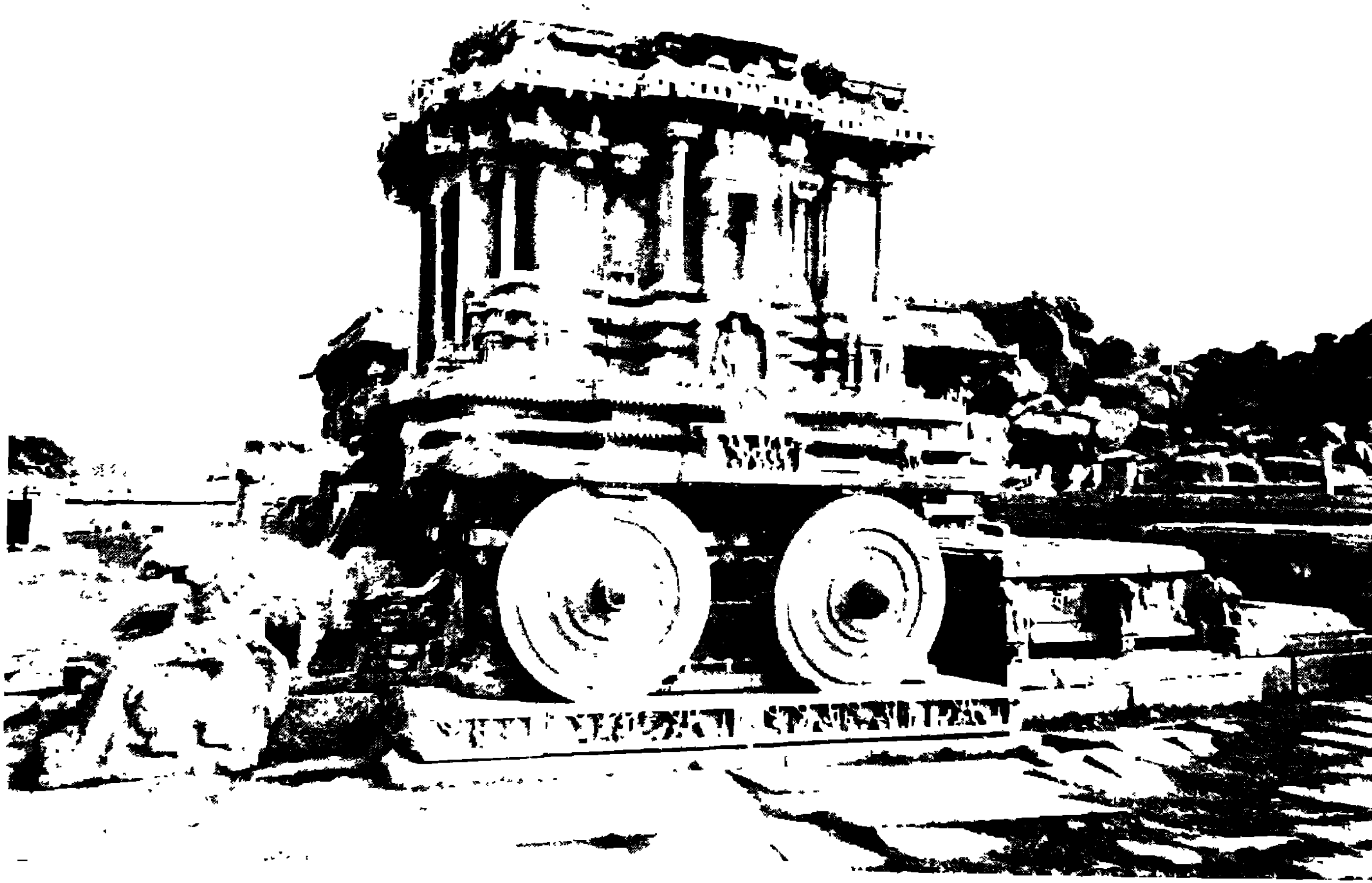


A south-east view of the Kadalekalu Ganesha temple at Hampi.



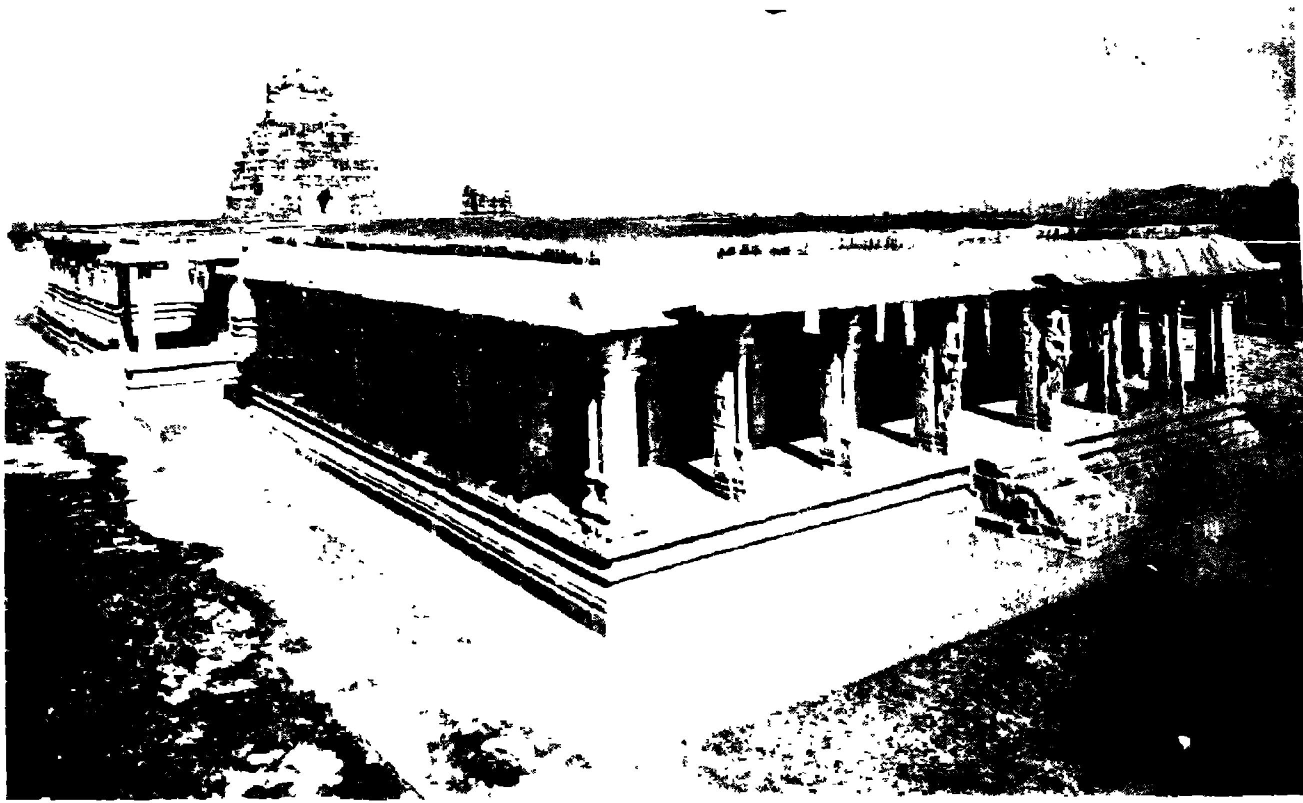
A general view of the front *mantapa* of the Vijaya-Vitthalaswami temple at Hampi

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Stone chariot at the Vijaya-Vitthalaswami temple at Hampi.

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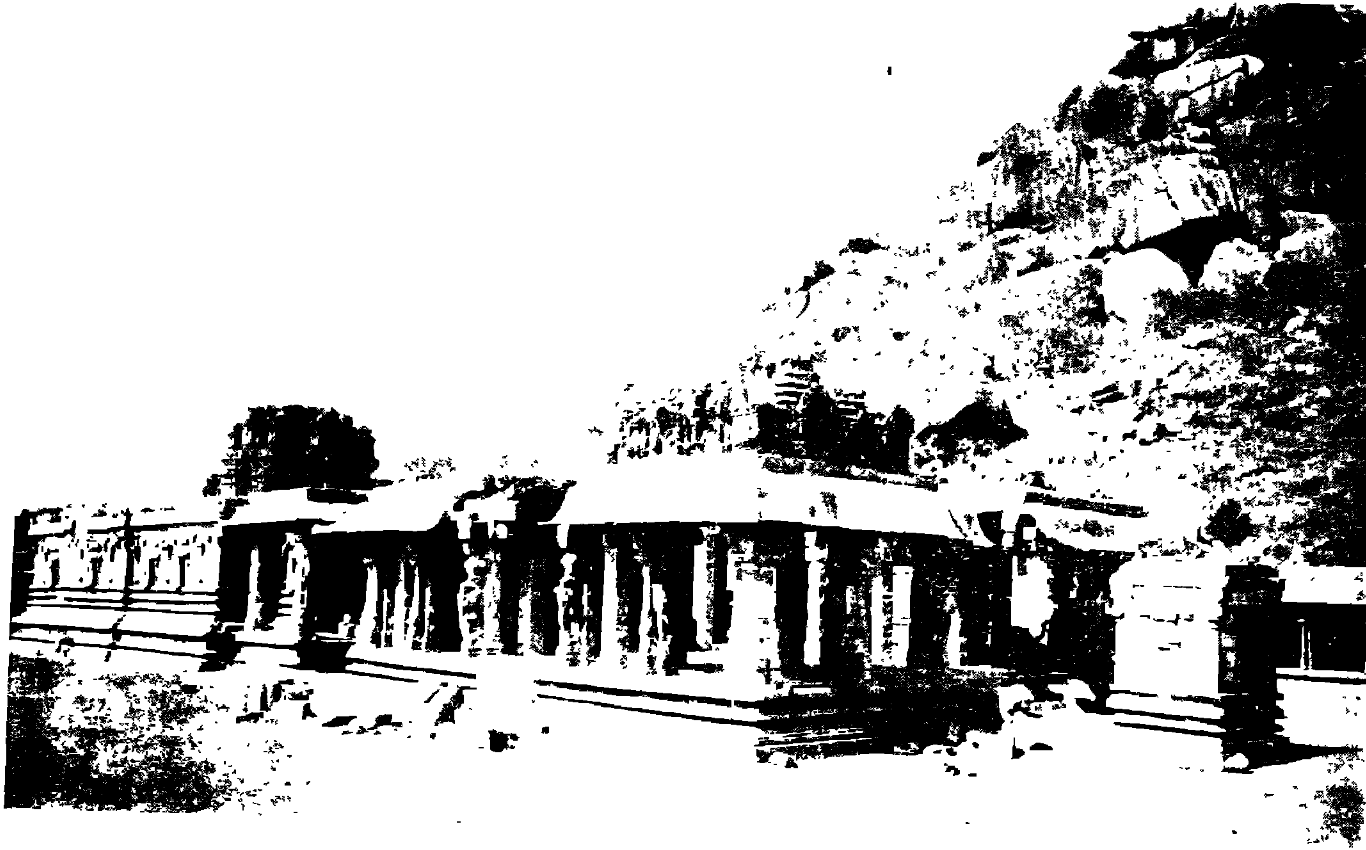
The Pattabhirama temple at Hampi.

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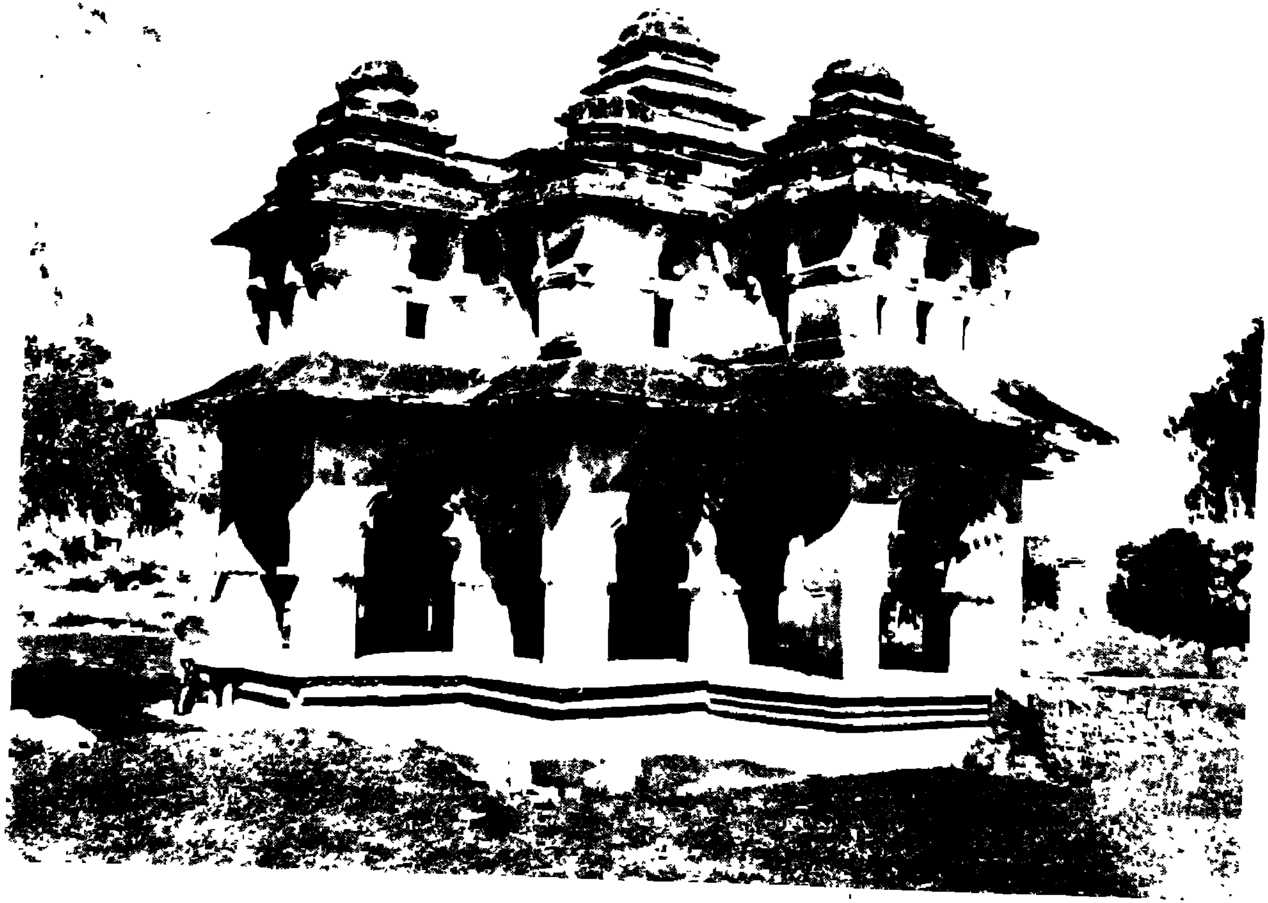
Monolithic colossus of Ugra-Narasimha at Hampi, which is 22 feet high.

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The Achyuta Raya temple at Hampi.

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The Lotus Mahal at Hampi.

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The Elephants' Stables at Hampi.

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The Throne Platform at Hampi. This is a massive stone basement, popularly known as the *Mahanavami-dibba* **or** *Dasara-dibba.*

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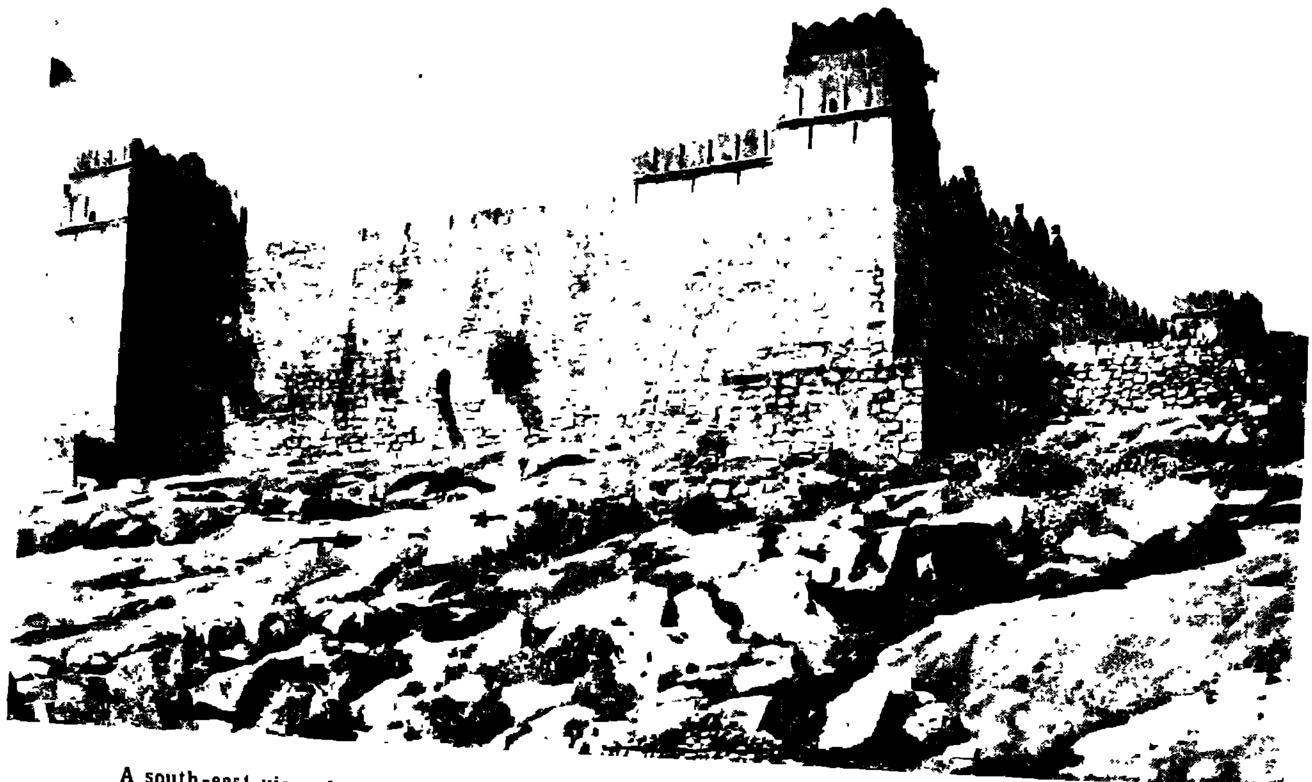
Sculpture on a side of the Throne Platform at Hampi.

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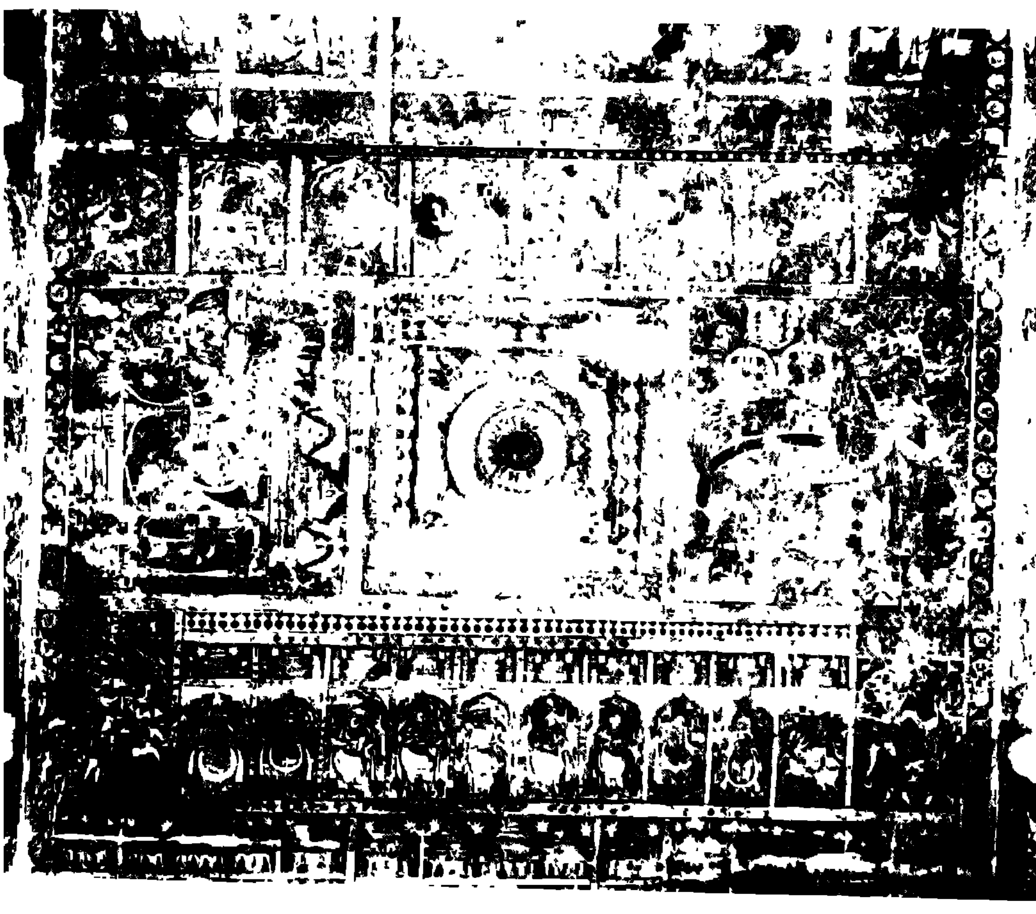


A general view of the Fort at Bellary with its southern lower gateway.

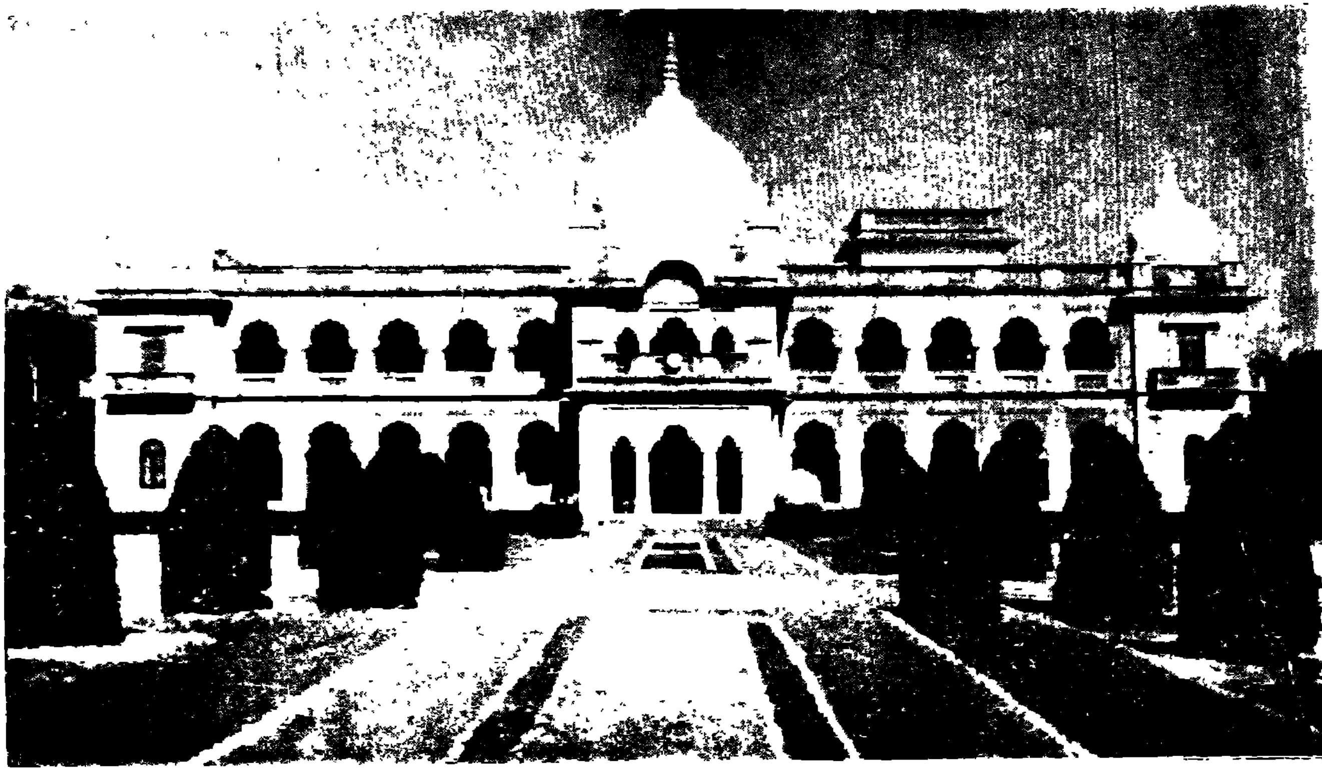
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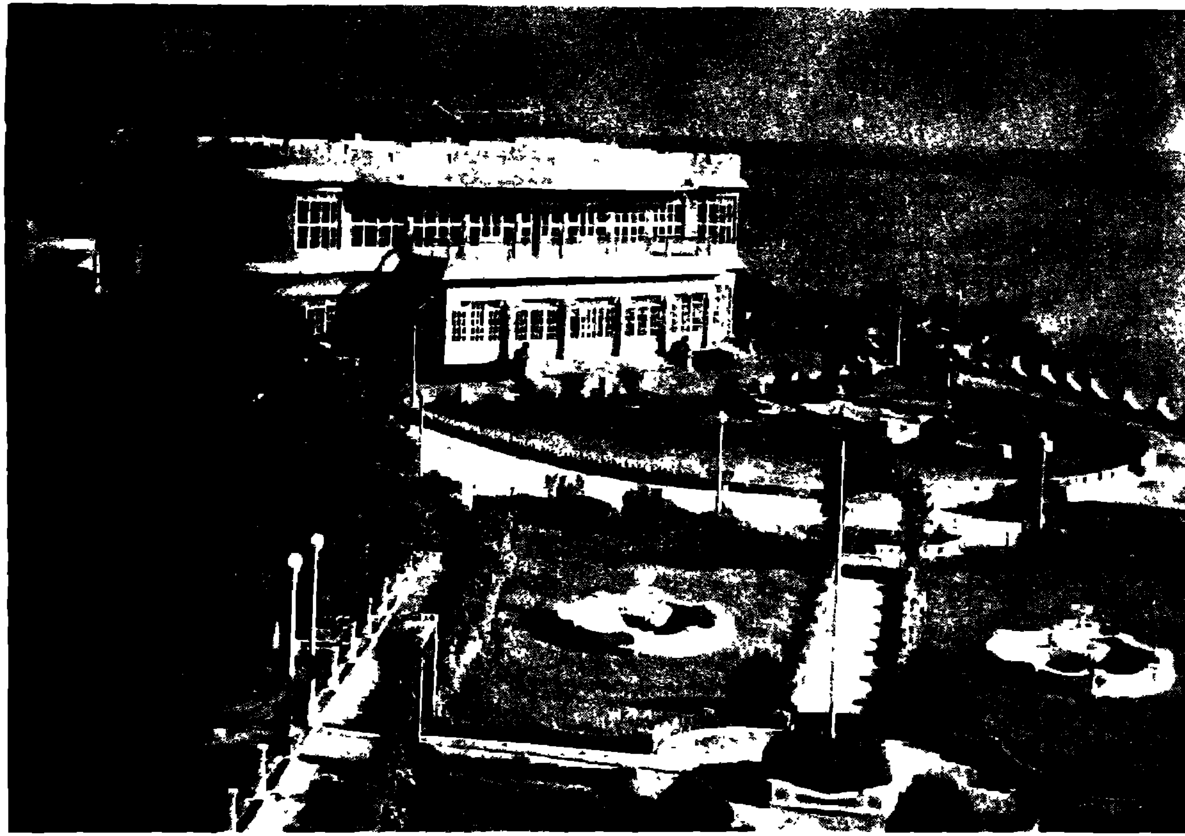
A south-east view of the ruined palace on the top of the Uchchangidurga hill in Harapanahalli taluk.



A painted ceiling of *mahamantapa* of the Virupaksha temple at Hampi, showing *Ashta-Dikpalakas* above, *Dasharatara* below, Arjuna shooting, *Kama-Dahana* on left and Shiva destroying Tripura on right.



A front view of the Raja's Palace, a modern structure, at Sandur.



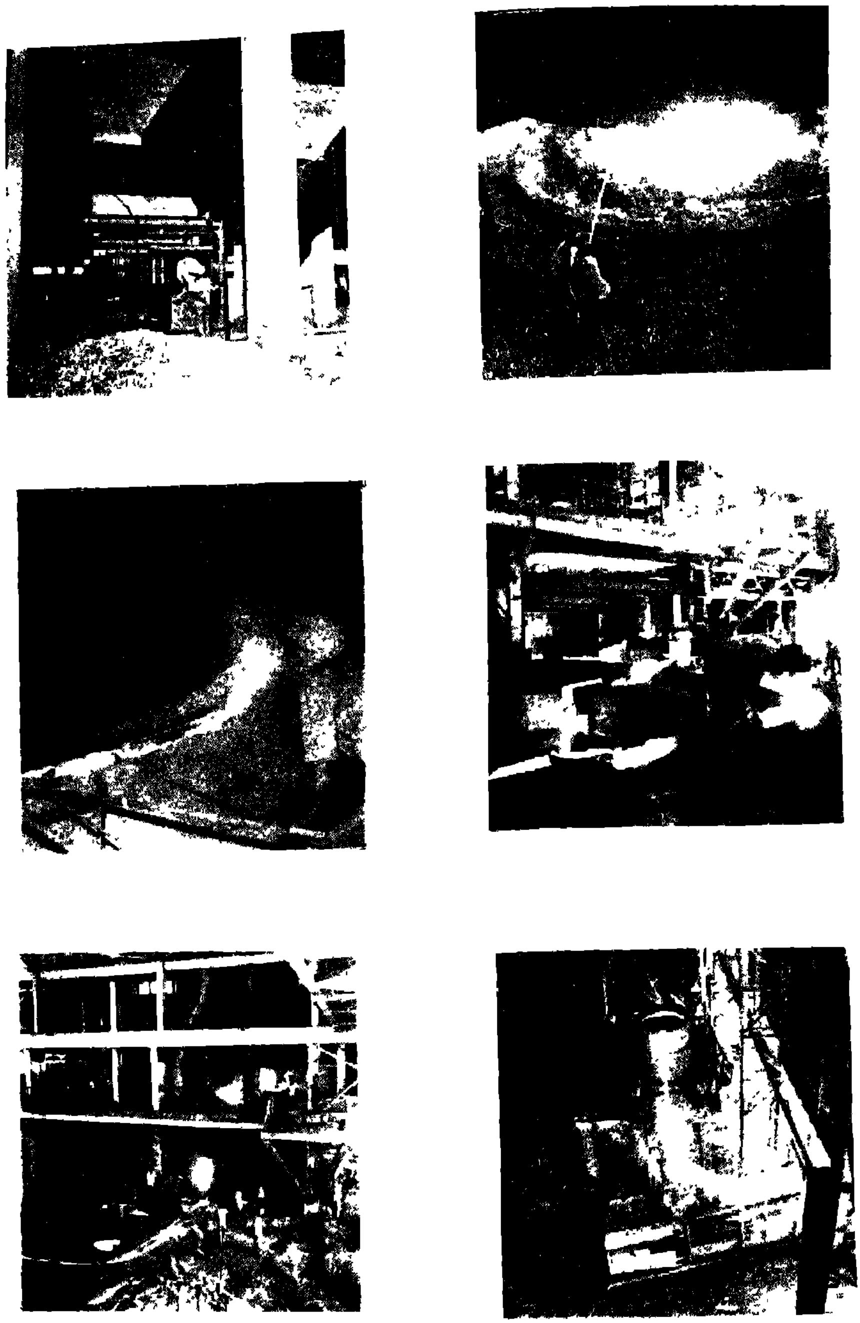
A fine view of the "Vaikuntha" Guest House at the Tungabhadra Dam, with its delightful lawns in the front.



Mining field operations in a mine of the Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores, Ltd.



An exterior view of the Metal and Ferro Alloys Plant of the Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores, Ltd., at Vyasanakere in Hospet taluk.



Inside views of the Metal and Ferro Alloys Plant of the Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores Ltd., at Vyasanakere near Hospet.



An inside view of the Tungabhadra Steel Products at the Tungabhadra Dam.



The Raghava Kala Mandir in Bellary City.



Chikkaiogihalli, a modern model village in Kudligi taluk. At the top is the main street of the village, at the centre is the co-operative society and at the bottom, a row of neatly built houses of residents of the village.



A general view of the building of the Outpatient Department of the Medical College Hospital at Bellary.



A sectional view of the Vijayanagar College at Hospet.



Ratnakuta Hill, Hampi, which has the Rajachandra Ashram



A view of Ramgad Hill Station

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T

ADDENDA

Page No.			*Add*
44	after the first paragraph	**The Pallavas**	The Pallava copper plate grant of Shivaskandavarma discovered at Hirehadagalli in Bellary district indicates the sway of the Pallavas over the area at that time. Further, the inscription of Shantivarma Kadamba found at Talagunda (Shimoga district) states that Mayurasharma founded the Kadamba kingdom by vanquishing the Pallavas. Thus, the Pallavas seem to have ruled the region for some time before the advent of the Kadambas. But particulars pertaining to their rule in the area are not known.
57	after the second paragraph	**Vidyaranya**	According to tradition and some records, the sage Vidyaranya actively helped Harihara and his brothers in founding the Vijayanagara Kingdom. His identity, however, has not been quite clear. Shri T. N. Mallappa, who recently made a detailed investigation into this question, is of the view that Kriyashakti Pandita, who was Rajaguru (royal preceptor) of the early Vijayanagara rulers, is identical with Vidyaranya and that Vidyaranya was the title of Kriyashakti himself. (*Vide* his article in the *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society*, (Bangalore), April—December 1969, pp. 111–142, and April—December 1969, pp, 57–87)
159	after the table	**Gondabommanahalli Irrigation Project**	The Gondabommanahalli Project, which is a medium Irrigation Project, provides water to a semi-dry area of about 5,628 acres. Its headworks is situated near Gondabommanahalli, at a distance of about 20 kms. from Gudekota village in Kudligi taluk. The earthen embankment is about 61.18 feet high and 3,620 feet long and is capable of holding 281.39 m.cft. of water spread over an area of about 440 acres. Two canals, excavated on either side of the dam upto a distance of about ten miles each, take the water from the reservoir to the fields.

Page No.		*Add*
		The left bank canal feeds water to about 2,960 acres, while the right bank canal feeds about 2,668 acres. The waste-weir is designed to carry a discharge of 14,780 cusecs of water. Ekkegundi, Didadahalli, Gondabommanahalli, Kambehalli, Ramasagarhatti, Chitragundi, Kesapuram and Vridihalli villages have been benefited by this project. The total estimated cost of the project is placed at Rs. 60 lakhs.
161	after the first statement	**Names of villages of Bellary district submerged in the Tungabhadra Reservoir**
181	against second paragraph, as marginal heading	**Ragi**
383	at the end of the chapter	**New names of some villages in Sandur taluk of Bellary district**

Names of villages of Bellary district submerged in the Tungabhadra Reservoir

Ampinakatta	Kanvi–Basapura
Anipura	Kotta
Aniveri	Kuradagadda
Arlihalli	Mallapuram
Benkapur	Mylapuram
Gowripur	N. D. Keri
Hoskota	Tarihalli
J. Mudlapura	Venkatapura
Jodi–Thimmalapur	

New names of some villages in Sandur taluk of Bellary district

Old name	*New name*
Appayanahalli	Narayanapur
Bhavihalli	Sushila–Nagar
Chikka–Sandur	Lakshmipur
Ethinahatti	Taranagar
Gandi–Basapur	Shankarapur
Hosahalli	Bhujanganagar
Hunasihatti	Siddapur
Kammatharuvu	Deogiri
Kanivihalli	Yeshwanthanagar
Konapur	Dowlatpur
Medarahalli	Jayasingapur
Muddukrishnapur	Hulikunta
Mudukulpenta	Ranjitpur
Narasapur	Narasingapur
Nowlooty	Vittal–Nagar
Ramadurg	Ramgad
Swamihalli	Karthikeshwara
Yeshwanthapur	Radhanagar

Page No.			Add
412	at the end of the fifth paragraph	**Land Reforms**	The Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961, is now (1972) proposed to be further amended.
486	at the end	**Sub-Regional Office of Mines Safety**	For looking after the safety, welfare and health of the workers employed in the mines in the Bellary region, a Sub-Regional Office of the Directorate-General of Mines Safety of the Union Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, has been established at Bellary under its Regional Office at Oorgaum in K.G.F. This office, which was set up in 1968, covers all the mines situated in the districts of Bellary, Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar. Of the 165 working mines in this sub-region, Bellary district alone has about 85 mines employing about 11,000 workers. This Sub-Regional Office is under the charge of a Deputy Director of Mines Safety, who is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952, and other relevant Acts and rules and regulations issued thereunder, within his jurisdiction. The Mines Act applies to mines of all types ranging from small quarries producing road metal to largest mechanised mines. The Directorate investigates into mine accidents, cases of explosion, inundation, fire, etc., in mines and takes suitable remedial measures to prevent recurrence of similar happenings. It enforces the Maternity Benefit Act and the rules framed thereunder. Inspections of mines are done with a view to ensuring safety of workers and preventing dangerous occurences in mines. The Directorate has been given certain other responsibilities also under the Land Acquisition (Mines) Act in regard to imposition of restrictions in mining operations beneath railways, roads, etc. It advises also mine managements, workers' organisations, local bodies, etc., on mining matters when requested to do so.

Page No.		Add
583 after the first paragraph	**Bheemakka**	It appears that the reputed folk-poetess Bheemakka (she was known as Bokkasada Bheemakka or Harapanahalli Bheemakka and not as Bellary Bheemakka) or Bheemavva (*alias* Krishnabai) was born at Narayanadevarakere village (now submerged in the reservoir) in 1822 A.D. and was married to Bokkasada Muniyappa of Harapanahalli. It is stated that she was illiterate, but was adept at composing songs and dictated her compositions, the prominent among which are "Subhadra Kalyana", "Muyyada Haadu", "Jalakreede", "Pati Daana Kottaddu", "Stutimani Malike", "Sudhama Charitre", etc. She died in 1903.

CORRIGENDA

Page No.	*Line No.*	*For*	*Substitute*
3	44	Siddoji, Ghorpade,	Siddoji Ghorpade,
13	6	Clauters	Clusters
13	11	nearer	near
25	23	shurbs	shrubs
26	2	deers	deer
27	23	tmperature	temperature
27	39	part	parts
36	15	covsidered	considered
40	22	Ceasar	Caesar
41	7	indential	identical
43	2	Sukuthankar	Sukthankar
44	3	Iksvakus	Ikshvakus
44	43	giftt	gift
46	47	his younger brother	his son
54	3	constitued	constituted
59	1	brought a	brought about a
61	10	Udayagiri Raja	Udayagiri Rajya
63	39	appeared	appears
65	37	Honavar	Hennavar
73	23	Vijiayanagara	Vijayanagara
75	23	Ceaser	Caesar
75	38	notes	nobles
78	4	have an	have held an
79	1	, had Lally,	, and Lally,
84	4	interpostion	interposition
84	12	exceoution	execution
88	39	*sheristadar*	*sheristedar*
91	8	Harapnahalli	Harapanahalli
97	46	door-jamps	door-jambs
101	4	Shikarpur	Shikaripur
101	5	Shikarpur	Shikaripur
101	37	*Ibid*,	South Indian Inscriptions,
116	1	Adi-Karnatka	Adi-Karnataka
119	10	clusters or	clusters of
123	1	taluks	centres
123	3	Taluk	Centre
123	36	serrval	several
127	9	marrige	marriage
132	30	Vaishaka	Vaishakha
132	40	Ashada	Ashadha
133	27	Beides	Besides
134	8	brith-	birth-
135	7	*monotonus*	*monotonous*
137	38	14,49,966	14,49,976
139	22	1,26,573	1,26,593
139	22	14,80,823	14,79,811
140	18	79,92	79,922
140	27	1,00,180	1,50,225
140	27	11,58,083	11,58,073
147	20	graznig	grazing

Page No.	*Line No.*	*For*	*Substitute*
148	7	1,64,289.52	1,64,289.42
152	30	1,81,336	1,80,736
154	14	Hadaglli	Hadagalli
157	14	18,275–74	14,757–03
157	18	3,294–00	3,294–10
157	19	21,569–74	18,051.13
157	25	te	the
157	30	paggs	pegs
159	6	Heregondanahalli	Hiregondanahalli
162	43–44	important the lands	important
163	31	1,99,534	1,99,475
163	39	1,99,535	1,99,475
169	5	tonning	toning
171	42	rcommended	recommended
176	38	7.2	1.2
178	8	22,891	28,891
180	17	14,370	14,970
180	18	36,701	36,761
182	18	*Penicum*	*Panicum*
185	42	20,17,947	2,17,947
188	26	1,15,047	1,15,057
203	2	cross-beed	cross-bred
216	28	desposits	deposits
230	26	neeed	need
240	38	decome	become
251	33	Name of Place	Name of Centre
258	42	at Mallapuram	at T.B. Dam Site
261	17	2 (under 1968)	1
268	6	th	the
270	40	bartar	barter
272	7	Donimali	Donimalai
273	36	oni ion	onion
284	44	*ghaligas*	*ghaliges*
296	37	, commenced	, which commenced
297	16	73.41	73.40
303	9	Form	From
304	1	Rangaprua	Rangapura
310	10	Bailway	Railway
310	10—11	Tipu Sultan	Haidar Ali
311	9	liatrine	latrine
319	45	the their	their
338	25	isdustrial	industrial
338	37	25 (under 1966)	254
341	7	faciliated	facilitated
342	12	Mudukulpenta	Mudukulpenta (its new name is Ranjitpur)
345	1	commoditites	commodities
348	26	achivement	achievement
353	39	amonut	amount
353	45	ruban	urban
363	46	8,970	9,570
364	46	of	omit the word

Page No.	*Line No.*	*For*	*Substitute*
365	14	57,426	57,487
389	20	prinioiples	principles
390	43	fileds	fields
398	23	registerd	registered
400	17	resottlment	resettlement
402	14	Land Reforms	Land Revenue
406	16	Inspectors.	Inspectors,
406	36	Proprietory	Proprietary.
410	9	tonanacy	tenancy
412	30	1964,	1966,
415	23	Hgalli	Hadagalli
417	7	1960–61	1961–62
417	34	Eetertainment	Entertainment
418	15	oastor	castor
420	17	Incomo over	Income of over
427	31	judical	judicial
429	42	favourable	favourite
431	21	oelebratio	celebrations.
441	20	Superintedent	Superintendent
449	10	7,058–85	6,058–85
474	35	als	also.
494	36	Municipalitiy	Municipality
495	24	expectetd	expected
508	36	on gratis	gratis
508	38	purposes	purposes (see also pp. 491–493).
511	26	porgrammed	programmed
516	34	of the	the
522	41	to by people	by people
530	6	primarliy	primarily
537	45	21	26
547	22	theese	these
556	26	aoitivities	activities
559	46	consisted 36	consisted of 36
568	20	eight men and one woman, including the principal.	to the Karnatak University, Dharwar, in the year 1965-66.
569	39	Sajjanna	Sajjana
570	6	reprensentatives	representatives
577	20	given in in	given in
579	1	Hampi	Kamalapur
579	2	Museum, Hampi	Museum, Kamalapur
579	37	oder	order
580	11	Nambiyannana Rgale	Nambiyannana Ragale
580	14	Harisohandra	Harishchandra
580	28	faoility	felicity
580	34–35	P. C. Brown	C. P. Brown
580	41	encouragment	encouragement
585	46	Shondra Monsoor	Shondra Mansoor
588	21	'Argoolimala'	'Angulimala'
588	33	own	won

Page No.	*Line No.*	*For*	*Substitute*
590	14	20.9	11.5
607	44	andt	and
618	18	veiw	view
625	32	Minimnm	Minimum
636	38	thet	the
652	10	of which	of whom
652	20	50	52
652	21	46	48
653	9	Constituen	Constituency.
654	2	Constituncey	Constituency
659	46	subjects to	subjects on
661	33	1951	1945
663	28	activiti	activities.
660	14	*shakas*	*shakhas*
671	22	embriodery	embroidery
678	10	village.	villages.
684	12	Domingos	Domingo
688	6	Closely	Close by
688	17	began the	began construction of the
689	36	*shanka*	*shankha*
692	24	1954	1957
701	20	Governmentt	Government
719	16	Reservior	Reservoir
720	24	show-repairers	shoe-repairers
726	30	To	T°

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